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St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

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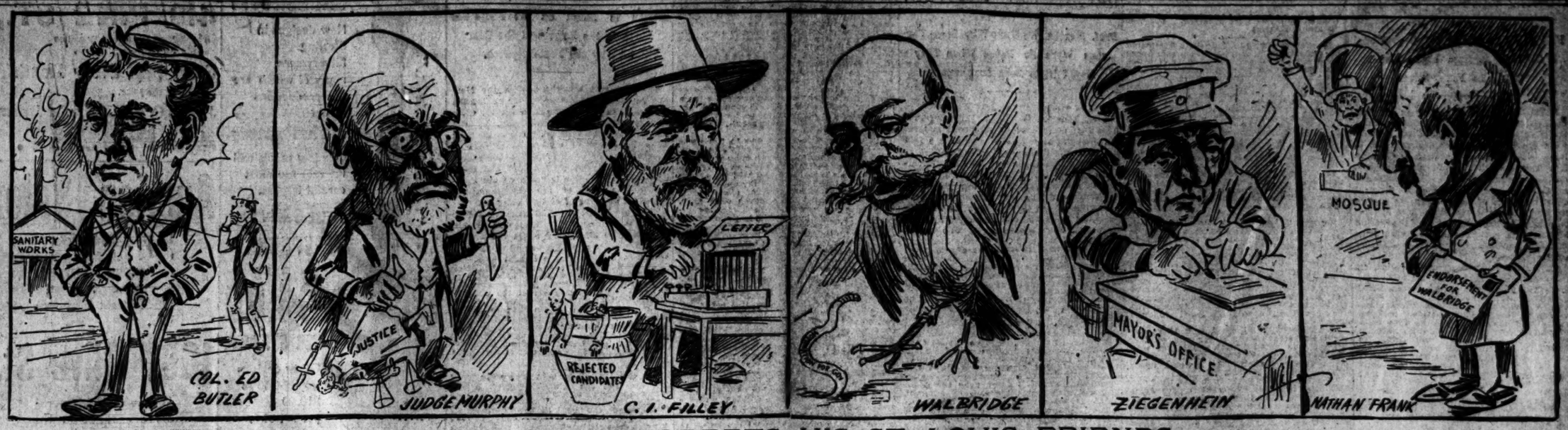

ST. VALENTINE GREETS HIS ST. LOUIS FRIENDS.

THE MEN WHO GET THE BONDS.

Successful Bidders for the New Government Loan.

MORGAN GETS $33,179,250

Names of Those to Whom Allotments Will Be Made of Sums Above $500,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Treasury to-day made public the names of the successful bidders for the new loan, together with the amounts subscribed for by each and the rate offered per $100 with interest from Feb. 1. The last revision of the list completed this evening reduces the amount awarded to J. P. Morgan and his associates by $32,100, making their allotment $33,179,250. The amount awarded at each rate has not yet been ascertained. The successful bidders are those bidding above 110.6877, the price offered by the Morgan syndicate. Those to whom bonds were awarded aggregating $500,000 or more are as follows:

	Amount Purchased.	Price Paid.
Robert E. Glendinning, Philadelphia	$500,000	$112.75
Williamsburg Savings Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.	500,000	111
Albert L. Judson, Albany, N. Y.	500,000	113.75
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York	650,000	113
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York	650,000	112
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York	650,000	111.50
Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York	650,000	111
William Graves and associates, New York	4,500,000	115.8391
Third National Bank, New York	500,000	110.02
Third National Bank, New York	500,000	110.71
George Craine, New York	540,000	112.16
J. & W. Seligman, New York	250,000	111.56
J. & W. Seligman, New York	250,000	111.56
J. & W. Seligman, New York	500,000	111.06
J. & W. Seligman, New York	750,000	110.77
Speyer & Co., New York	1,500,000	110.726
Speyer & Co., New York	2,500,000	111.051
Speyer & Co., New York	1,000,000	111.051
Speyer & Co., New York	500,000	111.037
New York Life Insurance Co.	5,000,000	111
Joseph Pulitzer, New York	1,000,000	114
Hanover National Bank, New York	1,000	110.755
Hanover National Bank, New York	1,000,000	110.877
Hanover National Bank, New York	2,000,000	111.02
Hanover National Bank, New York	1,000,000	111.17
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	500,000	112.21
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	1,000,000	111.32
Kidder, Peabody & Co., Boston	2,000,000	110.69
F. S. Mosley & Co., Boston	500,000	111.557
American Exchange National Bank, New York	500,000	111
J. P. Morgan & Co. and associates	33,179,250	110.6877
Lazard Freres, New York	1,000,000	110.70
Lazard Freres, New York	1,000,000	111.29
Lazard Freres, New York	1,000,000	111.55
Lazard Freres, New York	1,500,000	111.70
Lazard Freres, New York	25,000	111.75
Lazard Freres, New York	25,000	111
Cora Theresa White, Boston	500,000	111.5511
The Investment Corporation, New York	500,000	110.6978
The Investment Corporation, New York	500,000	110.8299
The Investment Corporation, New York	500,000	110.9358
The Investment Corporation, New York	500,000	111.1569
W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C.	250,000	111.015
W. B. Hibbs & Co., Washington, D. C.	50,000	110.75
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	200,000	110.92
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	200,000	111.17
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	200,000	111.42
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	200,000	111.67
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	200,000	111.2
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	150,000	112.17
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	150,000	112.42
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	150,000	112.67
N. W. Harris & Co., New York	100,000	112.79

Secretary Carlisle to-day sent to each of the 731 successful bidders the following notice of acceptance of their respective bidders:

"You are hereby notified that your subscription, under the terms of the Department circular of January 6, January 9 and January 15, 1896, for $——— of the 4 per cent bonds of the United States gold coin or gold certificates at the office of the Assistant Treasurer in the city of ——— at the rate of $——— and accrued interest per $100 face value of said bonds, has been accepted.

"You are, therefore, requested to deposit with the United States Assistant Treasurer at ———, on or before the 15th day of February, 1896, the sum of $———, which is 10 per cent of the amount of your subscription at the rate above named. The accrued interest from February 1, 1896, to date of the payment hereby requested should also be paid, at the rate of 4 per cent on the amount of the bonds paid for by said deposit. At the expiration of fifteen days from the date of this first payment an additional payment of 10 per cent must be made, and such payments must be continued at intervals of fifteen days until the whole amount is paid. The accrued interest accompanying each payment must be computed from February 1, 1896, to date of such payment. If you desire to pay the entire amount of your subscription at once you may do so, or you may anticipate the total payment of your subscription at any time prior to the maturing of the last installment. In the former case, the amount to be deposited is $——— with accrued interest at 4 per cent on $——— from February 1, 1896, to date of deposit.

"The Secretary of the Treasury should be promptly advised of the character of the bonds desired (whether registered or coupon) and the denominations thereof. If this information has already been furnished, please confirm it.

"The bonds will be issued only upon receipt by the Secretary of the original certificates of deposit of the Assistant Treasurer receiving the payments.

The department is prepared to begin the delivery of the bonds at once, and deliveries will be continued as rapidly as the facilities of the department will permit. Respectfully yours,

"J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary."

UNDER ENGINE WHEELS.

Horrible Suicide of an Illinois Farmer in the Presence of His Wife.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Ed Smith, a farmer living thirty-eight miles east of here, to-day committed suicide by throwing himself in front of an Illinois Central passenger train, right in front of his house. The engineer saw Smith leave the house, which is but a few steps from the track, and start for the train; seeing he could not reach the track in time by walking he ran, and threw himself down right in front of the engine. His head was completely severed from the body. Mrs. Smith witnessed the tragedy from the door of the house and was distracted. The train was stopped and the body carried into the house. Mrs. Smith knows of no reason, unless temporary insanity, for the rash act. Wife and four children are left in comfortable circumstances.

CLEVELAND'S CHILDREN.

A Boston Kindergarten Teacher Chosen as Their Instructor.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—President Cleveland has selected to act as instructor to his children Miss Frieda M. Bethmann, a kindergarten instructor in the public schools of this city. She has been selected both for the high qualifications she possesses to fill the duties, and also because of the friendship which existed between her mother and the President's family. Miss Bethmann was born in this city and is of German extraction. She was educated in the public schools and after graduating from the high school took a special course of training at private schools, including a course on kindergarten work. Miss Bethmann is about 25 years old, of medium height, with a pleasing face, dark complexion and hair.

Mrs. Fifield, chairman of the Kindergarten Committee of the School Board, confirms the story to-night that Miss Bethmann has gone to Washington. As she is directly in charge of Miss Bethmann her words bear weight. She said: "Miss Bethmann has gone to Washington and will instruct the President's children. The committee thought that the opportunity was too great to be lost to her and they did not retard her in any way."

FOR TEN HOURS IN JAIL.

Why M. T. Crume Wants $10,000 From the K. C., Ft. S. & M. R.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 8.—M. T. Crume of Jasper to-day filed suit against the Kansas City, Fort Scott and Memphis Railway for $10,000 damages for having him arrested and imprisoned ten hours in Dade County, accused of horse stealing.

THE WEATHER.

Local Temperature Ranged Between 30 and 26 Degrees Yesterday.

The Weather Bureau thermometer oscillated between 30 degrees and 26 degrees yesterday. These were the highest and the lowest readings.

The synopsis of the conditions based on last night's observations was as follows:

The low, central this morning in Alabama, has moved northeastward and is now central in the Ohio Valley. This storm has caused general snows in the Ohio Valley, West of the Mississippi River, from Texas northward; slightly warmer weather prevails. There is slightly cooler weather east of the river.

GOOD THING FOR THOSE FAVORED.

Stone From Specified Quarries Demanded by the School Board.

CONTRACTORS SUSPICIOUS.

They Say the New School Houses Will Cost Much More Than They Should.

Are the members of the Board of Education preparing for one last grand grab before retiring from office?

Whether they are or whether they are not appearances are decidedly against them.

At any rate contracts for the erection of eight new school houses are to be let Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and now the contractors of the city are claiming that the treasury of the municipality is to suffer in consequence.

The chief cause of complaint is against the specifications for the stone work, which read as follows:

"The foregoing cut stone work to be of the very best dark blue Bedford stone from Bedford, Ind. Bloomington, Ind., stone will not be accepted.

"The dark blue stone to be from either Heldmaier, Bedford or Ramona, Ind., quarries, of the very best quality. No other will be accepted. Must be even in color and texture. Any stone which does not conform with these specifications will be rejected and replaced at cut stone contractors' expense, with such stone as the architect will accept.

"All stone above basement window to be Lake Superior stone from Portage Entry quarry, Nos. 1 and 2, smoothly rubbed, and without flaws and defects."

And here is just where it is claimed that the trouble comes in. The specifications are craftily drawn so as to veil the fact that favorites of the board or the architect are given every advantage. To the layman it all looks like plain sailing and the contractors say that it is one of the worst jobs ever concocted for despoiling the city coffers.

The Bedford stone from Bedford, Ind., which is specified, is controlled by the St. Louis Cut Stone Co., and George Pickel & Bros. of this city. The quarries at Bloomington are distinct and separate so far as ownership is concerned.

There are about fifty other quarries in Bedford producing the identical stone as that called for in the specifications—some even better—but all these are excluded from competition for this work.

In quality and color the stones are said to be identical. They come from the same ledge, but are taken out of the ground from quarries a few miles apart. The only objection, apparently, to the other Bedford and the Bloomington stone is that it is quarried by men who are not in the political swim and who have no recognized pull with the "push."

In the second part of the specification, as quoted, the stone required is the raindrop of Marquette, Mich. This is also controlled by the St. Louis Cut Stone Co. and George Pickel & Bro., and has seldom before been quoted in St. Louis.

A prominent contractor said yesterday: "It looks to me like a job of the worst character. The architect pins the bidders down to a particular kind of stone and there is no way to get around it. You must come to the specifications or get out of the business.

"And what is the result? Well, I'll tell you. Now that they have it all their own way in the specifications George Pickel & Bro. have issued a new price list of stone in which prices have been advanced 50 and 100 per cent. For instance Heldmaier's Bedford stone, which has always sold in this city for 60 cents a cubic foot, has been raised to 95 cents. Portage Lake Superior stone has been advanced from $1.02 to $1.35 a cubic foot. Raindrop stone, which has seldom been quoted and which is in no way superior to the Portage article, is now quoted at $2.15 a cubic foot.

"The first intimation of such an advance was conveyed to the contractors in a circular dated February 6, 1896.

"In other words, the moment Pickel & Bros. saw positively that their stone was to be used to the exclusion of all others, they slapped up their prices, and will keep them there until the contracts for the school houses have been let and approved.

"To show how much of a job there is in it, is only necessary to state what the contractors are willing to do. I have talked to some of the most prominent in the city, and they have agreed to make this proposition through the Post-Dispatch: The contract price under the specifications cannot be less than $30,000 with the stones named at their present prices. Now, we are willing to file a bond of $20,000 that we will do the work $20,000 cheaper and forfeit it if we fail to do so. This, provided they will erase from the specifications the names of the stones called for. If in fact they will leave the field open to general competition. In saying this we will add that we will bind ourselves to use as good a stone as any named in the present specifications.

"What we would like exactly to know is why these particular kind of stones are used while there are dozens in the country equal to them in every respect. To a man up a tree it has the appearance of a big job."

The specifications for these contracts were prepared in the office of Kirchner & Kirchner, who are the architects of the School Board. It is said Mr. Kirchner will retire to private life when the new board comes in in the spring.

BY FORCE OF ARMS.

How an Arkansas Man Proposes to Hold a Newspaper Office.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—Three weeks ago Hon. E. B. Moore, ex-Secretary of State, leased the Times, a weekly newspaper published in North Little Rock by C. T. Monroe. The latter concluded to-day to repossess himself of the office at the point of a shotgun. Moore resisted the efforts of Monroe to take possession of his paper. Later in the day, while Moore was absent, Monroe placed an agent in charge of the office.

To-night Moore had Monroe's agent arrested and with several friends barred the doors and windows, and having provided themselves with arms and ammunition, are now stationed within the office and ready with force of arms to protect themselves against all who dare dispute Col. Moore's right to continue as the editor of the paper. Monroe claims that Moore has not lived up to the terms of his contract in his rental of the paper.

FIGHT IN THE DARK.

Struggle of a Chillicothe Post-Office Clerk With a Burglar.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 8.—A lone burglar attempted to rob the Post-office in this city at an early hour this morning. The burglar had hidden himself in the lobby of the office before the doors were closed Friday evening. At 3:30 Saturday morning Clerk Thomas Baugh was aroused, and, thinking it was a mail carrier at the back door, started toward the door. The robber fired at Baugh, so narrowly missing his head that he was dazed for a moment. A desperate struggle in the dark then ensued, during which Baugh was heavily thrown against a desk and seriously injured in the back. The fellow fled before another clerk could come to Baugh's assistance, but without securing any booty. A suspect was chased by Postmaster Smith and an officer this morning, but he evaded them. Armed men have been engaged in a fruitless search for him all day.

A FLASK IN EVIDENCE.

It Was Offered by an Illinois Young Man Who Swore Off.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—Quite a dramatical sensation was witnessed at the Methodist Church here last night. Rev. C. R. Carlos has been conducting a revival service with the pastor of the church, Rev. E. B. Randle. An invitation was extended the congregation to join the church, and penitents were urged to come to the altar. Among those that kneeled at the altar for salvation was a young man 25 years old, who had been drinking liquor, the smell of which was plainly evident. He joined the church, promised to never drink again, drew a half-filled flask of whiskey from his pocket and, handing it to Parson Carlos, "swore off!" The bottle was held up to view, and created a general sensation. The young man was loudly applauded for his act of allegiance to salvation. There have been 168 conversions at this church thus far and the revival continues.

THEY WERE COMRADES.

Bealey and Casey Played Seven Up and Bealey Scalped Casey.

John Bealey and Patrick Casey, warm friends, fell out over a game of cards in Daniel Sullivan's saloon at [illegible] North Eleventh street Friday night. Casey fell upon Bealey with a knife, stabbing him in the head and inflicting a dangerous wound. He then made his escape.

The men had played several games of seven-up and then they decided to saw off and decide who should pay for the drinks due on all the games. They had some words and Bealey insinuated that Casey had cheated.

"You are a liar," exclaimed Casey, angrily, as he left his seat, and then, suddenly drawing a pocket knife, he rushed upon Bealey. He inflicted a wound three inches long.

Bealey was taken to his home at [illegible] North Twelfth street and attended by Dr. Witters, [illegible] North Eleventh street, who pronounced the wound dangerous. Casey's home is at Fifteenth and Destrehan streets.

SELECTED BY MR. CLEVELAND.

Olney for President, Matthews for Second Place.

REED'S BOOM SUFFERING.

Platt, Clarkson and Quay Do Some Figuring on the Indiana Delegation.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—A story is in circulation in Democratic circles here to-night which is said to come direct from the White House. Dominick Murphy, First Assistant Pension Commissioner, is asserted to have told a prominent Democratic politician that Mr. Cleveland has finally selected the two men he would prefer to see the Democracy nominate at Chicago. He wants Secretary of State Richard Olney for first place on the ticket and Gov. Matthews of Indiana for second place. This, it is claimed, is held by the President to solve satisfactorily the question of geographical location.

Lively gossip has been created by the statement attributed to Murphy. It is taken to mean that the President has really decided to abandon third term ideas, if he entertained them, and to aid Olney and Matthews as much as possible by giving them whatever advantage may be gained by being known that they are the candidates of the Administration. Commissioner Murphy was not at home to-night. That he gave out the story is positively asserted by those who have been discussing it since it was first made public to-day.

Thomas C. Platt, James S. Clarkson and Mathew Stanley Quay had a prolonged discussion of political matters last night, the discussion lasting well into the morning hours. Platt came to talk over the Indiana situation with Clarkson and Quay. The three bosses are actively figuring on the best way to get the Hoosier delegation. They want to take it away from McKinley, because they fear the effect of locality upon the Indianians, if they are left free to decide. Although no details of the conference are public property, it is pretty well known that Platt, representing Morton, is playing Allison for second choice, and that Clarkson, for Allison, is not throwing anything in the way of Morton, while Quay, whose chief ambition is to be chairman of the National Committee, is with Platt because Platt will be the most formidable single factor in the race.

Speaker Reed's boom has suffered more this week than at any time since its inception. The new members of Congress are proving the most potent cause in the growing opposition to Reed. They came to Congress with Reed as their ideal. Three months of Congressional inactivity has shattered this. They feel that Reed is impairing their individual chances for reelection and that he is offering them as burnt sacrifices to his personal "loss." He has tied up all the appropriations, and is holding down every ambitious Republican serving his first term. They are refusing to be sacrificed in a way which gives the Reed following a very tired feeling.

UPSET THE QUEEN.

Story About Viscount Montmorres, Once a Page.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Viscount Mountmorres, who is staying at the Windsor in this city with his bride, enjoys the distinction of being the only man in the British Empire who can boast of having toppled over Queen Victoria. His father, the late peer, who was murdered near Clonburg in Ireland in the early eighties, had a large family which he left in exceedingly poor circumstances. On hearing this the Queen gave the widow a suit of apartments at Hampton Court palace, made her an allowance out of the civil list and announced her intention of appointing the eldest boy the present Lord, to a post as a royal page, a post which involves duties which are purely nominal, but which carries with it a salary of $1,500 a year and is held for a term of five years. Carefully clothed in his best attire and tutored as to how he was to approach his sovereign, the young Lord was ushered into the royal presence for the purpose of kissing Her Majesty's hand on his appointment, but being awkward and very bashful, when he knelt on one knee he overbalanced, and to save himself clutched at the sleeve of the Queen's dress with the result that the little lady whose rule extends over one-seventh part of the globe was upset and fell sprawling to the ground, hurting her knee quite badly. The 12-year-old boy was frightened and looked as if he was expecting to be led out to instant execution. The Queen, although suffering much pain, did not lose her temper, but mildly rebuked the young man for his awkwardness. She did not make him a page at all, although it was understood at the time that he was carried on the pay roll just as if he held the office.

HANGING AHEAD.

Threat to an Oklahoma Man Who Beat His Family.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Feb. 8.—A dozen masked men called at the house of Frederick Zuest, near Cushing, last night, took him to the woods, bound him to a tree, whipped him on the bare back until blood was spurting from a dozen places and told him if he did not stop beating his family they would hang him next.

BANDITS AND BONDS.

A Haul of $14,000 Made by Robbers at Savannah.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Feb. 8.—Bank robbers made a bold raid on the State National Bank at Savannah, Mo., sixteen miles from here, last night. They beat the night watchman into insensibility and then effected an entrance to the vault. Here they secured about $300 worth of stamps belonging to the Post-Office, but were unable to open the safe containing the funds of the bank. Three characters who have been hanging around the town are suspected.

In the private boxes connected with the vault the robbers found $14,000 in bonds, which they carried away with them. The bonds were numbered from 120,733 to 120,744, inclusive, and numbers 114,191 and 114,192. The coupons on the bonds, due Jan. 1, 1896, had not been detached from the bonds.

ENCROACHING WAVES.

Deadly Peril of a Farmer's Family in Nebraska.

OMAHA, Feb. 9.—A special to the Bee from Clarks, Neb., says:

"An extensive ice gorge in the Platte River here has caused a dangerous overflow. The bottom lands are under water for miles. A number of farmers who occupy an island near here are threatened, with their entire families. All day efforts have been made to rescue the family of Michael Ickes, wife and three children. They are in danger of perishing any moment. They can be seen huddled together at the highest point of land on their place, with the water nearly reaching them. The river is higher than ever known, and so full of ice that no boat can be floated. Much stock has perished, but, so far, no lives are known to have been lost. All efforts to destroy the ice gorge have proved ineffectual and it is growing in size every hour."

FIRE CUT OFF ESCAPE.

G. M. Barton Perished in a Burning Newspaper Office.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 8.—An early morning fire at McKeesport, Pa., resulted in the loss of one life and the destruction of $200,000 worth of property. The principal building destroyed was the Altmeyer Theater, in which was the McKeesport Herald.

The fire started on the fifth floor of the Altmeyer building and is supposed to have been caused by defective electric light wiring. The flames were discovered by the printers of the Herald as the fire began to eat its way through the sixth floor.

The night's work had just been finished and the paper was about to go to press. When the flames were seen a rush was made for the usual points of egress, but the stairways were already impassable. The only resources left were the windows and the elevator shaft.

All but G. M. Barton, the foreman of the composing room, succeeded in sliding down the rope in the shaft. His escape was cut off and he was burned to death.

The flames spread to the residence of Peter Strong, adjoining. It was totally destroyed. Pollard's jewelry store and Dietrich's livery stables also took fire, but the flames were extinguished without much damage.

The loss on the Altmeyer Theater building and the Herald plant is estimated at $175,000, and on the other buildings $25,000.

APPARENT DRUG STORE.

Why a Missourian's Wife Was Arrested for Selling Liquor.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

GOLDEN CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Mrs. James Cassity, whose husband runs a so-called drug store in this city, was arrested to-day, charged with the illegal sale of whisky. Her husband is under indictment by the Grand Jury for selling liquor and also has a case pending in the City Court for the same offense, and while attending to these matters with the authorities it appears that her wrongs had become the above result. She gave bond for her appearance in the Justice's Court next Monday.

NOT BINDING ON UNCLE SAM.

The Treaty Closing the Dardanelles to Ships of War.

OUR FLEET WILL PASS

Whenever American Interests Demand Their Presence in Front of Constantinople.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—So far as is known here United States Consul Terrell has not applied to the Porte for authority to have a guardship enter the Dardanelles. Officials say that at present there is no need for a guardship for the United States Legation at Constantinople and it is believed that the rumor that Mr. Terrell is moving in that direction probably has its foundation in a suggestion that was under consideration some time ago when there was reason to apprehend rioting in Constantinople, that might injure the United States Legation.

Inasmuch as the United States Government has expressly refused for years past to recognize the right of the Turkish authorities to exclude any of our warships from the Dardanelles, which we persist in regarding as a great artery connecting two open seas and therefore not subject to jurisdiction of any one nation, it is hardly probable that Mr. Terrell would go upon record now as officially asking permission to exercise a function that the United States insists it may discharge as a matter of right when it sees fit.

In the present situation of affairs in Turkey, it is said at the Navy Department that the United States is not disposed to make an issue needlessly, that might tend to cause an outbreak, but if the time comes, when it is deemed necessary for the protection of American interests to have one or more warships in Turkish waters, they will be sent there, with or without permission of any other nation.

Another Massacre.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—"Another massacre has occurred in Armenia."

This statement was made to-day by Rev. S. S. Yenovkian, a refugee now residing in this country. He was unwilling to give the source of his information, but expressed every confidence that the newspapers will within a day or two confirm all he said.

Inasmuch as Mr. Yenovkian has on several previous occasions secured information regarding the outrages in advance of newspapers, there is no reason to doubt his present assertions. He has for weeks been anxiously awaiting advices from his home giving further particulars regarding the death of his friends and relatives. To-day the letter came and the Armenian was almost prostrated when he learned that the letter he had received early in December told only half of the truth, and that instead of thirty odd sixty of his relatives and most intimate friends had perished. He was overjoyed, however, to learn that his own wife and children were safe, although in a destitute condition.

HAMMOND WELL TREATED.

Cablegram to Mr. Olney From the Prisoner's Wife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Secretary Olney has received the following cablegram from Mrs. Hammond, dated yesterday at Pretoria, relative to the treatment of her husband, John Hays Hammond:

"Because of my husband's ill-health, due to prison confinement, the Government allows me to remove him to a private house, where I can personally attend him. The preliminary examinations are proceeding and the treatment of the prisoners is good."

A cablegram from United States Consular Agent Manion, dated last night, at Johannesburg, reads as follows:

"Hammond out on bail. The Government continues to show wisdom and magnanimity."

ROSS RAN.

Then Officer Raifeisen Shot Him Fatally in Sedalia.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 8.—In a Justice's Court to-day William Raifeisen, the policeman who shot and fatally wounded a negro two weeks ago, waived preliminary examination and was held to the Grand Jury in $1,000 bail. The negro died in two or three days after the shooting. Raifeisen had started to arrest Ross for some slight infraction of the law and Ross ran.

STRONG SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

A Minnesota Republican Champions Free Coinage.

TOWNE WINS AN OVATION.

Hall of Missouri Makes Sensational Charges Against Eight Senators Who Favor Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The debate on the free coinage substitute for the House bond bill was very spirited to-day. There were several strong speeches and one, at least, of a somewhat sensational character. Mr. Towne of Minnesota, a Republican, claimed the attention of the House and gallaries for over an hour with an eloquent effort on behalf of free coinage, which won for him a personal ovation such as has not been accorded any member since the session began. His speech was illustrated with charts and aroused unbounded enthusiasm among the silver forces.

Mr. Hall, a Democrat from Missouri, on the other hand, announced his adherence to "sound money" in a rather sensational speech in which he charged that eight Senators who voted for free coinage according to "credible information," had privately said that they believed free coinage would bring upon this country national and individual bankruptcy and ruin. He charged them with trying to "feather their nests" at home and declared that the greatest sin of the present age was the cowardice of statesmen. He also declared that a high officer of the administration had said that the silver agitation had already cost the Government $262,000,000 in bond issues and in the course of the next 12 months the bond issue would increase to one billion.

The other speakers to-day were Corliss (Rep.) of Michigan; Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana; Grosvener (Rep.) of Ohio; Evans (Rep.) of Kentucky, and McCreary (Dem.) of Kentucky, against concurrence in the free coinage substitute and Mr. Bartlett (Dem.) of Georgia in favor of concurrence. The general debate will close Monday and the vote will be taken on Tuesday.

There were exactly sixteen members on the floor and nineteen spectators in the galleries when the House opened at 10:30.

Mr. Corliss (Rep.) of Michigan and Mr. Boatner (Dem.) of Louisiana, spoke in favor of non-concurrence and Mr. Milner (Rep.) of Michigan and Mr. Bartlett (Dem.) of Georgia in favor of concurrence.

While Mr. Bartlett was speaking Mr. Boatner, by a reference to the defeat of "Silver Dick" Bland, Gen. Hatch and other silver leaders drew forth an indignant protest against the treacherous manner in which gold Democrats have stabbed in the back Democratic candidates who differed with them. "Witness," said he contemptuously, "the Democratic scene daily being enacted in Kentucky. When did it become Democratic doctrine to defeat Democratic candidates?"

"The situation in Kentucky," replied Mr. Boatner, "only illustrates the destroying effect of Democrats refusing to stand by the party platform. If the silver Democrats would abide by the declaration of the party made in convention we would not to-day be threatened with the loss of a Senator from that State."

"We are threatened with the loss of a Senator in Kentucky," retorted Mr. Bartlett, "because men who are not in the majority seek to control. I want to say that whether in the majority or minority, wherever the Democratic flag floats, there will be my stand."

"If the Democratic National Convention adopts a gold platform and nominates a gold candidate," interposed Mr. Skinner (Rep.) of North Carolina, "will you support the ticket?"

"I will vote for any man," replied Mr. Bartlett, "whom the majority of the Democrats nominate in convention.'

"Then you are willing to sacrifice the interests of the people on the altar of party?"

"I am willing to forego temporarily the consummation which must eventually come and can only come through the Democratic party."

At noon the House went through the formality of adjourning and re-convening, and debate on the bond bill then proceeded.

Mr. Grosvenor (Rep.) of Ohio said that the Republican party in response to the cry of free silver Republicans, propose "to do something for silver," propose to do something for the American people by righting the wrong done them by Democratic tariff legislation in the last Congress. The party would do something for a million wool growers instead of a hundred mine owners. "We have not a silver mine in California," interposed Mr. Johnson (Rep.) of California.

"You're right," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, "and you might add that California is the most proscriptive gold State in the Union.

"That shows we are willing to do something for the rest of the country," said Mr. Johnson.

"At our expense," shouted Mr. Walker, (Rep.) of Massachusetts.

Mr. Grosvenor called attention to a circular to Eastern manufacturers signed by sixteen free silver Republicans covering a covert threat against the protective system if they did not favor free silver. Mr. Grosvenor ridiculed the threats of the silver Senators and adduced some figures to show that they were powerless to execute their threats. Those Senators represented but sixteen votes in the electoral college out of 444. He predicted 266 Republican electoral votes for sound finance and protection. If the election should be thrown into the House, he said, the victory of the sound money Republican candidate was certain. Threats of splits and fusion would be futile and unavailing. He was concluding an eloquent passage about loyalty to the grand old Republican party, when Mr. Owens (Dem.) of Kentucky asked if he was speaking of the same Republican party that had a few days ago auctioned off the Republican National Convention.

"Great God," replied Mr. Grosvenor, looking about the House, "let us hear something about honest elections." (Laughter.)

"Is it the same party?" asked Mr. Miles (Dem.) of Maryland, "which has just made a deal with the Populists in the Senate to secure control of the machine over there?"

"It was compelled to take possession of the machine your party was smashing," replied Mr. Grosvenor.

"Is it the same party," asked Mr. Owens, returning to the assault, "which signalized its return to power in the Senate by sending us the free coinage bill we are now considering?" (Laughter.)

"I have just been paying my respects to some of the Republican Senators," replied Mr. Grosvenor. "If there is anything in the situation there which can furnish comfort to the sound money Democrats you are welcome to it." (Republican applause.)

Mr. Evans (Rep., Ky.), Mr. McCreary (Dem., Ky.) and Mr. Hepburn (Rep., Io.) followed in favor of non-concurrence. The latter said the Republican party was the only party that by its deeds had shown its friendship for silver.

"Are you willing to restore free coinage of silver?" asked Mr. Livingston (Dem., Ga.)

"Yes," replied Mr. Hepburn, "when you restore the conditions that existed in the days of the 'dollar of the daddies.' Then 412 grains of silver were coined into a dollar, but silver was worth $1.29 an ounce."

In conclusion, he ridiculed those "bewildered Democrats" who denounced the attitude of Mr. Cleveland. "No Democrat," he said, "has been more consistent, more closely adhesive to his announcements than he. In 1885, before his first inauguration, he declared against the silver heresy; in all his utterances since he has adhered to that position. In May, 1892, he reiterated his position for the fifth time."

"You knew," he said, addressing the Democratic side, "that he could not carry out your platform except at the price of perjury and personal dishonor, yet you now pretend that you were deceived." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Towne (Rep.) of Minnesota illustrated his remarks with charts. Twice the House gave him an extension of time and his remarks aroused great enthusiasm among the silver forces. His charts showed the appreciation of gold and the fall of prices. One chart, upon which he laid especial stress, demonstrated, he said, that the fall in the price of silver since 1873 was not due to the overproduction of silver.

Mr. Towne closed with the declaration that the Republican party must define its programme and do something for the restoration of silver. The United States could unite with France and Germany if England refused.

Mr. Towne was given a tremendous ovation when he concluded. For several minutes the free silver members crowded around and tendered him their congratulations.

Representative Hall of Missouri was followed with close attention in a speech in which he announced his conversion to "sound money." He said:

"If I were called on to-day to define what I regarded as the greatest crime and curse threatening to sink American institutions, I should reply in one sentence—the cowardice of our politicians, of the men who have not the courage, the manhood, the grit to go before the people and tell them when they are wrong upon these great economic questions.

"I am credibly informed that there are eight Senators at the other end of this capitol who voted for this bill, yet who say that they believe the free and unlimited coinage of silver at 16 to 1 would mean national bankruptcy and ruin.

"What does it mean? It means that our politicians have come to a pretty pass when in order to feather their own nests, in order to hold themselves in office, national, State or county, they are willing to see a great number of men who have not the time to delve into these questions, turn their backs upon their own welfare—when they are willing to close their hearts to all gratitude for past favors and tell those men that what really leads to their destruction leads but to prosperity and happiness. I am convinced that the greatest curse that besets our country is the cowardice of our politicians who have not the courage to tell the people when they get wrong on these economic questions. I know it is regarded as political death for a man in a rural district not to throw up his hat and applaud these delusions, but if my people want a man of that kind to represent them they can get rid of me and I will willingly and gladly retire from political life."

Mr. Talbot: Did not the gentleman vote for the free coinage bill in 1893? I ask the question for information.

Mr. Hall: The gentleman asks if I did not vote for the free coinage bill, in the extra session in 1893. I answer, yes. But, I will tell the gentleman that I have progressed since that time while he is standing where I was three years ago. (Laughter.)

Mr. Layton: I wish to ask the gentleman a question. I understood him to make the extraordinary statement that he had been informed that eight Senators who had voted for this bill had said they actually believed that the free coinage of silver would lead to the bankruptcy and destruction of this country. I ask the gentleman, "Do you believe that any Senator ever said that?"

Mr. Hall: I told you that I was credibly informed that they had said it and I believed it or I would not have stated it here. But I want to say a few words now on this question of consistency. I find upon investigation in the Bureau of Education that the Chinese, the inhabitants of the Indies and the tribes of Africa, are the only human beings that are continually consistent. (Laughter.)

"The lower grades of animals also are always consistent. (Laughter.) I maintain that reasoning, thoughtful, clear-headed men who pass through the world with their minds open to the investigations of truth are liable to change. Where is the intelligent man in the United States who has not a high regard for the fame of William E. Gladstone, the great English statesman? Listen to the grand man express his regret that he should have made the blunder that he did in 1852. Observe the course of Bismarck, the greatest of German statesmen. When he was advocating the sale of the silver of Germany for whatever price could be obtained for it and was approached by one of his friends, who said:

"'I am just where you were ten years ago.' The reply was: 'That was the political blunder of my life and I have had intelligence enough to profit by it and move forward.'

"In the history of the world there is no great progressive movement, no great development that has not contained the germs and seeds of progress and development and therefore of inconsistency. I might take a case from our own legislative halls."

Mr. Talbot: According to this doctrine we can never tell where a man stands.

Mr. Hall of Missouri: You can always tell, Mr. Chairman, how certain animals stand and how the Chinese stand, because they adopt the doctrine of Confucius—that the greatest crime which a Chinaman can commit is attempting to do a thing differently from the way his ancestors did it a thousand years before.

"I did not intend to make an address further than to put myself on record as the one Democrat from a rural district west of the Mississippi in a purely agricultural region that dares to stand up and say that sound money is the salvation of the agricultural and laboring classes of this Government. I understand full well that the action of the Bimetallic League has put my district on the black list.

"I understand, Mr. Chairman, situated as I am, both of my Senators on the opposite side of the question, my entire State and all my speaking colleagues on the Democratic side on the other side of the question, that leaves me standing alone practically and with a hard row to hoe. And if I shall go down to defeat, I will go with my own self respect, and my friends will be able to appreciate that I was not too cowardly to tell my people what I believed to be right when their judgment was entirely the other way."

At 5:10 p. m. the House took a recess until 8 o'clock.

HELD BY A CATTLE GUARD.

Farmer Pennewell Lay a Helpless Victim for a Trfain.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

HANNIBAL, Mo., Feb. 8.—Wesley Pennewell, a Ralls County farmer, started to walk to the city along the K. Line track this afternoon. As the Bluff City Express from St. Louis came in sight, three miles south of here, he attempted to step off the track. His foot caught in a cattle guard and he was thrown down, but his body fell outside of the track. He was unable to extricate the foot and the pilot of the engine crushed his leg in a horrible manner.

The engineer made a futile attempt to stop his train in time to prevent the accident. Pennewell was brought to Hannibal and given surgical attention. It is feared that the injuries will prove fatal.

Odd-Fellows at Percy.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

PERCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—A large delegation of Odd-Fellows from Sparta, Red Bud and Ava arrived here to-night to attend a meeting of Percy Lodge, No. 287, I. O. O. F. Four candidates were given the initiatory degree in the lodge.

Mr. Short a School Director.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

PERCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—At a special election held here to-day James W. Short was elected a member of the School Board of Percy to fill a vacancy.

Stole Harness and Hay.

John Geiger was arrested yesterday by Officer Roche, charged with having broken into Miller Bros' stable at 1316 Biddle street early in the morning and stolen a set of harness and two bales of hay, valued at $18.

ROENTGEN RAYS MADE LIGHT OF.

Some Scientists Say They've Known It all Along.

NOT A GREAT DISCOVERY.

Prof. Morton Wonders Why Some Persons Were So Dense When They Might Have Been Diaphanous.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—That Professor Graham Bell ten years ago succeeded in forcing sunlight through hard rubber is a fact not generally known, and one calculated to somewhat dim the lustre of Prof. Roentgen's achievements. While learned professors of scientific schools all over the world are conducting experiments into the recent utilization of the cathode rays for the purposes of photography as discovered by Prof. Roentgen, there are scientists who do not foresee any great future for the discovery nor believe that it will prove of any great practical use even in surgery. This belief they base upon its restricted and variable penetration and the uncertainty of results except in photographing through a few known substances.

Prof. Morton of the Stevens Institute is one of those who has not been carried away with enthusiasm to follow in the way led by Prof. Roentgen, but he still recognizes that an interesting field of experiment has been opened up. Of the discovery he says that the principles involved are far from new, and the only wonder is that some of those who have experimented have not adapted the rays to photography years ago.

Prof. Graham Bell came near the same discovery with the utilization of sunlight for the transmission of sound in his photophone. The rays were concentrated and projected by a concave mirror, and he discovered that they could penetrate hard rubber and have photographic effect on the other side. He did not try other substances than hard rubber.

The photophone was another wonderful invention of no practical value. Sound was transmitted by the rays of light. Speaking against the concave mirror from which the rays of light were projected caused vibrations of the mirror which alternately concentrated or expanded the rays. The receiver for the rays was of selenium, a substance resembling sulphur.

The cathode rays penetrate non-conductors of electricity better than conductors, but they do penerate conductors. Prof. Morton said: "Prof. Hertz eight years ago discovered in an electric disc many millions of vibrations a second, and by a series of experiments proved that these vibrations would penetrate insulating bodies. That was another step along the road traveled by Prof. Roentgen. Pitch, he found, was particularly susceptible of penetration. He constructed a prism of pitch six feet by three in dimensions, and found it would deflect rays of vibrations in the same way that a prism of glass bends rays of light. He also made a big lens of pitch that he found would concentrate rays of vibrations just as a burning glass concentrates light. This was a close approach to Prof. Roentgen's achievements."

EDISON'S EXPERIMENTS.

He Finds That the New Energy Can Penetrate Glass and Steel.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 8.—Thomas A. Edison has completely outdistanced all rivals in experiments with the new rays of energy. After devoting all of last night to a series of tests he was able this morning to announce a new discovery. He not only demonstrated that the new energy can penetrate glass and steel, but he discovered that the ray is not the cathode ray, but a new and mysterious ray entirely unaccounted for by scientists. So successful has Mr. Edison been that he began preparations this afternoon for the greatest experiment of all, the photographing of the interior of a human skull. This experiment will be made next Monday, and the results obtained in the early hours this morning, he says, justify him in anticipating wonderful results. He hopes to obtain a picture of the skull, including the small bones and the canals of the ear, and thinks it possible to get the outline of the convulsions of the brain itself.

He began the experiments at 10 o'clock last night and worked all night with all his old enthusiasm. The entire force of the laboratory were inspired by the same enthusiasm and remained with him. The Crooke tubes were not used. He had his glass-blowers prepare a number of tubes which differed only from the ordinary electric lights in that they had been perforated in the side and a small disk of aluminum inserted. Another small disk was put in one end of the bulb and both disks were connected with electric light wires. Then six strips, one-eighth of an inch thick, consisting of rubber, lead, steel, zinc, aluminum and celluloid, were attached to a piece of cardboard. The strips were each a quarter of an inch apart. The cardboard with the strips was placed between the light and a sensitive plate. Mr. Edison wished to find out what was the degree of vacuum in the bulbs producing the best results. The air in the first bulb was only partly exhausted when the current was turned on. Immediately rays of light appeared within the bulb and darted out from the aluminum disk. These were the ordinary cathode rays. After an exposure of ten minutes the sensitive plate was removed, and in ten minutes developed. It was found that while the rubber, celluloid and aluminum had been penetrated without difficulty, the steel and lead left white marks corresponding to the extent of the strips on the plate. This showed them to be impervious to the light. Bulb after bulb was tried, each having a greater degree of vacuum than the previous one and showing less of the cathode rays. Finally, when the cathode rays had entirely gone and the bulb glowed with a blue light evenly distributed, the steel and lead yielded. The light went through them and produced on the plate a clean-cut white mark a little wider than the strip.

Then a strange phenomenon manifested itself. The entire plate was covered with a peculiar dark color. Mr. Edison did not know where it came from, so he tried another bulb, with the same result. For this he is unable to account.

"I can only think it is due to the same ray that penetrates the steel," he said. "The ray that does the work is an unknown ray. I have penetrated a piece of steel one-eighth of an inch thick and will try others a quarter of an inch. In all my experiments I used the same strength of electric current, but changed the vacuum each time. This new ray cannot be reflected or refracted, so that photographs in the ordinary sense of the term can be obtained by it. All the pictures obtained so far by Prof. Roentgen and others are mere shadowgraphs. Why the light cannot be reflected, no one can tell.

"I am now preparing to try the light on a human head. I shall use a battery of five long tubes. To get the rays into these tubes I shall use strips of aluminum thirty inches long. The reason I shall use five tubes, instead of one, is that with one tube the rays going out toward each side from a common center would produce an exaggerated picture. By getting the rays from five tubes lying side by side I hope to obviate this and get a picture corresponding to the subject in all its details. I shall place the subject on his back on a large table, with a sensitive plate beneath his head. I shall then place the battery of tubes over his face and turn the light on. The exposure will last an hour and a half and I hope to get a good picture of the skull. Celluloid is easily penetrated by the new ray and I am going to use a celluloid shutter in my tubes. I shall not use one on Monday, but shall use thin glass. I am not devoting myself to the experiments with a view of using the discovery for commercial purposes. I am experimenting out of curiosity and for scientific purposes."

Mr. Edison exhibited the pictures made last night. Those of the steel and lead strips were not as clear as the others. He had slept only one hour since yesterday morning.

DR. PUPIN'S DEVICE.

Any One With a Static Machine Can Make Experiments.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Dr. Pupin of Columbia College, who has attracted much attention during the past week by his experiments in the new Roentgen photography, has devised a simple apparatus by which anyone who has a good static electrical machine can make experiments of his own. As almost every doctor has such a machine, and as it is in the field of surgery that the discovery seems destined to first become of practical importance, the invention will be of great service. It is shortly this:

Connect each pole of the static machine with a steel rod which has a brass knob at one end and place these rods so that the knobs are half an inch apart. The current overcoming the resistance of the atmosphere in passing from one knob to the other acquires an enormous number of vibrations. Then make three coils of wire inside an ordinary tumbler and connect each end of the wire with one of the steel rods. A tumbler of smaller size with an insulating cover of coils around it should be placed inside the first. This makes an improved induction coil.

An ordinary vacuum tube without electrodes may be used by wrapping tin foil around each and fastening the ends of the wire from the smaller tumbler around the tinfoil. Thus, in effect, the electrodes are without the tube. The advantages of this is that an ordinary vacuum tube may be bought for 50 cents, while the Crookes tubes have to be imported, are very expensive and are easily broken. The fact that the X rays may be produced by having the electrodes outside the tube was discovered by Dr. Pupin when he was unable to pursue his experiments because of not having any Crookes tubes. He has proved that the rays produced outside the tube from the fluorescence thus caused within are the same as rays produced when the cathode discharges take place.

Dr. Pupin hopes to prove that these rays accompany every electrical discharge and that a vacuum is not necessary, but merely the most favorable condition for the production of the rays. The photographs he has already obtained without using the Crookes tubes include a band, nails and scissors inside an aluminum box, and last evening a fish and a mouse were photographed. The vacuum tube is placed horizontally and the objects to be photographed are placed beneath it on a plate holder. They may be put in any position about the tube so long as the object is between the tube and the plate. The time of exposures vary according to the substance of which the slide of the plate holder is composed and according to the substance which the rays are made to pass through before reaching the object.

SHOT IN A RABBITT.

Prof. Wright Discovered It by Means of the Roentgen Rays.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 8.—Prof. A. Wright of Yale University has just completed a remarkable experiment in line with former experiments with photography by cathode rays. He photographed a rabbit, and after the exposure discovered on the plate several dark spots. These spots appeared on the print. His attention was at once directed to the fact that by the cathode rays these spots, absolutely invisible in the rabbit, had been brought out. The animal was at once dissected and, to the surprise of the experimenter, several small shot were found in the carcass. Prof. Wright had received the rabbit not knowing how it had been killed and without the slightest intimation of the presence of the shot. The result of this experiment indicates that by cathode rays, foreign substances in the human body can be detected when their presence cannot be ascertained in any other way.

CARNEGIE TESTIFIES.

Not a Large Profit in the Price of Armor Plate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs to-day continued its hearings on the armor plate contracts. Ex-Secretary Tracey was before the committee for four hours and went over the entire ground covered by Senator Chandler's resolution, including the contracts for Harveyized steel and nickel plate. He said he knew of no irregularities in these matters while he was Secretary and that he left all the details to Commander Folger, who was chief of the Ordnance Bureau. He also said that Mr. Folger's employment by the Carnegie Company did not occur while he (Tracey) was Secretary.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie of the Carnegie company and Mr. John W. Hart of the Bethlehem Iron works were also before the committee. The questions asked of them were directed especially at securing information on the subject of the cost of making armor with a view of acting upon the Smith bill for the establishment of an armor plate factory at Washington. They agreed in the statement that such a plant could not be secured for less than $4,000,000, which was about the price that the plant had cost in each of their concerns. They also said there was not a large profit in the present average price of armor plate, which is from $240 to $300 per ton, and explained the low rate at which foreign contracts had been taken by saying that this had been done for the purpose of extending business.

FIRST SUIT AGAINST THE COMBINE.

Merchants Bridge Charged With Discrimination in Rates.

OTHERS LIKELY TO FOLLOW

Action Is Based on the Facts Set Forth in the Expose of the Combine by the Post-Dispatch.

The first suit brought against the Merchants' Bridge for alleged discrimination in rates has been brought in the St. Clair County Court at Belleville, Ill., by the Crown Coal and Tow Co. This is the first of a large list of civil suits threatened against one or another of the three corporations comprising the bridge and ferry combine. The action is based on the Post-Dispatch expose of the discriminations practiced in favor of certain shippers.

The case is set for trial Tuesday before Judge Wilderman. The bridge people are preparing to stubbornly resist the action. If the verdict should be against them it will probably precipitate almost interminable suits against the bridge and ferry companies, as nearly every coal shipper in St. Louis has a claim for damages through the discrimination in favor of the Consolidated Coal Co. and others.

The plaintiff will charge that by giving two of its most powerful competitors an advantage amounting to nearly 60 per cent in transfer rates across the Merchants' bridge, the business of the Crown Coal and Tow Company was damaged to the extent of $30,000.

The plaintiffs allege that during the years 1892 and 1893 the bridge company, acting under an illegal agreement with the Eads Bridge Co. and the Wiggins Ferry Co., transported the coal of the Consolidated and Madison Coal Cos., which had the Waterworks contract, at 12½ cents per ton, while exacting 30 cents per ton from the plaintiff company.

The suit is brought for the benefit of Edward L. Thomas and John T. Taylor, of Belleville, and Bart S. Adams, of St. Louis, stockholders in the old Crown Coal Co., to whom at the time of the reorganization of the company under the name of the Crown Coal and Tow Co., it was agreed that all outstanding accounts and claims should fail, they being expressly empowered to use the name of the new company in enforcing collections.

Resting upon this argument Attorney Edward L. Thomas brought suit for the amount named in behalf of himself and the other two stockholders, but in the name of the company.

The latter, by its attorney, G. A. Koerner, argued for a dismissal of the case on the grounds that the use of the company's name was not authorized. Mr. Thomas has filed a counter affidavit setting forth the above facts, and Judge Wilderman now has the application for a dismissal under advisement.

Mr. Thomas declares that Mr. Koerner is acting on both sides in the case, and that if the application for dismissal is denied he will then appear in behalf of the bridge company. He threatens to take steps to debar the latter if he does this on the ground that he is violating the ethics of the profession.

Mr. Koerner denies this, but says, even if he were representing both the Coal Co. and the Bridge Co., he would not be violating legal ethics for the reason that the use of the name of the Coal Co. by Mr. Thomas and his associates is unauthorized and that therefore the two companies are not arrayed against each other.

Attorney Maurice T. Mooney of Illinois will file suit against the bridge combine in St. Clair County within the next two weeks. The proceedings will be based upon the alleged violation of the anti-trust laws of Illinois.

No matter what may be the outcome of the civil suit to be tried Tuesday, attorneys believe it will have a material bearing on the suits to be prosecuted by the State.

RANDOLPH'S TEACHERS

Hold Their Quarterly Meeting and Elect Officers.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

PERCY, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Randolph County Teachers' Association held its February meeting at Evansville to-day. There was a large attendance and an extensive programme was rendered by the teachers. The following officers were elected for the ensuing term: J. B. Haff President, Miss Nettie McMillan Vice President, Miss Tillie Carlyle Secretary, D. S. Elliott Treasurer. The next meeting of the association will be held at Red Bud.

MARRIED.

HART—NEWLAND—At Belleville, Ill., by the Rev. W. G. Shepard, Miss Susie B. Newland to Mr. A. A. Hart, both of St. Louis.

DEATHS.

BERNHOESTER—Thursday, Feb. 6, 1896, at 1:15 a. m., John T. Bernhoester, aged 20, beloved son of Mrs. Julia Bernhoester and brother to Frank, Harry, Annie and Mrs. J. M. Cummins.

Funeral from family residence, 2013 North Eleventh street, Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 o'clock, to St. Michael's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

CORBET—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at 12:30 p. m., Nellie Corbet, aged 23 years, beloved daughter of Michael and Ellen Corbet, nee Ryan, and sister of Lizzie, Patrick and James Corbet.

Funeral from family residence, No. 1322 North Sixth street, on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1:30 o'clock p. m., to St. Patrick's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

DEWHURST—On Friday night, Feb. 7, at 12 p. m., after a brief illness, Thomas Dewhurst, beloved husband of M. Agnes Dewhurst, nee Collier, aged 29 years, 3 months.

Funeral will take place from the family residence, 2205 Olive street, Sunday, 2 p. m. Friends are invited to attend.

GANNAWAY—Geo. Edward, only son of M. O. and Nellie Gannaway (nee Brown), entered into rest at 8 p. m. Saturday, February 8th, aged 19 months and 2 days.

Funeral from residence, 1118 S. Compton av. Private.

Fulton (Mo.) papers please copy.

M'AVOY—On Thursday, Feb. 6, at 7:40 p. m., Patrick McAvoy, beloved son of Margaret and the late Patrick McAvoy.

Funeral from the family residence, 1935 Biddle street, Monday, Feb. 10, at 7:30 a. m., to Union Station, thence to Alton, Ill. Friends are invited to attend.

M'CARTHY—On Friday, the 7th inst., Michael McCarthy, dearly beloved brother of Mrs. John Carey.

Funeral from his sister's residence, 4146 Clayton road, on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 p. m., to St. Cronin's Church, and thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

MORGAN—Ella V. Morgan (nee Ulrich), on Friday, Feb. 7, at 6 p. m.

Funeral from the family residence, 1618 North Eighteenth street, Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 p. m., to St. Lawrence O'Toole's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

RILEY—Walter Paul Riley, aged 21 years, son of John and the late Catherine Riley, brother of Katie, Wm. E., Robert and Joseph Riley. Friday, at 3:30 p. m.

Funeral Sunday at 1 p. m., from family residence, 3710 Cote Brilliante avenue, to St. Theresa's Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery. Friends invited to attend.

SCHABERG—On Saturday, Feb. 8, at 12:30 a. m., of membranous croup, Alma Schaberg, beloved daughter of Harry and Mary Schaberg, nee Nollman, aged 3 years.

Funeral private on Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1:30 p. m., from residence, 4342 College avenue.

STEINMETZ—On Friday, Feb. 7, at 5:45 a. m., after a short illness, Mathilda Gertrud Steinmetz, beloved daughter of Christian and Gertrud Steinmetz (nee Ludwig), aged 2 years 6 months 11 days.

Funeral, from family residence, 1755 Hillot avenue, Sunday, Feb. 9, at 1:30 p. m. Friends of the family invited to attend.

TUEMLER—Friday, Feb. 7, 1896, at 5 a. m., Sarah S. Tuemler, relict of late Charles F. Tuemler.

Funeral Sunday, Feb. 9, at 2 p. m., from residence, 1020 North Cardinal avenue, to St. Alphonse's (Rock) Church, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

St. Paul (Minn.) papers please copy.

WALSH—Anniversary high mass of requiem at the Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Wednesday, Feb. 12, at 9 a. m., in memory of Mrs. Peter Walsh (nee O'Brien). Friends invited. May her soul rest in peace.

YOUNG—On Thursday, Feb. 6, 1896, at 7:20 a. m., Fred W. Young, beloved son of Fred and Katie Young, aged 13 years, 3 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place Sunday, Feb. 9, at 3 o'clock p. m., from family residence, 4004 North Broadway, to St. Paul Lutheran Church, thence to Bellefontaine Cemetery. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HUNTER'S MEN DESPERATE.

The Kentucky Contest Wearing on the Republicans.

WILL UNSEAT DEMOCRATS.

This Move May Begin Monday or Tuesday and Will Be Followed by Trouble.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 8.—"What will the next six days bring forth?" is the question absorbing the politicians to-night. The present week started out as though it were going to result in a Senatorial explosion, in which Joe Blackburn was to be blown sky-high and Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter landed in the office he covets. But the Blackburn men were a little too smart for the other fellows. By means of judicious bluffing and partially carrying out certain threats the Republican managers were backed down and a temporary truce was arranged. Senator Ogilvie was worse this morning, and the Democrats were arranging to pair with Senator Clark, so that the sick Democrat should not have to run the risk of venturing out, when Dr. James, Hunter's chief lieutenant, broke into the arrangement and refused to allow it.

When asked if the Republicans were counting on the death of Ogilvie or his inability to attend the session until Worthington's return, as a chance of electing Hunter, he replied frankly that they were. "We will not allow a pair with Ogilvie," said Dr. James; "that is politics. Religion has gone as far as we can stand. We paired with a dead man, and now they have brought a sick man here at the risk of his life, and we are not going to pair with him."

The Legislature is awfully tired of the fight. A resolution was adopted unanimously in the House calling on Congress to make the election of senators by the people direct. In the Senate a joint resolution was introduced to adjourn sine die Feb. 17, since there was no money in the treasury, no chance to elect a Senator and legislation was blocked.

Senator Ogilvie came into the House chamber twenty minutes before the time to ballot to-day.

More pairs than have been made for a week were announced. They were as follows: Carpenter and Holloway, Hissem and Hayward, Elliston and Petrie, Sims and Lay, Stege and Noe, Johns and Richardson, Stephenson and Lyons, Ashcraft and Henton, Garrett and Lykin, Gilljan and Swinford, Grider and Wills, Hay and King, leaving 114 present and 58 necessary to a choice.

The anti-Blackburn Democrats united on Richard T. Tyler, Weissinger, Carroll, Speight, Violett and Walker voting for him. The ballot resulted:

Hunter	56	Tyler	5
Blackburn	52	Bate	1

The joint caucus with the white ensign of peace floating over it, adjourned until noon Monday.

But Monday the fighting will begin again. Lieutenant Governor Worthington, who is attending the bedside of his sick wife, will have returned to preside over the Senate, and Senator Goebel, the bull-dog fighter, as he is known, will have to return to his seat on the floor. The Republicans did not dare to attempt anything out of the usual line while Goebel was in the chair. In addition to being a rampant Blackburn man, he is one of the smartest fighters in the Legislature.

The Hunter men are growing desperate. They declare that the deadlock shall not stand much longer and as the only way in which it can be broken lies in successfully unseating Kaufman and Tompkins, the two Democrats against whom contest proceedings are pending, it is safe to bet that they will start in to accomplish this Monday or Tuesday. What will happen then, has already been foretold. The Democratic majority in the Senate is equally as determined as Dr. Hunter and they will not allow the Senatorship to drift away without a hard, bitter struggle. Goebel is their leader and he is backed up by Senator Bronston, from Lexington, who literally tore up the Bluegrass for Breckinridge during that memorable contest. These two men are more than a match for Representatives William Henry Jones and Speaker Blanford, who are pushing the Hunter end of it.

The intense excitement attendant upon the contest is telling upon the nerves of all of those engaged in it, however. Blackburn, older in political life and more used to the hardships of a campaign than Dr. Hunter, is still as active as any of his lieutenants, but the Republican candidate is showing the heat of battle. The routine of schemes and caucuses and counter-plots would soon drag down anybody but a physical giant, and Dr. Hunter does not boast such a constitution.

But the deadlock is having its serious effects upon the State as well. The Legislature has now been in session nearly a month and not a thing has been accomplished. One solitary bill has gone through—a trifling advertising measure for one of the back counties. The members of the lawmaking body are not caring much about bills or the State's business or anything else, except the big fight. The Commonwealth is terribly in debt, but that seems to make no difference. Several banks have this week refused to pay claims against public institutions on the ground that they could not advance more money without some guarantee that they would get it back. Still there seems to be no time to attend to such affairs as this. State employes and State creditors are roaring like lions for their money, but they find the Legislature in the attitude of the small boy at the circus, who, entirely occupied with what is going to happen in the big tent, pays little or no attention to the animals.

Although Gov. Bradley declares that he will not call an extra session, the knowing ones do not see how he is going to get around it if the Senatorial deadlock continues much longer.

Tremendous pressure is being brought to bear on Senator Weissinger and Representatives Carroll, Violett, Speight and Walker to swing them over into the Blackburn column. These are the gold standard men who have been refusing to back the Democratic nominee, but three in particular, Carroll, Weissinger and Violett, are giving the Blackburn managers the deepest concern and day by day diminishing the hope in their hearts that after all something might happen to bring about his election.

Violett's bitterness is entirely personal and arises from the fact that Blackburn went to the pains of opposing him for the nomination in his district by stumping the entire county of Franklin. Violett declares he will pay the Senator back in his own coin. Weissinger is a sort of gold standard crank. He has written an answer to "Coin's Financial School." Carroll declares that he cannot vote for Blackburn because his constituency is composed of gold standard voters.

But of the three, Weissinger is the most bitter in his opposition. He is a bachelor, and considerable amusement has been created at his expense during the week by the efforts of Mrs. Emma Walker Herr, a charming little widow who is Enrolling Clerk of the Senate, to win him over to Blackburn. Mrs. Herr is as vigorous and enthusiastic a campaigner as ever reviewed a torch-light parade, and her friends declare that she will yet capture that vote for her candidate.

All efforts to get Blackburn off the track for another Democrat are futile. His supporters are so ardent that it is doubtful if they would consent to his withdrawal even were the Senator to indicate his willingness to do so. It is regarded as extremely probable that were some gold standard man put up he could easily be elected with the support of the Blackburn votes, and for the simple reason that the Republicans are getting so sick of the fight that they would themselves furnish the one vote necessary to elect. In fact, Judge Petrie of Todd County has already made the statement that if the Democrats would withdraw Blackburn and nominate Judge Reeves for the Senate, he himself would cast the vote necessary to elect, and if more than one vote was necessary, he was authorized to speak for two other Republican members who would follow his lead. Judge Petrie explained that he was under obligations to his constituency to vote for a Republican only so long as there was a chance for his election and then to vote for an anti-silver Democrat. He says he sees no chance for Hunter's election.

ANOTHER SEIBERT FEELER.

Is He to Be a Stalking-Horse for Ex-Gov. Francis?

Special Correspondence of the Post-Dispatch.

MACON, Mo., Feb. 7.—While Major J. A. Hudson, editor of the Macon Times and chairman of the First District Democratic Congressional Committee, who vigorously opposed the Pertle Springs Convention last summer in a letter to State Committeeman Carroll, has formerly made complimentary mention of Judge Gibson and Hon. D. A. Ball as prospective candidates for Governor, here is his latest on the situation:

"Talk of nominating State Auditor Seibert for Governor has been revived. Mr. Seibert is a most excellent man. He is an officer of whom any State might well be proud. It is doubtful whether the Democracy could find a man who would more solidly unite the party and who would secure more votes at the November election. I know that Mr. Seibert does not wish to be Governor; not that he would fail to appreciate such an honor, but he has sustained heavy financial losses since he has been in public office and feels that he is hardly able to make the race. This, however, should not be in the way of his nomination. If nominated, he would of course accept, and would lead a campaign such as is seldom witnessed in any State.

"Of course there are a number of available men, such as Dockery, Waddill, ex-Gov. Francis and others. There are many among the free silver people who at first thought would consider Gov. Francis out of the question, and he no doubt is, because he is not a candidate, and men have to struggle for such places to get them, but one thing is certain, if Gov. Francis was placed at the head of the ticket, every Democrat in the State would at once know that we were to have a fight all along the line, and if the Republicans won the election they would do it at the end of one of the hardest fought battles in the State. Then there is Dockery, who would no doubt be a very available man, and those who know Mr. Waddill, the present insurance commissioner, assert that he would make a very strong candidate. But Missouri has plenty of good, strong men, but has no better men and no better politicians than Mr. Seibert."

Maj. Hudson is the original and the leading Democratic editor in North Missouri in advocating the gold standard theory and there are none abler or more vigorous than he. From the tone of his statement and from the scarcity of his gold bug editorials recently it is evident that he is acting in concert with the other leaders of the gold standard doctrine in abandoning the effort to capture Missouri national delegates and arranging to secure a gold standard man for Governor or someone "equally as good."

It is known direct from a close personal and political friend of Gov. Francis at Jefferson City that he enjoyed without measure the office before and that he would rather be Governor again than have any other honor the State could confer upon him. Future developments will, doubtless, reveal the fact that the gold standard leaders, seeing no chance to secure the national delegates, will abandon all for the Governor's office, and Gov. Francis, foreseeing that it is impossible for him to defeat Senator Vest, the former's friends will ask that he be nominated for Governor. There is a strong probability that a combination between the leading friends of Senator Vest and Gov. Francis will be attempted in order to promote the scheme and to consummate the deal.

From Maj. Hudson's statement the conclusion is arrived at that he has given the tip and also joined the "feeler" scheme in presenting Mr. Seibert's name as an excuse to boom Francis for Governor and if this boom is taken favorably then in a short time Gov. Francis and his "bar'l" of money will again be in the field for Governor.

A. T. L.

FREE SILVER IS DEMOCRATIC.

The Gold Standard Impoverishes the Masses for Plutocracy's Benefit.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I have just read with considerable interest the communication of Mr. C. S. Collins of Little Rock, Ark., on "evasion of mining question" by the Chicago Convention, in your Sunday issue. It meets my views exactly.

The money question is a principle involved in the coming presidential election. A sacrifice of a principle is more to be regretted than defeat at the polls. To compromise a principle would be humiliating and lose the party thousands of votes and result in defeat. Hence I believe Missouri should send a solid silver delegation to Chicago, fully instructed for silver, 16 to 1, and demand a plank in the national platform so plain and strong that it cannot be misconstrued or misunderstood, and failing to get it walk out in a body and issue a call for a convention, as suggested by Mr. Collins at St. Louis July 22. I am confident such a stand would strengthen the party, not only in Missouri but elsewhere, as it would show a devotion to principle that all honorable men are bound to respect. Aside from this it would be sustaining a life-long principle of Democracy.

Free silver is Democratic; gold-bugism is not. No man can be a gold-bug and a true consistent Democrat at the same time. All advocates of the single gold standard claiming to be Democrats are simply deserters or traitors to the party, and the sooner we get rid of them the better it will be for the party. If they happen to be in the majority at Chicago let all true Democrats walk out and let them nominate whom they may and march to certain defeat. All true Democrats can consistently unite with the bimetallists and nominate a free silver candidate for the presidency on a true Democratic platform. That is where all of them are going who understand the situation, and are not office-seekers or bound by stronger cords than patriotism to the party as understood, or rather controlled by the "bosses." The people are getting wonderfully tired of "bossism," and are beginning to think and act for themselves, and if the sentiment and feelings of the masses are everywhere as they are in this locality, 90 per cent of the votes cast at the next election will be for silver regardless of past party affiliations. At least that is the way they talk now. I can't say what changes the party lash may bring about between now and next November.

We have all, particularly the producing and laboring classes, felt the effects of the single gold standard and we don't want any more of it. There must be a change in the financial policy of this Government, and that in the very near future. The people will not stand, patiently, much longer the oppression and robbery they have been compelled to submit to. We can not raise wheat at 40 cents or corn at 15 cents a bushel, nor pork at $2.50 per 100 pounds, and the man who says this is the result of overproduction is either criminally ignorant or a malicious liar, and we don't think he is very ignorant. But we do know, and so does the gold bug, that it is the legitimate result of the demonetization of silver and the establishment of the single gold standard. These products of the soil and labor are not worth less, but gold is worth more and commands more of these to obtain it. This is what the rich want and have labored for. The higher price their gold commands the more wealthy and powerful they become.

Baron Rothschild said, "The poorer you make the masses the better citizens and gentler servants they become." This is what we are drifting to and for which the moneyed aristocracy and monopolists devoutly hope and pray.

JACK.

Nevada, Mo., Feb. 2, 1896.

A Call on Judge Broaddus.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 8.—A petition unanimously signed by the members of the Livingston County bar was published today, urging Circuit Court Judge E. J. Broaddus to allow his name to go before the Democratic convention as a candidate for Judge of the Kansas City Court of Appeals. A similar petition has been signed by the Grundy County bar and other counties in this circuit are industriously booming Broaddus for the office.

MUST BE FOR FREE COINAGE.

Arkansas' Declaration to Democratic Candidates for Office.

THE PEOPLE VS. PLUTOCRACY

No Dodging the Money Issue Possible in State or National Campaigns—Democracy's Great Crisis.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6.—We have here a Bimetallic League numbering 150 or 200 members. The views of this league on the silver question, as herein detailed, we know to be those of at least four-fifths of the people in this vicinity, and it is within bounds to say that such is the case in every county in the State, albeit we have no newspapers here of any considerable circulation through which we can make known our principles and our proceedings to the world. Those who claim to be Democrats and who advocate the single gold standard are composed of a few bankers, capitalists and Government officials and their dependents or those who permit that class to do their thinking. The two leading newspapers who aspire to be the leaders of the Democracy are the Gazette and the Democrat, both belonging to the class above named, the former being owned exclusively by a few bankers and capitalists and the latter by Cleveland's Postmaster here.

At a meeting of the league on the 28th ult. the following resolution was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we will support no candidate for nomination to office, from President down to Constable, and that we will vote for no delegate to a convention or committeeman of our party, unless he be a pronounced advocate of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, without regard to the action of any other nation on earth, and of making all gold and silver coins a legal tender for the payment of all debts, both public and private."

That this action might not be misunderstood the league has put upon record reasons in part as follows:

"It is a foregone conclusion that the next Republican convention will approve and adopt as a part of its platform the present financial policy, namely, the maintenance of the gold standard supplemented with bank notes and a restricted silver coinage redeemable in gold.

"If the Democratic convention shall then follow suit by adopting the same platform this will bring to us certain and ignominious defeat. For us to conduct a campaign on such a platform could serve no other purpose than that of furnishing victims to grace a Republican victory and supplying captives to be led at the chariot wheels of the Republican triumph on November next. Not only so, but we find another political party, the Populists, who threaten to adopt as their own the financial limits of the Democratic party and we are confronted with the possibility of the great battle of the standards being opened up and fought out between the Populists and Republicans with the Democrats serving as Hessians for the Republican party. The Populists will thus win a victory with the guns and ammunition of the Democratic party. * * *

"We believe the sole cause of the present depreciation in values is the adoption and maintenance of the gold standard with the subsequent and consequent appreciation in the purchasing power of gold. By this the price of everything is cut in two and the burden of our bonded debt is increased a hundred fold. The United States is a debtor country. England is our principal creditor. Our bonds are payable in silver or gold, but she demands that we pay in gold alone. This demand is abetted by our present national executive and the Republican party. The Democratic party is thus betrayed by its chosen leaders. It is incredible to us that any of our fellow-Democrats should be willing to repudiate our own State platform and follow them into the Republican camp."

Thus far we have no candidate in the field claiming to be a Democrat who is not an avowed advocate of free silver, nor since our last State Convention adopted free silver coinage as a plank in the Democratic platform as essential to Democratic party affiliation is it easy to see how in this State any advocate of the gold standard can be a Democratic candidate for any office. In other words, how he can get upon the Democratic ticket at the primaries.

These proceedings of our League had reference plainly to the proceedings to be had at the Democratic National Convention to be held at Chicago. All must see that the Democratic party cannot submit in that convention to a declaration in behalf of the gold standard without going out of existence as a party. The party must take issue with something that is in contest. But such a declaration would not be to take issue, but to surrender unconditionally to the enemy. The people everywhere are getting their eyes open to the great truth which intelligent reformers have long been seeking to inculcate, namely, that the real contest going on in our country, the one involving by all odds the most important issues of any that ever arose to divide the people, is that involving the rights of the people on the one hand and the exactions of the money power on the other. It is the people against the money power. This is the great issue. It is coming to overshadow all other issues. All issues constituting the old parties are becoming less meaningless except as they bear upon this contest, this greater issue. The movement of the people is toward taking sides on this contest, independent of old party affiliations, and this movement is not confined to the Democratic party solely, but extends, though in a much less degree, to the Republican party as well. There are half as many Republicans as Democrats who will not sustain the gold standard. It is true that the great combines constituting the money power are using every agency within their control to convince the masses that there is no such thing as a contest between the money power and the people. That no such power exists having interests antagonistic to the equal rights and liberties of the people. But the people's sufferings have set them to thinking and they can be hoodwinked no longer.

I need not define here what constitutes the money power. It has been defined a thousand times. But Carl Marx was right when he said in effect (I cannot quote his language) that the Creator had designed and made provision for a competency (of wealth) to all his creatures and to all had equally denied an excess over and above a competency. That when some have more than a competency others must have less. That a competency of wealth (sufficient for human wants) in the hands of a few, or many, or all, is wholly consistent with the equality of rights and the widest liberties of the people. But excess over and above a competency in the hands of any is ever at war with the rights of man.

This excess of wealth over and above a competency (for a competency wrongs no man) in the hands of a few thousand millionaires swelled into a magnitude never before known in the history of the world, taken by fraud and corruption from that competency due by nature's laws to seventy millions of people is the money power; that power which, by usurping and arrogating to itself the control of the nation's finances, has by one single process, the demonetization of silver, robbed the people of more than two thousand millions of dollars. And it is this financial robbery occasioned by it that has aroused the people against that power. The financial issue has come to overshadow all other issues because, as a response to this robbery, it is the exponent of the people's cause in all other issues against the money power. Free coinage is the Shibboleth of the people in the contest while the single gold standard is that of the money power. Manifestly, to commit the party in that convention to the gold standard would be a complete surrender of the party, not to the Republican party as such, but to the money power. It would be a complete "felo de se" of the party. But certainly it is manifest to all intelligence now that the party cannot be committed to any such combination. There is absolutely no hope for the success of the party except on a free silver platform and candidate. If our free silver delegates shall be outvoted in the convention, which is more than probable, and shall attempt to pledge the party to the proceedings, not more than one in ten among the silver advocates would acquiesce and vote the ticket, and we all know that if even one in ten should bolt it would beat the party, world without end. To attempt such a pledge, therefore, would be to court the inevitable destruction of the party—to walk deliberately into the jaws of the money power.

The Republicans in their convention will doubtless straddle the money question. They will have to do so to hold the free silver advocates in their own party and in order to be free to continue their advocacy before the people, that there is nothing of consequence in the financial issue; that there is no contest between the money power and the people. It is plain, therefore, that there is no hope for the Democratic party nor for free coinage in case of adverse result in the Democratic convention, but for the free silver delegates to withdraw from the convention in a body and thus form the center of a new organization outside.

Around this new organization would flock not only all free silver advocates in all other parties, but all who are opposed to the money power. The great movement of the people is not for the loaves and fishes merely, but for the concentration of all their forces against that power. They see plain enough that they must have united action against that over-towering despotism or their liberties are gone. Such withdrawal and separate organization would be directly in the line of this movement and it seems now not extreme to predict that with a strong candidate for President it would sweep every State west of Pennsylvania. Hon. Henry C. Caldwell would be such a candidate, for while he is the idol of all the industrial classes he has no enemies. He would be a new Richmond in the field and would doubtless accept the nomination from such an organization. At all events it does seem that something like what is here outlined is in store for the country.

SOL F. CLARK.

CLEVELAND ARRAIGNED.

A Missouri Democrat Charges Him With Dangerous Jingoism.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I had an old uncle whose great hobby in my early youth was to sit reading his Bible and exclaim devoutly, "God is good." We have, as a nation, had more reason during the past few days to praise and glorify the Almighty than the average mortal comprehends. That the Lord occasionally selects strange agents to accomplish his ends is just as true as that apparently nothing is made in vain. Your numerous readers have looked on in wonder and amazement for some years at the silly, childish capering and strutting of the empty-headed and irresponsible, half-witted descendant of a grand and glorious ancestor, posing as a great warrior in borrowed plumage, in wonder that a highly cultivated and chivalrous race like the Germans could endure such an exhibition and how long it would last, and doubtless have speculated on how it would end. That the Almighty has raised this specimen of imbecility to create a diversion at a critical moment in the history of two such nations as Great Britain and the United States and to be the means of averting the unparalleled calamity of an appeal to bloodshed, threatened by the blind infatuation of another imaginary child of destiny, has probably never occurred to any one before. "God works in a mysterious way his wonders to perform." These words have been uttered to indifferent ears for many years, but to the thoughtful and observant man, capable of distinguishing between empty and bombastic vain-glory, asserting itself in loud-mouthed vapor through the press and in public places, and true patriotism, they are full of significance.

When the editor of a prominent and respected daily paper can so prostitute his talents as to deliberately cater to the degraded instincts of the ignorant and vicious by asserting "that there is no use in talking, a war between this country and Great Britain would be immeasurably popular on this side of the water," it is time for all right-minded citizens to stop and think. With whom would it be popular? Whom would it benefit? Is there a man living on this continent to-day who would derive benefit from it? We have been treated during the past three years to letter after letter bearing sensational, panicky threats of coming disaster in finance, etc., "if my views are not carried out to the letter"—and "your action must be unconditional surrender," etc., "nothing else will do." Is it not time that our citizens took a tumble to themselves and suppressed this joker? Have we had one prosperous hour since God in his infinite wisdom allowed us to have our own way for once, without question and dispute, by putting him back into the White House? If so, I am not the only man would like to be told what and where it was. What right has this man to appeal to patriotic and loyal feeling? In the hour of the nation's dire disaster, when true patriotism was called on to assert itself, a full million Irish and German, foreign-born, but true men, danced to the tune of "The Star Spangled Banner," but not one single Grover Cleveland. Is he any more liable to respond to-day in person than he did in '61? Loud-sounding and well-rounded periods are cheap and suit the politician, but sooner or later are understood for their true value. The Almighty and Allwise Providence, who has raised this grand nation up to accomplish its mission in his own way, has seen fit to interfere in his own good, proper time, and in an effectual manner. The ram has been caught in the thicket by the horns and now we can realize to what good purpose even a born clown of high degree can be applied.

Ruin, bloodshed and unparalleld disaster, produced by the hideous atrocities of war, by the blockade and consequent bankruptcy, by the complete isolation of a nation of seventy millions of people, for perhaps years, resulting in God alone knows what, has been averted, and no thanks can be offered up to our chief executive for this. The past is not easily forgotten and ere many months some of the high and mighty, who have been hurling broadcast over the land the fury of their denunciation against labor agitators in general and Debs in particular, and creating laws at their own sweet will, not heretofore on the statute books, creating crimes not recognized by law, will discover that their little diversion has not worked worth a cent, having been headed off by a will greater and more farseeing than theirs. It is an old scheme, older by a good many thousand years than you and I, to inflame the angry passions of men by appeals to ignorant bigotry and intolerance, under the disguise of patriotism, and sit calmly back, in perfect safety, to reap what benefit may be obtainable. It has succeeded in diverting attention for the time being on many occasions, but then a Sedan may come once in a great while. That it has not succeeded this time is matter for serious congratulation, and if there be any virtue in religious denominations and sects, all alike should unite in grateful and glad homage to their good God, who has spared them from it. The writer has been a life-long, consistent, uncompromising Democrat, has worked for Cleveland ever since his first nomination to the presidency, through evil and good report, and at times and in communities where it was costly to be a Democrat, and now lives from day to day in bitter mortification and shame for having done so. I have numerous friends scattered over the length and breadth of the State of Missouri, who can certify to these facts and I know that I merely express the sentiments of thousands of intelligent voters, who have seen with unfeigned grief and consternation that the real issues before the people, notably the silver question and the Federal Courts, were about to be ignored utterly by the creation of foreign complications, the discussion of which at any time or place can have no bearing either now or in the future on our social problems or the evils which are eating up the life of our republic. Oh, for the pen of a Cervantes to show these modern Don Quixotes that the days of knight errantry are gone, and that we of the nineteenth century have something besides windmills to trouble us. Our grievances to-day are substantial, solid and overtowering menaces to our national existence and if not relieved by suitable legislation speedily, we will shortly be in no position to complicate ourselves over Venezuela or anything else. Our hands are full as they can hold now and when any man swears at the silver craze being nearly dead it is safe to look well for his motives in discussing the Monroe doctrine at the present time. The wish is father to the thought and if they can fool us into such a complication as this, then good-bye for years to come to all our dreams of a fuller and freer liberty. The corporations, the Federal Courts and the income tax Supreme Court ring will grow fat and prosperous, smooth and oily, but God help the farmer or ordinary, everyday, poor representative of humanity. Respectfully,

COMMONIS SENSUS.

THE PLANS OF PLATT AND QUAY.

A Great Obstacle Removed by the Withdrawal of Harrison.

CULLOM'S BRIGHT HOPES.

A Chance That the Man Who Looks Like Lincoln May Be Morton's Running Mate.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7.—Senator Matt Quay, boss of the Keystone Republicans, and jointly with Platt, dictator of the party, is looking forward to the St. Louis convention with much more pleasure since ex-President Harrison's letter of withdrawal. The silent wire manipulator from Beaver believes that the shelving of Harrison has removed the last obstacle in the way of his ambition to go to the head of the Republican National Committee. With Harrison in, Quay was out; with Harrison retired to sylvan retreats, where Cupid holds sway and wire-pullers are barred, there appears smooth sailing for Senator Quay. He is persona grata to the candidates now in the field.

In addition to this Quay has "collaborated" with Tom Platt and in return for Platt's friendly offices towards boosting him into the National Chairmanship, will at the right time do all he can to cast the vote of the sixty-four Keystone delegates for the man Platt finally picks upon as the winner. Whether Platt will take Morton, Reed or Allison, doesn't yet appear. The only certain element appears to be that he will fight McKinley. Between the Ohio protectionist and Platt there are strained relations which may at any time eventuate into open and bitter warfare.

When "time" is called Quay and Pennsylvania, Cullom and the Illinois machine, the bosses and the sub-bosses will be found in the corner of the ring set apart for Tioga Tom. Cullom will be with Platt as against McKinley, because he cherishes the secret hope that failing to receive the Presidential nomination because he "looks like Lincoln," he may be nominated as Vice-President on the ticket with Levi P. Morton. For the realization of this latter hope, Platt's support is necessary. It is put forward as the latest bit of political gossip that Cullom's aspirations really center about the chair occupied by Stevenson and that every move he makes is with that end in view. This Morton-Cullom idea has also obtained some circulation in the East and the New Yorkers are really counting on the vote of Illinois for the Morton slate.

Coincident with the discussion of Presidential politics from a Republican standpoint, brought about by the Harrison letter, is revived talk of "some good Western man" to be the standard-bearer of the Democracy. It is increasing in volume. There is much more vigor to it. The Eastern wing is at last willing to admit there's something in it, and to further concede that the East has had more than its share of the candidates in the past. There are forty-three States which have not had a chance to get a Presidential nominee since 1860, because of the hogglishness of the extreme Eastern wing.

Here is the record of nominations which the Western Democrats are using as a club to hold in line the inordinate greed for office of the adult Democrats this side of the Alleghanies:

1864—George B. McClellan of New Jersey.
1868—Horatio Seymour of New York.
1872—Horace Greeley of New York.
1876—Samuel J. Tilden of New York.
1880—Winfield Scott Hancock of New York.
1884—Grover Cleveland of New York.
1888—Grover Cleveland of New York.
1892—Grover Cleveland of New York.

This shows that within the last thirty years the Democracy has had six candidates for the Presidency, one from New Jersey and five from New York, and that Grover Cleveland has run three times. The record will be used at Chicago with great advantage. Its effect is being felt now.

Congressman Aldrich of Chicago will not seek renomination. He has so decided and has announced his decision to his friends. He is tired of congressional labors and wants to get back to private life.

It is quite different with the other members of the Illinois delegation. They are all candidates for re-election. Most of them have all the wires laid now to capture the conventions and thus insure their renominations. All want an early adjournment so they can get back into Illinois and begin work in the districts.

Congressman "Joe" Cannon is oiling his bicycle and practicing exercise trips over plowed ground in anticipation of a brisk campaign in the Twelfth District. He wants to come back this time, so that in the event the Republicans control the House he may make a dash for the Speaker's chair. Reed, of course, will be either promoted or he will retire of his own volition, and the man of many gestures and the bicycle habit thinks he will be right in it if he succeeds in getting back.

Congressman Murphy of East St. Louis, who is serving his first term, is animated with the laudable ambition of seeing if he can't do better his second term. He is out for renomination and will make a stiff campaign if he is named. And so it goes down the line. All the members from "Egypt" want to come back to Washington. They like the life of the statesman. The news that reaches the capital, however, is to the effect that Republican congressional candidates are thicker in Illinois than jack rabbits in Western Kansas, and that few members are sure of renomination without a fight.

The Congressmen who represent Western Missouri and those who stand sponsor for the interests of Eastern Kansas think they have discovered a full grown "nigger" in the wood-pile of bills relating to the improvement of the Missouri River. They are objecting strenuously to that proviso in the principal bills which sets forth that the present system of improving the Missouri from the source down shall be discontinued and the improvements hereafter made shall be from the mouth up. This, they protest, is a discrimination, in that it will prevent Kansas City, St. Joseph, Leavenworth, Atchison, Glasgow and other up-river towns receiving any benefit from river improvements for years to come, while the vicinity of St. Louis, near the mouth of the Missouri, will be vastly benefited by the proposed change so inimical to their interests.

Those who are familiar with the situation in Arkansas predict that Gov. Clarke is going to keep Senator Jones busy, and that even with no other entries in the race it will be one of the hottest campaigns the State has witnessed for years. Senator Jones was elected to the Senate in 1885 and re-elected in 1890 without difficulty. This time it would appear that he is to have a genuine fight to retain his seat in the upper house of Congress. It will doubtless help Senator Jones to enter the contest fresh from his fight in the Senate for the free silver substitute, but even thus assisted it is generally believed that Gov. Clarke will make it interesting for him.

There are no gubernatorial candidates now among the Missouri Congressmen, with the possible exception of Mr. Joy, who really would prefer to serve the State in the Executive Mansion for four years than to come back to Congress for a third term. Burton of the Fifteenth District, who cherished briefly gubernatorial ambitions, is now putting in his time insuring himself a second term. He does not care to get into a gubernatorial fight with so many mayors, all "scrappers," too, in the field, so he will try for another term in Congress. So will Bartholdt and Crowther and Clark. Crowther is going to have formidable opposition in his district, but he counts on his hard work this session for old soldiers to aid him when the time comes. Congressman Clark of the First District has easy sailing, it would appear. His work on the river and harbor committee has apparently convinced his Sni bottom constituents that he is a good man to renominate.

Stoddard County (Mo.) Republicans.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

DEXTER, Mo., Feb. 8.—One hundred Republicans of Stoddard County organized a league here last night and christened it "Chauncey I. Filley Republican League." They are for the old man for Vice-President.

MORRISON'S POSITION.

A Correspondent Says He Is for Gold in the East and Silver in the West.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I desire to enter a vigorous kick against the expressions of W. A. Bode of Alton, Ill., as contained in his letter published by you a few days since. Mr. Bode objects to the idea that Mr. Morrison be required to define his position on the finance question, says that Morrison is an honest man and does not need a platform; that parties do not live up to their platforms after elections; that the Democratic party did not live up to its platform in 1892 by refusing to pass a tariff bill; that Silver Dick Bland is a humbug, creating discord in the ranks of his party, etc. The gentleman closes his letter by urging that the Democrats quit "rag chewing" and harmonize.

Mr. Editor, the gentleman neglects to tell us what to harmonize on. Volumes might be written on the benefits and beauties of harmony, but the stubborn fact remains that the parties have to make platforms, the issues have to be met. It is true that we have a few examples in American politics where the man was the platform, but it has always been where the men knew and responded to the wants and wishes of the masses of the people. Such men have been men with strong individualities and whose position on all questions of public policy was well known by all of the people. Does Mr. Morrison, who is a gold man in the East and a silver man in the West, possess such attributes? We think not.

To the charge that the Democrats did not live up to their promises in 1892 we ask what were the promises? The Gorman-Brice element of the Democrats said that a revision of the tariff meant to put a duty on all articles produced by their constituents and let other articles in free, the other fellow said reduce all import duties; the Administration said the financial plank in the platform meant a gold standard, the other fellow said it meant the coinage of both metals. This difference could not have arisen if the platforms had not purposely been written to admit of two interpretations; such platforms will not go with the people in the future. To the charge that Dick Bland created discord in the party we ask how did he do it? Did he call or recommend the calling of Congress in extra session? When the real issue in the election of the President and Congress was the tariff, who is responsible for its side-tracking and making the currency question the only question? Who refused all compromises suggested by a Democratic Congress? Who refused to sign the tariff bill passed by a Democratic Congress? Who can point to a single instance in his twenty years in Congress that the vote of Dick Bland was not in hearty accord with the masses of the Democratic party? We say, too, let the Democrats harmonize, let them understand now that Democracy in the South and West is not the kind of stuff that passes for Democracy in New York and New England; here it means principles, there expediency; we will not have a Western man with Eastern ideas, but a true Western man on a platform unequivocal in its declarations, saying what it means, and meaning what it says. Such a man we have in Missouri and his name is Richard P. Bland.

L. C. C.

Webb City, Mo., Jan. 30.

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

What He Gives and What He Gets Under the Gold Standard.

When the civil war closed our national debt was about $3,000,000,000, about one-third of it due abroad. Now, while this debt has been reduced to $1,000,000,000 our municipal, railroad mortgage and other obligations have been piled up until it is believed that they now amount to over $4,000,000,000, all due to foreigners, on which interest has to be paid in gold and of which the farmer must pay three-fourths of the whole, both principal and interest.

Under the gold standard this debt is being doubled. If the foreign effort to force the single gold standard upon us goes on to success it will be doubled and perhaps trebled and the farmer has to foot the bill with wheat at 50 cents a bushel and cotton at 10 cents, not being able to keep the balance of trade in our favor of this country, on our former obligations, amounting to $1,000,000,000, with wheat and cotton prices double what they are now. How are we to proceed with a debt five times as great to be paid in gold when the men we owe the debt to are in possession of nearly all the gold. There is no gold in this country worth speaking of; there is a little in Treasury, a few millions in banks and savings funds; nearly all the rest has been shylocked. The hoards in stockings of old women is a myth. We are now having a popular loan which is not likely to be taken by the people, because the bonds are purchasable in gold only, and the people do not possess the gold. They apply to the banks for it and are told they cannot have it. Why, if all kinds of money are to be kept at parity, are these bonds purchasable only with one metal? What ails the silver and paper money of the United States? The people have silver and paper only. Somebody else has the gold. The people are asked to buy Government bonds with gold alone. It is easy to see that the bonds will finally be taken by a syndicate—a new department of Government, not provided for in the constitution—who will first take the bonds and then another syndicate will get the gold that was paid for them. Then it will depart for foreign shores. And the farmer has to foot the bill, that is, 75 per cent of it. Of the $100,000,000 of imports—diamonds, wines, silks, bric-a-brac—none is imported for him. Of the $75,000,000 annually spent by American travelers in Europe none is spent by him. Of the millions of dollars borrowed annually from Europe none goes into his shrunken pockets, yet all eyes are turned to him to come up and settle with foreign creditors, and he is ridiculed, slandered and condemned if he dare to even open his lips in protest, whether he protests or not. He must work on, keep still, economize and let the rule of mammon go on.

The gold power, which is but another name for British greed, has taken the place of the old slave power in this country, and it is just as unreasonable, just as tyrannical, just as domineering and just as inhuman and relentless as ever the slave power was. It names pliable candidates to be voted for, supplies cash to both parties to determine the results of elections, writes party platforms one year and breaks them the next, forces its measures through legislative bodies, threatens panics and actually creates them, breathes the breath of life in monopolies which control nearly all the necessaries of life, slanders all who dare to oppose it by speech or act, breeds discord and strife between different sections of the Republic, floods the country with pamphlets written by Wall street tories, endeavors to stay the rising tide of genuine Americanism, smothers the fires of patriotism in the hearts of the people and worships daily at the shrine of mammon set up in London by commercial rivals and political enemies of the United States. Its collar is worn by millions of well-meaning men who are not conscious of their own subserviency or of the truth that there is a padlock upon their tongues, a yoke upon their necks and that they are, by blindness, indifference, inactivity and silence helping to forge chains that will bind them and their children in a serfdom not less abject and galling than that which prevails in nearly every European country. Will our folks think these matters over and see if we are not speaking the plain truths? We have endeavored to exaggerate nothing, and if we have done so will gladly correct our error.

Our indignation is against the attempt to buy and sell this country for British gold to permanently break down prices of our farm products and thereby supplant a bold, independent, educated yeomanry with a tenant peasantry and to degrade and oppress the plain people of the land. For this righteous cause we stand and invoke the help of all our folks from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from Maine to the gulf.

16 TO 1.

Atwater, Ill., Feb. 4, 1896.

Bond County (Ill.) Republicans.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

GREENVILLE, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Bond County Republican Central Committee met here to-day and made preparations to open the political campaign with a mass meeting in the nature of a love feast next Saturday, at which time six delegates will be selected to the State Convention and nine to each of the congressional conventions. The chairman and secretary were instructed to secure speakers, issue invitations and make all arrangements.

JOINT DEBATE IN ARKANSAS.

Senator Jones and Gov. Clarke on the Same Platform

FOR A SEAT IN THE SENATE.

Both Are Straight Out Silver Champions and the Canvass Is Very Spirited, but Good-Natured.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 8.—The senatorial canvass that Gov. James P. Clarke and Senator James K. Jones are now engaged in is one of the most interesting political traipsing tours ever undertaken by two candidates for office in the State of Arkansas. The two men are on the best of terms, and in their speeches each religiously refrains from indulging in obnoxious personalities. Both of these gentlemen are in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, independent of the action of any other nation.

Gov. Clarke says that on Jan. 25, 1895, Senator Jones introduced a bill in the Senate which provided for the issuance of $500,000,000 of twenty-year coin bonds which had been held by the Attorney-General to mean gold bonds, and that the provisions of his bill were such as to indicate that its author regarded silver as a commodity and not as a metal from which primary money should be coined. Senator Jones ridicules the idea, and points to his record in the Senate on the silver question in denial of the statement made by the Governor. He contends that ever since he has been a member of the Senate he has given his hearty support to every measure favorable to the free coinage of silver. Senator Jones assures Gov. Clarke that the next Democratic National Convention will be controlled by the silver men, and that victory was sure to be the result and that the faults complained of by the Governor would be corrected.

Gov. Clarke complains that Senator Jones supported a tariff bill that was unjust to the people of Arkansas; that the tariff placed upon sugar was a burden to the citizens of Arkansas, inasmuch as it exacted from them every year $1,000,000 which it would not otherwise have done had the Senate permitted the schedule to remain as it came from the House, and that he assisted in striking down one of the principal industries of the State when he agreed to place lumber on the free list.

In defense of the tariff bill Senator Jones says that the President, who refused to sign it, has been forced to admit that it was a step in the right direction, that Secretary Carlisle and the Democratic caucus had indorsed it. The tariff on sugar, he contends, is better than the one contained in the McKinley act, and gave the sugar trust the blackest eye it ever got.

After the speaking at Mansfield the two candidates occupied seats in the same hack that took them from that town to Fort Smith. The road was muddy and it was raining very hard. A slight accident delayed the party, and after the two candidates had expressed their opinion regarding the condition of the roads in Arkansas, Gov. Clarke said:

"Jones, I have almost arrived at the conclusion to go before the County Clerk when we get to Fort Smith and take an oath never to run for another office."

"Don't go too far, Governor," said Senator Jones, "for if you did, you would probably do like the old man who once had to pay a security note. He went before a Justice of the Peace to swear that he would never go another man's note. The Justice wrote the affidavit and when the old fellow signed it he wrote just above the signature the words, 'unless I want to.'"

Interest in the gubernatorial campaign is somewhat lacking in enthusiasm on account of the timidity of candidates to make their announcements. There are not less than a half dozen men waiting to hear from Col. John G. Fletcher, who is still unable to decide as to whether he wants to be the chief executive of Arkansas or not. A few days ago Hon. A. H. Sevier of Miller County announced his candidacy. Mr. Sevier was at one time the editor of the Gazette and served in the Legislature of 1885. He was Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and assisted in framing the present election law. His uncle, Ambrose H. Sevier, represented the State in the United States Senate from 1836, the year the State was admitted to the Union, until 1849. Mr. Sevier is an able lawyer and is very popular in South Arkansas. Mr. Sevier believes in the free coinage of silver and desires that the mints shall be opened to the coinage of the white metal whenever an arrangement can be made by which the two metals can be maintained at a parity, which he believes can be done.

Early primaries and a short preliminary campaign seem to be the demand of the people as well as the candidates. It is altogether probable that within the next two months nearly all the candidates for county offices will be nominated, and sufficient instructions for the United States Senator will be made to settle the candidacy for that position. The Republicans will nominate full tickets in the majority of the counties and so will the Populists, and both will have State tickets in the field. Republicans are paying their poll taxes more numerously this year than they have at any time since the adoption of the constitutional amendment making the payment of a poll tax a prerequisite to voting. The campaign of the parties will open in July and it will be a warm one until its close on the first Monday in September.

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Entitled to the Fullest Confidence.

From a letter to Chas. H. Jones, Editor and Manager.

It is the opinion of your Committee, after as careful and thorough an examination as has ever been given to any newspaper, that the Post-Dispatch is entitled to the fullest confidence of the community, and so far as we can learn, no misstatement or over statements have been made in regard to circulation or advertising patronage, and that the entire manner in which the business end of the paper is conducted is highly creditable to yourself and your associates.

LON V. STEPHENS,
State Treasurer of Missouri.

ISAAC H. STURGEON,
Comptroller of the City of St. Louis, Mo.

R. M. SCRUGGS,
Pres't Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Co.

B. HILLMAN,
of Siegel, Hillman & Co.

ALFRED E. ROSE,
Pres't of the H.-O. Co., Advertising Manager Scott & Bowne.

TO OUR READERS—The Sunday Post-Dispatch to-day consists of THIRTY-TWO PAGES, in four sections. Our readers should see that they get the entire paper.

AN HONEST MAN.

The honorable failure of the Excelsior Manufacturing Co. comes at an opportune time to revive waning faith in the sound principles of honor and honesty which should govern all men in the conduct of business.

The voices in the air are pessimistic and preach the doctrine of infidelity in business affairs. It cannot be denied that the tendencies and influences of the times are demoralizing and are destructive of the standard of virtue which is the ethical foundation of true success in life. The apparent success of dishonesty, the accumulation by unscrupulous methods of vast fortunes with the power they confer, tend to imbue men with the idea that honor and honesty in business are obsolete.

It is refreshing, therefore, to find a man like Giles Filley, whose business career is a refutation of the pessimistic view and an inspiring example to young men. Mr. Filley's record of having paid a surety debt of $1,400,000 out of the fruits of fourteen years of patient work is worth more than the greatest fortune that could be accumulated. It entitles him and has gained for him the highest honor of his fellow-men as a man whose honor and honesty have been proved by the severest test and whose word is literally as good as a bond.

But the pessimist will probably say, What has he reaped but empty honor? His honesty has brought failure and sorrow to his old age. It would, perhaps, be useless to try to demonstrate to such an one the truth which the soundest philosophy of life teaches that virtue is its own reward and that Mr. Filley has a reward in his own consciousness of rectitude which counts more for solid happiness than the wealth of Croesus. But it can be shown that it has brought solid reward. From the day of the announcement of the assignment of his business Mr. Filley has had a flood of proffers not only of sympathy but of substantial aid. Mr. Filley's record is good for all the capital necessary to renew his business.

Failure comes to honest and dishonest alike, but the condition of the two after failure when the one commands friends and capital and the other receives merited scorn is a good demonstration that as a mere policy honesty is the better.

CHEAPER STREET CAR FARES.

Milwaukee has just been beaten in a fight for 4-cent fares on her street car lines, which are owned and operated by the Villard monopoly. The city was about to pass an ordinance giving a Chicago capitalist a street railroad franchise, on the understanding that fares on the new lines should not exceed 4 cents each. The monopoly which controls the existing lines in Milwaukee worked against the ordinance so well that it has been indefinitely postponed.

In Chicago a "Three-Cent Fare Association" has been formed, for the purpose of pushing the idea of cheaper fares by educational means. It is collecting all the facts obtainable upon the subject of street car management and profits, and will disseminate these facts and statistics among the voters.

Among the most valuable additions to the literature of this subject is an article by Prof. Frank Parsons, in the current number of an Eastern magazine called To-Day. Prof. Parsons finds from investigation that the average profit of running a street car per mile is between 35 and 50 cents, while the average cost is about 19½ cents. The average earnings of a single trolley car per day is about $40. According to these figures a 3-cent fare would allow a margin of profit of not less than one-third of the gross receipts.

Street car fares in Savannah, Ga., have been reduced to 1 cent, and so far the result has been highly satisfactory, the gross receipts having grown rapidly, and a good profit being realized even at this low rate. This is explained by the fact that it takes but a trifle more to run a full car than it does an empty one. It would be to the interests of the street car companies to have the cars full all the time.

Chicago, Philadelphia, Milwaukee, Detroit, Boston and other cities are moving in this matter of cheaper street car fares. St. Louis should not allow the matter to rest. There is no reason why citizens should be mulcted indefinitely by corporations that have received valuable franchises and given little or nothing in return.

THE PRECINCT PLAN.

In an interview published elsewhere Senator Lancaster, who is a member of the committee on which is imposed the task of drawing up a plan for the reorganization of the Democratic party in St. Louis, indicates briefly what has been done by the committee and what it hopes to accomplish.

The plan of organization is based on the election precinct, instead of as heretofore on the ward. This is an immense improvement. No plan of organization is effective which does not enable the central authority to reach each individual voter with direct personal appeals when it becomes necessary. The Tammany organization in New York City is probably the most perfect and certainly the most efficient that has ever been devised. It is claimed, and probably with truth, that the sachems or executive committee can meet at 10 o'clock a. m. and decide upon a course of action, and that by 10 o'clock p. m. each one of the 80,000 voters can be personally notified of that action. And this is accomplished without writing a word or putting a line into print.

The basis of the Tammany organization is the election precinct, which comprises a small number of voters whose name and residence are personally known to the committeeman or captain of the precinct. This committeeman or captain sees to it that every voter in his precinct of the same political faith as his own is registered, and that he votes if he can be induced to do so.

The reorganization committee has adopted the right plan, and the method of putting it into operation, as outlined by Senator Lancaster, seems to be the proper one. But no plan of political organization, however good, works successfully without the help of those whose services are necessary in order to render it effective. It is to be hoped that all the citizens in the several precincts who have been invited to co-operate with the committee will respond to the invitation and will cheerfully undertake the duties that will be confided to them.

A BENEFICENT CHARITY.

The appeal of Mrs. E. C. Cushman in to-day's Sunday Post-Dispatch in behalf of the Collins Street Free Kindergarten brings to the attention of benevolent St. Louisans a charity of the most practical and beneficent kind.

The one thing of prime importance established by sociological investigation is that the earlier in life the work of education and training begins the more certain is the promise of good results. To reform men and women who have grown up in ignorance and vice is an almost hopeless task, but the children of the tenements and the slums may be trained to lives of usefulness. But the seeds to counteract evil associations must be planted early in life.

The object of the Collins Street Free Kindergarten is to bring within refining and educating influences the children in the neighborhood who are too young to enter the public schools—children between 3 and 6 years of age. This is the most impressionable age, when the kindergarten is most useful in preparing them for the public schools and keeping them from the vicious influences of the streets.

The work is under the care of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association. The sum needed to defray the expenses until July is very small—only $400. It should be made up promptly by voluntary subscriptions.

THE NEW ILLUMINANT.

Acetylene, the new gas, will soon be extensively in use. The company having the original right to manufacture it has disposed of all the rights throughout the country except in a few States. A large electric furnace is nearly finished at Niagara Falls, for the manufacture of the calcium carbide which, when water is poured on it, produces the gas. In Philadelphia the company has put in a bid for street lighting, and it is said that acetylene gas works are under contract in twelve States.

There is a good deal of hopeful anticipation about this new illuminating agent. At first its properties were set forth without any drawbacks, and its discovery and powers were published to the world like a veritable fairy tale of science. It now turns out that it is more deadly to breathe than the gas now in use, and that it can explode has been demonstrated by an accident to a tank of the liquefied gas at New Haven.

Because of the ease with which this gas can be made liquid and even solid, a good deal of speculation is going on as to whether it will be delivered through ordinary gas pipes or sent to customers' houses in tanks or bottles. The New York company is experimenting with little steel flasks, 8 by 4 inches, that will hold enough liquefied gas to last fifteen hours. These can be placed in the hollow of a lamp, to be taken out when empty.

The new gas gives a light similar to sunlight, so that photographs can be taken by it. It will cost much less to manufacture than coal or water gas such as is now in use, but it is doubtful if the public will benefit by this. Probably the way consumers can get most out of the new invention is to encourage the gas companies to use acetylene for the purpose of enriching ordinary gas, for which it is said to be excellently adapted.

A TIMELY WARNING.

The Joliet News drops a word of warning about the Chicago sewage canal. It tells St. Louisans not to be deceived by the representations of the Chicago newspapers, that the pumping of lake water into the canal and the Illinois River will be of great benefit to the towns on the river.

The News says that the water pumped into the Illinois River will not be pure lake water, but a mass of sewage. At present only one-tenth of the sewage of Chicago is dumped into the river through the old canal, yet it turns the water to an inky blackness and kills the fish below Lacon. What will be the consequences, asks the News, when the other nine-tenths are dumped into the river and the volume of water passing Joliet is increased from 40,000 to 600,000 cubic feet a minute, most of the increase being sewage?

There is no occasion in this warning for a panic over the water supply of this city. St. Louis will find a way of protection from Chicago sewage dump and to get a supply of pure water. But the facts presented by the News emphasize the great wrong which Chicago is contemplating. They show the menace to the health of innocent people in the construction of the Chicago sewer canal.

The fact that Chicago is attempting the great injustice of dumping her disease-breeding sewage on the people of the Illinois and Mississippi Valleys and vitiating their water supplies is a convincing argument in favor of Federal action to protect the rivers from pollution. Congress should promptly pass the bill providing for the River Pollution Commission so that protective measures may be taken in good time.

Both the people of the valleys and the fish of the rivers must be saved from the deadly effects of Chicago sewage.

There is even an impenetrable secrecy about the President's duck hunts. Duck hunting, previous to Mr. Cleveland's day, was never mysterious. However, if it is perilous to the Government to permit a Presidential duck raid to be made known—if the stars and stripes are endangered by the rash publication of the President's departure as a fowler—the secret should be faithfully kept by all the departments.

The greatest feature of the St. Louis Sunday is the Sunday Post-Dispatch. Esteemed contemporaries are not wholly neglected on this day, but everybody wants the Post-Dispatch first, because everybody knows that no pains have been spared to make it the brightest and most readable of all the Sunday journals. Its circulation is a marvel.

During the last year in this city 1,928 cases of cruelty to animals received attention. Add to these figures the unobserved cases and the helpless brutes would have a big account against us. It is to be hoped that the record of the present year will be an improvement on that of 1895.

It is well that Gen. Sheridan should have all the glory due an able commander, but it is very unfair to attribute to him alone the defeat of Early. Poems and cartoons are often very interesting, but they should not be allowed to make history unless they are produced from actual facts.

A howling mob before the royal palace at Madrid, crying "Death to the King! Death to the Queen Regent!" may suggest to the Spanish Government that its army in Cuba has been reinforced by troops that should have been kept at home.

The insinuation that an apprentice of Tubal Cain ever made anything like Uncle Filley's hat is an injustice to that young blacksmith. The truth is that Uncle Filley's hat dates far back of the time when Tubal was running a shop.

A great many new streets should be paved before the coming of our hosts of visitors in June. Blocks of well-built new houses cannot make an unfinished street look like anything else than the filthy mud road it is.

No doubt Sir Henry Irving has as much affection for his bow-wow as any lady would have for her poodle. Though a Shakspearean actor he has evidently a much better opinion of dogs than had the bard.

"The smith a mighty man is he," wrote Longfellow. Now that a Vermont blacksmith has been found to be a healer perhaps some of our present poets will find it easy to improve on Longfellow's lines.

The discovery in Brooklyn of persons who are eating dog flesh and finding it "not half bad" is a serious matter. A policeman will have to accompany every woman who goes out with her poodle.

A wealthy Boston lady has the harness for her carriage horses made in Lexington, Ky. It may be the Boston idea that there is speed in the Western harness as well as in the Western horse.

Instead of marrying again Mr. W. K. Vanderbilt goes off to the Mediterranean for a rest and perhaps a renewal of the faith which has been so severely tested by experience.

Young girls who do not intend to remain single should study widows. Bereaved ladies who capture six Presidents are worth a good deal of observation.

While the Sultan and Queen Victoria are writing pleasant letters to each other it is perilous for any one to even feed the oppressed Armenians.

It is now asserted that gas can be manufactured cheaper than steam or electricity. This will be a great surprise to the meters.

The increased marriage rate in England is encouraging to Mr. Bull. He may need many great armies within the next forty years.

Portraits of Emperor William can now be had at half price in London. This should be a lesson to unruly grandchildren.

The new woman movement is so strong that we shall eventually be called upon to make at least half the navy women-of-war.

When Mrs. Chang looks over her 1,000 dresses it must be a bitter thought to her that her husband is without a yellow jacket.

With both Edson and Roentgen coming down on the consumption germ at once, he seems to have a pale chance for the future.

Night lunch wagons are no longer allowed in the streets of Boston. Doubtless the beans were not properly cuisined.

While Weyler is giving the Cubans no repose, it will be well for him to have a care lest they put him to sleep.

The gun stores are not making any great opposition to the Supreme Court's decision in the Chandler case.

Perhaps Mr. Morgan hopes to get enough out of Uncle Samuel to start a Morgan university.

Many a weary and sleepy dad is envying the New Jersey man whose baby slept six weeks.

Abner Gaines is a very bad advertisement for Hot Springs. He shoots too scattering.

Farmer Tillman has a farmer's name and a farmer's vigor.

Emperor Billy finds that nichts ist los mit Uhl.

MEN OF MARK.

Rev. J. A. Bull of Beloit, Kan., preached 300 sermons last year, and a local paper says they were all good ones, too.

Lord Rosebery is reported to have said that it took him fifteen hours a day to get through his work as Foreign Secretary.

John Burns, the English labor leader and Socialist, recently coined this epigram anent the Venezuelan dispute: "If England is wrong fighting won't make it any better; if England is right arbitration will not make it any worse."

Ex-United States Senator Henry G. Davis and Senator Stephen B. Elkins have offered to give $30,000 for a college at Elkins if the Lexington Presbytery will give the same amount. The offer has been accepted and the money will be raised at once.

Simeon Roderick can lay claim to being one of the strong men of Biddeford, Me. Thursday at the Saco freight depot he lifted a barrel of pork weighing 350 pounds and put it on his shoulder. A little while later he was asked to repeat the same act, and he repeated it easily.

Addison Cammack, the veteran bear of Wall street, like all the tribe of bruin, is somewhat brusque to strangers, and not to be toyed with. His operations are not as large as formerly, but he occasionally takes a jump at "toppy" prices, and, though past the scriptural age limit, is a full match for any of the sprightly lads of 50.

WOMEN OF NOTE.

Miss Bennett has been given the chair of public speaking in the Boston University, of which institution she is a graduate.

Mrs. Phineas M. Barber of Philadelphia is about to erect and equip at a cost of about $40,000 a seminary for girls at Anniston, Ala., and give it to the Presbyterian Board of Missions for Freedmen.

Miss Frances Graham French of Washington was detailed by the Secretary of the Interior to study the educational aspects of the manufacturing industries of the South at the Atlanta Exposition. Miss French is also a delegate to the League of International Press Clubs and special correspondent of the Boston Commonwealth.

Mrs. Yang Yu, wife of the Chinese Minister at Washington, received her guests at a recent reception with her two little children standing at her side. The children's names are Tsue and Sougonray. They are bright, active little things and not easily abashed. Mrs. Yang Yu has a pleasing face and her Oriental dress is very becoming to her.

Mrs. Elizabeth E. Hutter, who was so well known during the war by reason of her labors on behalf of the soldiers in hospitals, died recently in Philadelphia. She was the first woman to cross the line after the battle of Gettysburg. She went by special permission of President Lincoln, in a car provided for her use by the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

SMILES BETWEEN SERMONS.

A collecting agency in New York is run by women exclusively, which seems to disprove the adage a woman's work is never dun.—Texas Siftings.

"You ask me to put von glass lager on der shlate unt you drunk tree glasses, ain't it?" "That's all right; it only proves there's more in me than you gave me credit for, see!"—Life.

Her Failing.—"How tedious it is playing whist with such a partner as that Miss Gadabout!" "Yes; I believe that girl would ask the Angel Gabriel 'What's trumps?'"—Detroit Free Press.

"Aren't you the same beggar that I gave half a pie to last week?" "I guess I am, mum; but I'm willing to let bygones be bygones. It ain't in my heart to bear no malice."—Indianapolis Tribune.

"Excuse me, sir," said Barker to a boorish traveler, "but what is your business?" "I am a gentleman, sir. That's my business." "Ah," said Barker. "I see. You are taking a vacation."—Harper's Bazar.

Both Ends of the Dispute.—"This Imperor av Germany," said Mr. Dolan, "is a ter'ble hand for an argymint." "He is that same," replied Mrs. Dolan. "Begorrah, there's a mon that'll hov the lasht worrud, evin if he has to be the furrust to mention it."—Washington Star.

Where Culture Failed.

From Truth.

After years of application,
With a master's touch acquired,
She resumed her humble station,
Music-mad, ambition-fired.
Something simple, she reflected,
Would most tickle her relations;
Consequently she selected
"Home, Sweet Home"—with variations.
When they came to hear her play,
Ere its last run died away
Spake her father, coaxing-slow,
"That is fine, we will allow, dear,
And well done, we're sure; but now, dear,
Play us something that we know."

EDWARD W. BARNARD.

They Know.

Written for the Post-Dispatch.

"O grave, where is thy victory?
O death, where is thy sting?"
Ah, well they know who're left behind!
The bleeding heart, the tortured mind,
Know where the victory lies;
Know where the sting applies.

THE PASSING SHOW.

I feel very sure that every man in St. Louis and its trade territory has a hearty good wish for the speedy re-establishment in business of Mr. Giles F. Filley and the company so long upheld by that gentleman's honored name.

The company made an assignment this past week, and it is safe to say that the news of its troubles was received with unqualified and sincere public sympathy and regret. For behind it was the story of how a brave man had made a lifelong struggle against overwhelming odds heroically faced—the odds arising from loyalty to a friend combined with unswerving fidelity to the highest standard of private commercial honor.

In the prime of his mercantile life Mr. Filley indorsed for a friend to the extent of nearly a million of dollars. This friend failed, and in the years that followed all the profits of a successful business went to the payment of the obligations thus incurred for friendship's sake.

Every dollar of this obligation has been paid, and Giles Filley is now a poor man because of its payment. But he still has his good name and that wholesome respect which the world never withholds from a brave and honest man.

I was much struck with the statement made by the venerable Giles Filley's son, Vice-President of the assigning company, to the effect that the trade-mark of the stoves manufactured by the company was still estimated to be worth $1,800,000.

That statement appeared to me pathetically incomplete. The son should have added that the trade-mark was thus valuable because behind it had always been the personality of the man who established it—the integrity of Giles Filley, who never made a promise he did not keep, nor assumed an obligation he did not faithfully meet.

But if you will look back over their history and the commercial history of the city, you will find that it has never been the way of this family of the Filleys to figure much in the public eye, or to call from the housetops for public attention to be directed to their especial virtue and excellence.

They seem to have been content to go along doing their duty and maintaining their integrity as a matter of course.

After all, what is better or more admirable than this same modest self-respect and unassuming faithfulness?

There are more showy qualities—qualities that place a man more conspicuously before his fellows, it may be, and cause his name to appear in laudatory print oftener—but none that last so well or so satisfactorily. The man who lives with daily and hourly regard for his plain duty is safe from final misjudgment, no matter what crisis may come.

Sudden disaster may overtake him; "sensationalism" may attempt to claim his name for a target, but there is no danger. Shining before the world is the story of his daily life, itself so convincing of right that no other answer is necessary.

This great and glorious country of ours is also a rich country, and its people are ready and willing to uphold its governmental credit on all occasions. A subscription of nearly $560,000,000 to the Government bond issue is my warrant for this assertion.

It is to be hoped that President Cleveland will now perceive that he need not turn with such helpless wistfulness to his beloved Anglo-American gold syndicate whenever a false monetary system forces this country to go a-borrowing. It is also to be hoped that since the people of these United States have shown their willingness to help their country in such manner, they will be given the preference in open market over the "sordid hucksters" of this same syndicate.

It's a mighty good and safe thing to trust the people. They may not be right all the time, but they're right a deal oftener than any one individual or select coterie of individuals.

If Mr. Cleveland would only take the trouble to know the people of this whole country, and to like 'em well enough to show some consideration for their honest and unpretentious views on certain questions, what a man he might be!

I take it for granted that you are going down to see Sir Henry Irving and his admirable company of players this week. The engagement will be the event of the theatrical season of 1895-'96, and, if promises count, its productions will prove marvels of exquisite stage management, artistic scenic work and delicately-balanced acting.

The knighted histrion is a master of the art of adequate presentation of worthy plays. He has probably done more to really elevate the stage than any other man of his time, and it should be a pleasure to discriminating play-goers to testify to their appreciation of good and faithful work in this direction.

That St. Louis will fittingly welcome and support financially such an artist is now an assured fact, the advance sale of seats having been something almost phenomenal. That it will show cultured understanding of his work is also certain. The day has passed here when inability to appreciate intellectual and artistic merit in an actor is attempted to be concealed by inane and allegedly humorous disquisitions on legs. Clownishness has always been a characteristic of villages, and St. Louisans have a right now to demand some show of dignity and fitness in the critical columns of their daily newspapers.

Whose candidacy is helped by Mr. Harrison's withdrawal from the race for the Presidential nomination? This is the burning question of the hour.

Gov. Morton's henchmen invaded Indiana immediately after Mr. Harrison's declination was made public and began work for their man.

Mr. Reed's friends claim that the new situation is especially favorable to the Maine statesman.

The Indiana newspapers assert that Indiana Republicans are more partial to McKinley than to any other candidate in the field with Mr. Harrison out.

And Mr. Harrison himself favors Senator Allison and will undoubtedly use all his influence for that silent and unobtrusive politician.

So there you are. It might be well to keep an eye on Allison. If you will notice, Allison is gradually looming up bigger and bigger in the dim perspective in a smooth, sliding, gentle sort of way.

It really looks as though there was going to be some bloody fighting in Cuba shortly.

The Spanish General, Weyler, knows that he has got to do something definite and decisive in the way of putting down the revolution—if the revolution will be "put down"—and he has the additional men and munitions of war to carry out this programme.

The brave Cubans are alive to the grim fact that the most desperate grapple they have yet had with old Spain is now at hand, and they are preparing for it resolutely.

It will be rather a pathetic struggle—this coming "round" between little Cuba and its oppressor. And somehow or other it will seem right cold-blooded for the United States to stand calmly by and see the "Gem of the Antilles" whipped back into servitude. Cuba is so close to us, and so appealing in her helplessness, that her cry for freedom will not be pleasant for a great and free republic to hear.

I don't believe that these distinguished gentlemen, Messrs. Fitzsimmons, Maher, et al., will have the aesthetic pleasure of pounding one another's faces into picturesque "tout ensembles" of blood and blue flesh as they have been hoping to do.

Uncle Sam himself has now taken a hand in the matter, and the new Federal law, making prize-fighting a felony on all soil over which the Federal Government has jurisdiction, would seem to cover the case so fully that further argument is unnecessary.

This is a consummation devoutly to be wished. The gladsome fact may yet become apparent that this widely-heralded attempt at a "static carnival" in El Paso is the last expiring effort of what may be called "pugilism" in the United States. It will be a delight to the soul to see all these bullies of the prize-ring forced to betake themselves to some honest employment for their daily bread.

Gentle spring is surely bounding o'er the lea in our direction. All preparations are now completed for the big cycle show to take place in this city Feb. 20 to 22, and after that auspicious event there will be no holding enthusiastic wheelmen and wheelwomen in. They'll yank the vernal season to the front so quickly that March will stagger worse than ever under its boisterous winds and the tears of April will scatter like a sprinkling-pot behind the tug of their tow-line.

Many devoted cyclists, in fact, have been on the road all winter, and now, with the renewed enthusiasm provoked by the coming show, every wheel in town will be out. And if all signs don't fail, this spring and summer of 1896 will be the liveliest cycling season ever known.

Well, no one but old fogies will feel like objecting to this. Cycling means plenty of fresh air and country scenery and healthful holiday jaunts away from the city's madding crowds. The man who invented the bicycle of to-day is a greater public benefactor than he will ever get due credit for being.

If you like to "rub up against money," as the saying is, you should have been in the St. Louis Sub-Treasury on Friday of this past week, when some $18,000,000 in silver coin was being moved about from one part of the building to another by brawny workmen engaged for that purpose.

Just think of it! The papers tell us that this amount of money in silver dollars would load about twenty-seven freight cars, would weigh about 540 tons, and that it filled 18,000 sacks holding sixty pounds each.

Such statistics are interesting, aren't they? But, oh, my brothers and sisters, how much more fascinating is that other personal calculation of what one could do with this 18,000,000 silver dollars. Just imagine what it would mean to start in on the enjoyment of twenty-seven car loads of money.

I must say that I object to Alderman Morgan, in a Kansas City interview, describing Mr. Chauncey Ives Filley as a "bright little cherub who sits up aloft" waiting till the scramble is over.

I do not complain that Mr. Filley should be called a cherub, because living men, having never seen a cherub, may be reasonably allowed to differ in their ideas as to what a cherub really is. What I do challenge is the statement, as a matter of fact, that Mr. Filley "sits up aloft" when political work is under way.

He does not. He may "stand from under" if the work goes wrong, but he never "sits up aloft." He takes off his coat and goes to work with the boys, right on the ground. Nor does he wait till the scramble is over. He reaches out in four or five different directions and anticipates almost any possible result of the scramble.

Mr. Filley is no crow's nest politician. He is right "on deck" every time.

It seems to me that I have noticed a deepening expression of sentimental softness on the faces of the girls and boys whom I encounter on their way to school these mornings.

Can this be because St. Valentine's Day is so near at hand, or am I so far behind the times as not to know that poor old St. Valentine has become a back number, like many other friends of our youth?

How is it, anyway? Do the stores still sell those fascinating little lace-paper mysteries that opened so tantalizingly by degrees, displaying, on the installment plan, first their dainty corner-pieces, then maybe a flying Cupid or an extremely red heart pierced right through the middle by a cruel arrow, and finally blooming forth in all the glory of a completed pictorial design, with the tenderest of lovesick verses underneath? And do boys and girls still yearn for them, and send them to each other, and then blush for weeks every time they come face to face?

I'd like to know. I have an idea that something of the kind is really necessary to them.

A LOOKER-ON.

Starving Royal Servants.

From the Chicago Record.

Considerable scandal has been created at the Court of Lisbon in the revelations made during the trial of three of the servants of the Dowager Queen Pia, charged with the theft of valuable silver ornaments and bric-a-brac from her palace. It was shown that the servants had been practically compelled to steal in order to save their families from starvation, their wages being more than a year overdue. The Queen, who has no notion of the value of money and who has inherited all the reckless extravagance of her father, King Victor Emmanuel, is head over ears in debt.

Street Car Licenses.

From the Philadelphia Times.

In a few days the street car licenses for 1896 will be displayed in the cars. The time for taking them out has expired and the Bureau of Highways reports that the companies have paid 1,[illegible] licenses, aggregating $[illegible], and had licensed [illegible] bridge cars, for which they paid $[illegible]. This makes a total of $[illegible] derived by the city from this source and shows a gain of $[illegible] over the receipts of last year.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

(The Post-Dispatch does not hold itself responsible for any opinions or statement of facts in these letters. It is a free parliament.)

The Bond Sale.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

In your editorial of this date, with the above heading, your concluding remarks are: "A better thing for the country's honor, a more fortunate thing for the country's business interests could not have happened." Every intelligent person will fully agree with your conclusion, and it only again goes to prove one thing, and which has been proven in every emergency, that this republic and its destiny is safe in the hands of the American people. It is only when the people's powers, privileges and prerogatives are usurped is it endangered.

The dark clouds of financial distress that have been unnecessarily hovering over our country for the past two years or more have been dissipated and the silver and golden rays of prosperity and confidence have come to stay. The bonds of financial slavery have been stricken from our limbs and the ground hog of financial syndicates has gone back into his hole and pulled the hole in after him. He can no longer mystify the people by his doings in that dark cavern, nor delude them by fairy tales of our country's insolvency and the grand patriotism of the syndicate in coming to its relief. Its power for evil is broken by the appeal to the people, and no such dangers can again threaten us. From now and henceforth we can leave behind us the dark shadow that obstructed what should have been the sunshine of our prosperity. The pall has been lifted and there should be nothing to hinder our upward and onward advance. The people have spoken and the voice of the people is the voice of God. Let us heed and profit thereby.

But for the appeal to the people this grand result would not be accomplished and the days of our deliverence be at hand. Whoever aided or assisted in bringing about this grand achievement is entitled to the eternal gratitude of the American people. In this respect I pay my tribute and lay it at the feet of Joseph Pulitzer, the inaugurator in my estimation of the Appeal to the People.

St. Louis, Feb. 7. DAN J. COFFEY.

The Bridge of Death.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I don't know when I have been so much touched as I was in reading of the suicide of Mr. Goodyear. It does seem strange in this great city of so many Christian churches, so many charitable men and women, with a paper like the Post-Dispatch ready and willing to help the poor to help themselves, that a man should deliberately end his own life rather than let his wants be known. Despair had surely overtaken this man and he had lost all hope and all confidence in his brother man.

Is it not true that God always helps those who help themselves; that he never forsakes those who are good and true; he heareth even the young ravens when they cry? Ah, but, says one, it takes all this to make up life. I call to my mind and refer to a few lines read by an eminent divine at a funeral of a young man who had committed suicide. He said:

"The following poem very delicately and truthfully expresses the passing of life, which, when we believe, robs the thought of death of its many terrors:

"'Tell the fainting soul in the weary form
There's a world of purest bliss,
That is linked as that soul and form are linked
By a covered bridge with this.

"'Yet to reach that realm on the farther shore,
We must pass through a transient gloom,
And must walk unseen, unhelped and alone
Through that covered bridge, the tomb.

"'But we all pass over on equal terms,
For the universal toll
Is the outer garb which the hand of God
Has flung around the soul.

"'Though the eye is dim and the bridge is dark,
And the river it spans is wide,
Yet faith points on to a shining mount
That looms on the other side.

"'To enable our feet in the next day's march
To climb that golden ridge,
We must each lie down for one night's rest
Inside of the covered bridge.'" E. B. J.

St. Louis, Feb. 7.

Sunday Concert Management.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I attended the concert at Music Hall last Sunday afternoon, and have done so frequently during the season, and was greatly disappointed at the small attendance; the pleasure of hearing an excellent programme was destroyed by the chilly atmosphere of a small audience.

The music is all right, the orchestra is excellent and the conductor first-class, but from the little interest the public takes in these concerts I believe the fault is in the management.

Now I have made some inquiries and believe that if these concerts were placed under the management of Mr. Ashcroft, St. Louis could have as successful Sunday concerts as Cincinnati, and I will be one of not less than ten people to subscribe for 100 tickets if Mr. Ashcroft will take the business management.

St. Louis, Feb. 7. JULIUS HARRIS.

Poverty's Terrible Stress.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

It is a sad fact that there are a great many good, industrious men who find it impossible to obtain employment in this city. Would it not, therefore, be timely and proper for the municipal authorities to follow up and perfect the "Detroit plan" at once, leasing land for the purpose, if sufficient is not offered by those who are holding ground idle, waiting for the community to cause an enhancement of its value?

If some efforts are not made to find the cause of, and some steps be not taken to remedy the present social condition, there certainly should be a larger morgue built and a commodious annex, supplied with the most approved arrangements, such as electric chairs, etc., to enable the hopeless unfortunates to "shuffle off" decently.

At present the poor devils often have to pawn the last article of their personal effects for the purpose of hiring their death-chambers and thereby also reluctantly imposing the unpleasant business on innocent and unsuspecting hotel-keepers.

If the "powers that be" will make no efforts to give the people the justice that is required more than charity, they can, and should, at least afford them decent facilities for getting out of their way. It is a wonder this has not been suggested by Ingersoll and his cheery followers. Next!

St. Louis, Feb. 8. CELTIC AMERICAN.

A Plea for Mrs. Goodyear.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I was very much interested in the account of Harry D. Goodyear's suicide, given in your Wednesday's paper. And I was somewhat surprised that a paper with such a keen sense of justice, such freedom in expressing its ideas of right and wrong, as the Post-Dispatch has always seemed to me, should not express more sympathy for the woman in the case. It has ever been a noticeable fact that wherever the least sympathy was her due a woman always got it at the hands of the Post-Dispatch, and this more than any other feature has endeared your paper to thousands of women readers everywhere. But in the case of Mrs. Goodyear the Post-Dispatch did not speak one word of sympathy. Naturally enough I ask why? Was she not his wife? The paper did not deny this and she claimed to be. Even if she were not his wife it makes him none the less guilty, though it might make her more so, for taking her away and then deserting her—to starve. I say it was the act of a coward and no such man deserves any sympathy. The men who would have helped him had they known of his misfortune will surely not allow the woman who loved him to starve, and I feel sure the Post-Dispatch will voice these sentiments. AN ILLINOIS WOMAN.

Cairo, Ill., Feb. 7.

Material for Street Signs.

To the Editor of The Post-Dispatch.

I noticed in your letter column a letter from Harry Gottleman recommending the enameled signs. They are very pretty and neat, but upon investigation you will discover that they are not as durable as should be, from the fact that they will very soon, from the sun, rain and snow, become blister and scale from exposure, leaving the rest of the sign in good condition. These are durable, but metal letters will last longer.

[illegible] Feb. 8. [illegible]

CROSS-FIRE ON HOFMEISTER

His Deserted Wife Files an Amended Divorce Bill.

SAYS HE IS A DEFAULTER.

The Plaintiff Says She Sold Her Jewels and Furniture to Save Her Husband From Disgrace.

The cross-fire of accusations in the Hofmeister divorce case still continues. Mrs. Carrie Hofmeister's turn came yesterday, when her attorney, E. C. Miles, presented an amended petition in the suit to Judge Wood.

Attorney Frank M. Estes, for Hofmeister, objected, and there was a legal tilt. After reading the amended petition Mr. Estes contended that it simply introduced irrelevant and scandalous matter for the purpose of damaging the reputation of the defendant. He argued that the original petition was comprehensive enough to admit any testimony the plaintiff might offer. Mr. Estes grew quite sentimental as he entreated the Judge to not allow this additional scandal to become public property, and pictured the two children forever bearing the stigma. He claimed that it was entirely within the discretion of the court whether the amended bill should be admitted or not.

In reply Mr. Miles stated the right of his client to amend her bill so as to set forth new grounds for divorce. He claimed that the amended petition contained no testamentary matter, and that if the right to file the bill was denied, the plaintiff might, through possible failure to prove her original allegations, find herself without standing in court.

Mr. Miles grew sarcastic in commenting upon Mr. Estes' appeal for as little notoriety as possible, and stated that one reason the original bill was curtailed was in order to avoid scandal as much as possible. The cross-bill filed by the defendant, he said, made the amendments necessary.

Mr. Miles submitted a list of authorities, and then Mr. Estes said that he desired to do the same. Judge Wood gave him until 5 o'clock to submit his authorities and took the amended bill, with the remark that he would announce his decision Monday.

The new bill recites all the old allegations, with fresh trimmings, and adds a number of new allegations of a far more serious nature.

One of them brings to light for the first time an incident in Hofmeister's career which will startle his business acquaintances. In her petition Mrs. Hofmeister alleges that prior to 1894 he held a responsible position with the Bellefontaine Cemetery Association. Early in 1894 the President of the association, Mr. Copp, discovered that Hofmeister was short in his accounts and without taking anyone into his confidence, investigated and fixed the deficit at $1,900, taken during a long period. Hofmeister, when asked to explain, so his wife alleges, confessed and offered to make reparation.

In this extremity he came to her and told all. At that time they were living in a nice home at 4107 Delmar avenue, thoroughly fitted with all conveniences. To raise the money to make good his defalcation, she alleges that she sold all of her furniture on February 22, 1894, and moved into two small rooms in the rear of a house at 3728 Olive street. For her furniture, jewelry, wedding presents and all she possessed of value they got $1,100. This was paid over to Copp, but left a balance of $800. For this John McCarthy, his brother-in-law, stood good, and Hofmeister was allowed to work it out at his regular salary of $100 a month. Then he was discharged and the matter hushed up.

Mrs. Hofmeister alleges that this defalcation is known to only four persons—Hofmeister, McCarthy, herself and George S. Drake, Vice-President of the Boatmen's Bank.

Mr. Copp is alleged to have confided the secret on his death-bed to Mr. Drake, who has been subpoenaed as a witness in the case.

Mr. Copp died soon after this happened.

He had great liking for Hofmeister, and on account of that kept the matter quiet.

Mrs. Hofmeister goes on to allege that even after she had made such sacrifices for him, Hofmeister, within a short time, began running around with other women and spending his money on them, leaving her destitute. She also recites numerous occasions when he struck her.

Once when they were preparing to go to the theater he became angry and knocked her down. On another occasion when she was ill he put on his dress suit to go to a party and when she begged him to stay at home and take care of the children, as she was too ill to do so, he again knocked her down, and, leaving her there, went to the party.

She alleges that for the past eight or nine years he has been guilty of immoral conduct and has habitually associated with disorderly women; that he has frequently engaged in drunken debauches and spent his money on other women, to her neglect. She recites again the incident of Hofmeister's trip to the World's Fair with May Adams Peters and reiterates her charges against that woman.

She alleges that he cursed her frequently and openly avowed that he no longer loved her, taunting her with her careworn and sickly appearance and comparing her unfavorably with other women. Frequently he would come home in the middle of the night so drunk that she would have to undress him and put him to bed.

On Nov. 1, 1895, after they had separated, she alleges that he professed to be embarrassed financially and no longer able to give her any money to help support the children, yet about that time he bought May Adams Peters a handsome cluster diamond ring. Mrs. Hofmeister declares that she is without means and wants alimony and maintenance.

JUDGE MURPHY'S EXPERIENCE.

He Recalls His Life in the Little Red School-House.

Judge David Murphy struck a case Saturday, where he claimed experiences of early life stood him in good stead.

It was the case of Mrs. Halcyon Childs of 2323 Eugenia street, and principal of the Bryan Hill School, against Mrs. Lillie Munrotus, wife of Police Sergeant Peter Munrotus, for disturbing the peace of Mrs. Childs and one of her school rooms.

When John I. Martin, council for defendant, tried to make an argument in behalf of his client, Judge Murphy cut him short. Then the Judge delivered a little oration in behalf of the American flag and the little red school-house. He said he knew what it meant trying to enforce discipline in a school. Attorney Martin agreed that the court had a little the best of him in point of experience as he had never taught school.

Then the Judge fined Mrs. Munrotus $10. An appeal was taken.

FOR CHILD STUDY.

First Meeting of the Teachers of Southwest Missouri.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CARTHAGE, Mo., Feb. 8.—The organization of Southwest Missouri Teachers for Child Study held its first meeting to-day, delegations of teachers being present from all neighboring towns. The object of the organization is to promote better instruction for children. Following is the programme as carried out, with discussions of each paper: "Pedagogical View of Points in Child Study," Supt. Hawkins of Nevada; paper on the same subject from the handbook of the Illinois society, by Supt. Martin of Lamar; "Study of Children's Interests," Supt. Stevens of Carthage; "Study of Children on Entering School," Supt. Young of Webb City; "Prerequisites of Scientific Observation," Supt. Brown of Joplin and Prof. Dodd of Carthage.

DREHER'S TRIAL.

Yesterday's Testimony as to the Murderer's Sanity Very Stale

Another day of wearisome testimony was dragged through yesterday in the Dreher murder trial. No sensational evidence was introduced, the only interest exhibited at all being during the reading of some of Dreher's letters to his murdered sweetheart.

Court Stenographer Taylor was the first witness called, when at 10 o'clock court convened. He read the testimony of Dr. Keating Bauduy given at the former trial of Dreher, then the doctor's statements made at this trial. At the former trial Dr. Bauduy gave it as his opinion that Dreher was simulating insanity. Dr. Bauduy said at this trial that Dreher's constant simulation had brought on an attack of dementia.

Dr. L. J. Oatman, assistant physician at the Insane Asylum, was then called by the State. He qualified as an expert from his observations at the Insane Asylum. Witness told of Dreher's escape from the Insane Asylum last year, and of his conversation with the defendant after he had been captured and brought back. Dreher said another patient and himself had formed the plot to escape. They tore up a lot of bedding, which was converted into a rope, then let themselves down from an upper window. Dreher told Dr. Oatman that he had been shamming insanity and had succeeded in fooling a jury.

Supt. Wm. C. Runge of the Insane Asylum qualified as an expert and then gave it as his opinion that Dreher was a simulator. He said that Dreher once petitioned him to send him back to the City Jail, saying that his mind was perfectly sound.

Dr. Joseph L. Bauer, the neurologist, was then called. He thought that the defendant was simulating insanity.

John G. Gleason, night watchman at the Insane Asylum, took the stand after dinner. He thought Dreher sane.

Mrs. Agnes Hanson, sister of the murdered girl, followed Gleason on the stand. She produced letters written by Dreher to her sister, which State Attorney Bishop offered in evidence.

Mrs. Hanson positively identified several of the letters signed "Charles Dreher" as having been written by the defendant, but said that other letters introduced and signed by Bertha Hunicke had not been written by her sister.

After testifying to the quarrel between defendant and her sister, Mrs. Hanson was excused.

Jail Guards Ben Gleitz and John West testified that they thought Dreher insane.

Attorney Bishop then read Dreher's letters to Bertha to the jury.

During the reading the prisoner hung his head even lower upon his chest than is his usual pose.

His teeth clinched convulsively and the muscles in the back of his neck quivered in a nervous manner.

CAUSED BY EXCITEMENT.

The Conduct of a Servant Developed Dr. Lange's Heart Disease.

Deputy Coroner Lloyd held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the body of Dr. William G. Lange, who died suddenly Thursday night at his home, 2835 Washington avenue.

Although two physicians were willing to sign a certificate that death was caused by heart disease, the inquest was held, owing to a request from the dead man's father, who lives in Victoria, British Columbia, that the death be investigated.

The result of the post-mortem showed that heart disease was the cause of death and a verdict was returned in accordance.

It developed at the inquest that Dr. Lange had become greatly excited by discovering his servant girl's beau in the kitchen with the key to her room in his hand. She had previously told Dr. Lange that she had lost the key. Later in the evening, when he went to her room, to see if the man was there, she refused him admission, and this so angered and excited him that it brought on the fatal attack.

EAST ST. LOUIS NEWS.

O'Neil Ryan Will Be the Orator at the Wolf Tone Entertainment.

The committee having in charge the Wolf Tone Social Club entertainment at Music Hall on February 10 have procured Hon. O'Neil Ryan, Vice-President of the Irish National Alliance, as speaker of the evening.

The programme of the entertainment will be under the direct management of John J. Cahill, the Irish comedian of St. Louis. The entertainment will conclude with a dance.

Immaculate Conception Branch, No. 2, will hold their regular meeting at St. Patrick's Hall Sunday afternoon.

Rev. D. L. Temple of the Presbyterian Church will preach at Blair, Ill., to-day.

Rev. Kellogg of the M. E. Summit Avenue Church will preach at Association Hall this afternoon.

Supervisor John Evans of Brooklyn, Ill., has called a meeting of colored voters at Brooklyn on Feb. 29.

"The Span of Life" will be the attraction at McCasland's Opera House this afternoon and evening.

The City Council will meet on Tuesday and allow all claims and salaries for the month of January.

The A. O. H. will meet at Launtz's Hall on Tuesday evening.

Hon. Benjamin T. Cable was the guest of Ex-Congressman William S. Forman yesterday.

The Committee on Streets and Alleys and the Committee on Police will meet to-morrow evening.

The Committee of the Council on Furniture will meet to-morrow at 9 a. m.

Hon. Wm. Rodenberg of this city will speak at Ferina, Ill., on "Woodcraft" on Thursday evening.

W. L. Crosby and Elmer Hand, of Peoria, Ill., were arrested by Officer Fitts on the charge of gambling yesterday.

Dennis Doyle, just released from the Work House at Belleville, was arrested by Officer Davis yesterday on the charge of drunk and disorderly conduct.

The dance given by the Imperial Social Club last evening at Flannigan's Hall was largely attended.

Miss Louise O. Gross will leave for Greenville, Ill., on Tuesday for a visit to friends.

A concert under the direction of Prof. Ketchum for the benefit of the Protestant Hospital will be given at the McCasland Opera-house on the evening of Feb. 28.

Holy Communion Church Concert.

The ladies of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion announce a grand concert, to be given at the Hotel Beers, on Feb. 17, under the direction of Mrs. K. Broaddus. Several of the most prominent vocalists and instrumentalists in the city will be on the programme, among them some professionals, who have never before consented to appear, except under professional auspices. The programme will be announced later.

St. Louis Bridge Bill.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The postponement of the hearing on the St. Louis bridge bill until Feb. 18 will enable Mr. Haarstick to appear, and will also allow Congressman Cobb time to prepare data which will be used before the committee.

Junior Mechanics.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

CHILLICOTHE, Mo., Feb. 8.—The State meeting of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics will convene in this city Tuesday evening for a three-days' session. One hundred and fifty delegates are expected.

Shea Will Die Tuesday.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Galen R. Hitt of counsel for "Bat" Shea, the murderer of Robert Ross at Troy, has announced that there will be no further effort in Shea's behalf before the courts. It is therefore almost certain that Shea will be executed on Tuesday.

NO POLITICS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Mr. Frederick N. Judson Likes the Democratic View.

SELECT THE BEST MEN.

A Ticket so Formed Could Defeat the Partisans the Republicans Will Nominate.

The Democrats have officially declared, through their City Central Committee, that it is their earnest wish to divorce the School Board election from politics.

The Republicans, it is now considered probable, will insist on drawing party lines in the election of Directors, which under the mandate of the Supreme Court will occur March 3, and it is possible that their ticket will be defeated by an independent citizens' movement soon to be started.

The Republican City Central Committee has been considering the advisability for several weeks of lining up its party in the School Board election, and with this object in view it is popularly believed that the committee will hold a meeting this week and call a nominating convention, primaries for which will have to be held before the week expires.

The citizens' movement has not yet taken definite shape, though a meeting will probably be held early this week to give it direction.

It was reported that Mr. Frederick N. Judson, the well known lawyer and ex-President of the School Board, had consented to accept the leadership of the movement, but Mr. Judson denied this in an interview with a Post-Dispatch reporter yesterday.

In commenting upon the advisability of the citizens' movement Mr. Judson said:

"No, I had no hand in the organization of any independent movement. Indeed, I have been professionally so busy that I have been unable to give any thought to the matter, although some gentlemen have spoken to me about it. But I earnestly hope that something of the sort will be organized. It will be a public shame if so important a matter should be permitted to go by default, or left solely in the hands of the politicians. The Democratic Committee took exactly the right course in declining to make a party matter of it. Party politics has no legitimate concern in the administration of school affairs. It is of no more consequence what a school director's politics are than what a school teacher's politics are. We ought to have enough public spirit in the city to secure the very best men for these positions, and plenty of good men would serve if they were not compelled to seek for election to a place which has no compensation and which requires trouble and time.

"Indeed, my experience on the School Board—for I was there six years, and four years of that time President—satisfies me that the people of St. Louis really get a better School Board than they deserve. We have no right to complain of the manner in which our affairs are conducted if we permit school elections to go without any public interest or attention.

"I have heard the names of some very good men suggested for directors. Among others, Mr. Scott Blewitt, who, for many years, was principal of the Stoddard School, and who resigned that place some years ago, greatly to the regret of the patrons and of the Board, to accept a very responsible business position. Mr. Blewitt would make an admirable director, and his old pupils ought to take enough interest in the matter to elect him without any trouble. I do not know and do not care what his politics are.

"Another excellent name that I have heard is that of Mr. Walter B. Douglas, the attorney. If he would accept he would make an excellent director.

"I only mention these names because I have heard them. Any number of good men could be brought forward, and I earnestly hope the public and press will take sufficient interest to insure the nomination and election of such men.

"As to the district nominations, I only know that in my district, the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, Mr. W. H. McClain, who has done good service in the board, has consented to serve again, and I hope he will be re-elected."

FAVORS THE OPIUM FIENDS.

Judge Murphy Rules That a Man Can Smoke or Sell the Drug.

Judge Murphy knocked out another Chinese opium-smoking case yesterday. It was just what the police expected and was the very reason they brought the case into Judge Murphy's court. An appeal to the Supreme Court will be taken, and the legality of Judge Murphy's ruling that the smoking of opium is no worse than the use of tobacco will be thoroughly tested.

It will take about two months for the Supreme Court to dispose of the case, and during that time every opium den in the city will be allowed to run wide open, for it will be useless for the police to attempt to make a case until Judge David Murphy has been "squelched."

The case knocked out yesterday was against Leo Lee, who keeps a den at 19 South Eighth street. Lee was arrested two days ago on a warrant sworn out by the police. They were especially careful in putting forth their information, so that the case would be sound in every particular when brought before the Supreme Court, as was anticipated.

Thursday evening Detectives Dannaher and Gocking and Officer Keeley went to Lee's place and for more than half an hour watched Lee sell opium.

Then they arrested the Chinaman, and seven white men and a woman who were smoking.

The smokers were released, but Lee was held while the police considered what steps they would take against him.

They had secured opium which Lee had sold, and pipes used to smoke the narcotic.

When the case was called in Judge Murphy's court yesterday afternoon, Judge Thomas Morris appeared for Lee. He filed a motion to quash the information on the grounds that the statute does not conform with the charter. He held that the statute tried to regulate what a man could and could not do in his own house, and that this is unconstitutional.

Judge Murphy upheld Judge Morris, and accordingly the information was quashed. Lee Lee hastily repaired to his home and resumed the sale of opium. There was another celebration in Fan alley last night. The almond-eyed denizens of that locality called on Leo Lee in a body and extended congratulations.

VICTORY FOR THE PUGILISTS.

Kansas Fighters Granted a New Trial by the Supreme Court.

TOPEKA, Kan., Feb. 8.—Patsy Purtell and W. R. Johnson, who were some time ago sentenced to one year each in the State penitentiary for engaging in a prize fight, were to-day granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, to which they had appealed. Retrial was granted on the ground that the trial court erred in instructing the jury that all physical contests are prize fights within the meaning of the law.

Instructed for Purtill.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MATTOON, Ill., Feb. 8.—Mattoon Township Republicans selected twenty-two delegates to the county convention to-day and instructed for W. F. Purtill for Circuit Clerk and Emory Andrews secured the instructions for States Attorney by a vote of [illegible] for W. H. Crum, and 8 for J. J. Ashworth.

Distilled Spirits Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the House to-day Representative Evans of Kentucky introduced a bill to repeal that portion of the Wilson tariff act which authorizes the removal of distilled spirits from one bonded warehouse to another.

TO WRITE A LIFE OF GEN. GRANT.

Hamlin Garland Gathering Data in St. Louis.

HE TELLS HOW HE WORKS.

A Bright Western Novelist Turns His Hand to Biographical Work for a Magazine.

In the reference room of the Mercantile Library the past two days, a man with a full brown beard, cut somewhat Van Dyke, large kindly brown eyes, ruddy complexion, stalwart frame and almost six feet tall, has been delving into the files of old newspapers and making entries in a note book until the regulars have begun wondering what he is up to.

What impresses one most on observing this gentleman, next to a face which would attract the feminine eye anywhere, are his hands. They are large and brown and muscular. Not the delicate white, supple hand of the writer, but those of a man who has handled the tools of outdoor work.

Hamlin Garland is a writer, and he has also been on a farm. That was in his boyhood and just now he is engaged upon a history of Gen. Ulysses S. Grant, which has brought him to St. Louis and to the Mercantile Library reference room.

Mr. Garland arrived last Thursday. Sometime ago he arranged with McClure's Magazine for a history of some well-known national character to follow that of Ex-President Lincoln in the current number of McClure's. He chose Gen. Grant as his subject.

Mr. Garland is staying at the residence of Prof. William Schuyler and expects to remain in St. Louis until next Thursday, unless detained longer in compiling the facts and anecdotes of Gen. Grant's career west of the Mississippi River.

As Mr. Garland himself says, it is unusual for a novelist to undertake a work not of fiction. For this reason his production will be awaited with a considerable degree of interest, especially since, as a novelist, he is expected to bring to it an insight into characters, a power of deduction and subtlety of reasoning seldom evidenced in biography.

By appointment a Post-Dispatch reporter met Mr. Garland at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the Mercantile Library. Mr. Garland, although "literary," is enough of the business man to be punctual. He was dressed in a dark brown suit of tweed and had the appearance of a man of business rather than of the man of letters.

"A short time ago," said Mr. Garland, "I went to New York to consult Mr. McClure on another matter and he asked me if I would not prepare a biography of some noted American to follow the life of Lincoln in the current McClure's. I accepted and selected Grant, because I feel that his is the only one other than that of Lincoln which I could undertake. Grant was of the West, one of my own people, so to speak.

"I have decided to limit my work to the period between Grant's birth and his reenlistment. I have selected this period because it has not been much dealt with and will be fresher than the story of his later career.

"I came to St. Louis almost direct from New York and think I shall find here valuable material for my undertaking. I had intended to do my work here quietly, but now believe that to let it be known that I am searching for this data will be the means of bringing much to me that I might otherwise miss. I wish you would state that such information can be conveyed to me in care of Mr. Forrest Kephart, Librarian of the Mercantile Library.

"I desire to incorporate in the work original pictures, documents and letters and such anecdotes as are thoroughly authenticated.

"On my way to St. Louis I spent a week at Grant's birthplace, Georgetown, O., and gathered considerable material. I wish to collect my facts from living witnesses or authentic documents, using no hearsay testimony. To-night I go to Arcadia.

"Judge Emerson resides there. He is a Grant enthusiast. He has a Grant collection and erected a statue to Gen. Grant. I anticipate a very pleasant visit with Judge Emerson, who is considered a Grant character.

"On my return I shall go into the newspaper files more assiduously and interview the many residents of St. Louis, who knew Gen. Grant personally. I have already talked with Mr. Yeatman. I shall see him again. Gen. Frost I have, so far, been unable to see, but have the promise of Mr. Yeatman to arrange a meeting. Gen. Frost, you know, signed Gen. Grant's application to be appointed County President. Then there are the O'Fallons and numerous others, whom I desire to talk with.

"I want to make this work a piece of literature," continued Mr. Garland. "McClure has had an enormous success with the life of Lincoln. It has brought the circulation of the magazine to over 300,000 and it will reach 400,000, I think, before the serial closes."

"Is not your undertaking unusual for a successful novelist?"

"I realize the fact that for a novelist to turn to history is unusual. Still, I shall try to construct characters from exact facts. And I do not know another actual character I would have undertaken to depict. I have undertaken this as an experiment."

"Will not the work prove exceedingly arduous?"

"It might did I not take a lively interest in it. Besides I never write when it feels a grind. I never write a paragraph unless I can do it with enthusiasm."

"You have a reputation also as a very rapid worker."

"I work rapidly because of the fact that I have stated. I do not write unless I can become buried in my subject. I presume that were I to undertake a history of the art of printing, I would find some stages of it very laborious and would halt in my work.

"It has been recently stated in the newspapers, Mr. Garland, that you turned out copy for a book of 300 pages in 36 hours."

"That is incorrect. I have never accomplished anything like that. My most rapid work was done on my latest novel, 'The Rose of Dutcher's Cooly,' published by Stone & Kimball. This, I think, the most important work I have ever done. I had this in mind for two years. It ultimately took shape so that the actual writing occupied about six months, and the revision and all about one year."

"Are your ideas evolved or furnished from outward sources?"

"I go to bed sometimes feeling that I do not know what will happen to my characters in the next chapter. I awake the next morning, and the entire action is clear. It is like skipping a stone on the water. I start the characters and know where they will land, but I do not know what course they will choose in getting there. I could no more make one of my characters stop short and pursue an opposite course than I could you."

"What do you consider the greatest obstacle in the way of those seeking to become writers?"

"I should say the lack of discipline. There are many who in conversation frame their sentences well, talk most entertainingly and who, if they could write as well as they talk, would command attention as writers. They lack discipline, however. They cannot harness themselves to get their ideas on paper, because their pen travels too slowly. They cannot curb themselves to marshal their ideas regularly, and at a pace to conform with the speed of the manual labor. This might indicate that the employment of an amanuensis would obviate the difficulty, but there are objections to that.

"That is one reason, in my opinion, that newspaper men are not more frequently successful in literature proper. They give the best hours of their day, the morning hours, to newspapers, and are not in condition to curb themselves when they are through the day's work."

"Do you consider the morning hours the best?"

"That is shown in the change of literature, indicated by its sunny character, indicated by the thing that is turned out. By sunny, I do not mean flippant literature. I mean normal literature. Take Poe, for instance, and his contemporaries, who did the midnight oil act, and all that. Those who work when nature demands that they rest, and take to coffee or whisky or absinthe or what not, cannot but turn out abnormal, morbid productions."

After the appearance of Mr. Garland's history of Grant in McClure's, it will be published in book form.

A PRIEST'S PREDICAMENT.

He Must Serve Ten Years for Setting Fire to a School House.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Judge Sutherland this morning sentenced Father John M. Fitzgerald to Auburn Prison for ten years. Fitzgerald was recently convicted of arson, he having been implicated in the burning of the school house connected with the parish of which he was pastor.

There was an immense crowd in the County Court chambers to witness the sentencing of Father Fitzgerald. He made a brief address before sentence was pronounced, in which he positively affirmed his innocence. He received his sentence without flinching. John Cronin, the priest's hired man, who applied the torch, is now serving seven years, and Nora Cronin, John's sister, and housekeeper for the priest, is in jail here, awaiting trial, indicted for the same crime.

Father Fitzgerald was indicted last October on the charge of setting fire to the parochial school building on the 17th of last July. His servant, John Cronin, who actually set the fire, was convicted last December. It was shown at the trial that the priest, just before the fire, had insured the property for much more than it was worth, had made a sudden trip to Troy on the night of the fire, and had sent a mysterious telegram to his servant, which so excited the suspicions of the operator that a watch was set and the incendiary caught.

MORPHINE KILLED HIM.

Fatal Dose Taken by Accident or Design.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—J. R. Bailey of Harrisonville was found in his room in the Pacific House in an unconscious condition at noon to-day. He was suffering from morphine poisoning. This evening at 6 o'clock he died.

He came here from St. Louis to get work on the bridge. In St. Louis he was robbed of some of his clothing and most of his money. He landed here with $1.25 in change, and failing to get work, it is thought he possibly committed suicide. He may, however, have taken morphine to induce sleep, with fatal results. There is little if any possibility that it is a case of murder.

RECEIVERS FOR CARS.

Result of a Suit of Trust Companies Against Railroads.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—In the United States Court here to-day in the case of the Atlantic Trust Co., and the Car Trust Investment Co. of New York against Henry O'Hara, the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad and the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, Judge Allen appointed Judge Samuel P. Wheeler of this city and Charles E. Kimball of New York receivers, to take charge of 3,500 railroad cars operated under lease by defendants, and to render proper accounting for their earnings, keeping, etc.

The appointment of the receivers is the result of bills filed by the complainants asking for foreclosure of mortgage and the appointment of receivers. The amount involved is $650,000.

VISIT TO COLLINSVILLE.

Made by Dr. Scott, Secretary of the Illinois Health Board.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 8.—In response to a telegram from the Mayor of Collinsville, Dr. John W. Scott, Secretary of the Illinois Board of Health, left for that city to-night to investigate the epidemic of diphtheria that has been raging there for some time past.

MR. MILNER LIKES THE NEW SCHEME.

An Effort to Extend the Block System of Street-Cleaning.

THE CHARTER INTERFERES.

But When City Counselor Marshall Gets Time He Is Expected to Find a Way.

Street Commissioner Milner is still interesting himself in the block system of street cleaning and hopes some day to extend the experiment to all the business portion of St. Louis. Whether or not he will be able to do this will depend upon certain legal phases of the case which will have to be thoroughly examined into before a decision can be reached.

Mr. Milner is a thorough believer in the block system. He declares that it is the only method ever devised to insure perfect cleanliness on heavily traveled streets and he does not think the expense too great to warrant the city undertaking it.

While the block system is an experiment in St. Louis, it has been tried in other cities both in this country and in Europe and found especially adaptable to paved streets. It was first put in vogue in St. Louis last November, having been agitated by a number of citizens and heartily indorsed by the Street Commissioner. There is no doubt as to its unqualified success. Mr. Milner has received any number of commendatory letters and the Business Men's League has adopted resolutions recommending that the scope of the work be enlarged to cover all the downtown district. This has greatly encouraged him and he has high hopes of ultimate success.

The block system now being used here consists of a hand cart with a metal box for depositing the sweepings and a man to run it. The city has six of these and they may be seen any day around Broadway and Olive and Locust streets—in the most crowded sections—keeping the streets clean constantly. As fast as the refuse gathers it is swept up by the man who has one block assigned to him and when his cart is full it is carted off.

In this way the downtown district has been kept cleaner than it has ever been before, for all this work is additional to the sweeping machines. No matter how perfect these might be, even if they made the pavements as spotless as a hotel corridor they can not be run in the daytime during business hours as they would interfere with traffic. So two hours after business has commenced the streets are again littered and would remain so were not some other plan resorted to.

One of the troubles incident to the block system is the difficulty experienced in keeping the boxes clean. Constant use covers them with a coating of filth, which becomes repugnant to the smell and dangerous to the health. This has not been experienced in St. Louis owing to the cold weather which has existed since the adoption of the plan, but when the hot months come unless a change were made the question might be a serious one.

Mr. Milner has taken this matter into consideration and he is now in correspondence with the authorities of Wilmington, Del., where a box of wood has been substituted for a metal box with advantageous results. These wooden boxes are cleaned with antiseptic solutions on every trip to the dump, so that they are sweet smelling when in use. It would be easy to use lime as a disinfectant with the metal boxes, but would eventually destroy them and result in increased expenses. If this system is kept in vogue here the wooden boxes will certainly be substituted.

The Street Commissioner has been making some estimates as to the cost of this method of street cleaning. On a basis of 60 cents a front foot per year, which it has cost in the experiment so far, he figures that the work could be so enlarged as to cover the down-town district at a cost to the city of $30,000 a year. This of course would be additional to the sum appropriated for the machines, which would be run as usual, the patrol system merely being auxiliary.

What the Commissioner considers the down-town district—that embraced in his estimate—contains 6 3-8 miles of paved streets. It embraces all the streets between Elm street, Franklin avenue, Third and Ninth streets. On Olive street and Franklin avenue the territory would be covered to Twelfth street.

Could Mr. Milner accomplish this work he would be remembered for years to come as a street commissioner who actually did something in office aside from mere routine and St. Louis could then lay claim to the cleanest streets in America.

"I am very anxious to see the scheme go through," he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter, "for it is the only way we can clean streets. I am hard at work now. The duty is a legal one. The charter permits it. I expect to see City Marshall and have a talk with him as soon as he gets the work on which has accumulated during the week. I think he will be able to find no difficulty. The commissioner is empowered, in my opinion, to do a thing as an emergency and legally extend the work to streets which have been complained about the street department's work so early in the morning, with people going to and from the theaters, Mr. Milner was asked for an explanation on this point.

"That is done under my orders," he said. "During the cold weather we have to select the most advantageous time of day for the work in order to get the best results. During the early evening it is warmer as a rule than after 11:30, which is the stipulated hour for the work to begin, and if the sweeping is done then the streets are cleaned. If we wait until everything freezes up tight, we might just as well not drive out the machines, for we will get no sweepings.

"The contractor is not to blame. He is merely obeying my instructions. He doesn't care particularly when the work is done. He probably would rather do it when the chances were he would get fewer sweepings, for then he wouldn't have so much hauling to do. The law gives me the right to say when it shall be done and I exercise that prerogative to the best of my judgment."

A FOWL BLOW.

Josephine Meyer Objected to Being Pelted With Pullets.

Whether or not a cooked chicken is a dangerous missile will figure in court when the suit of Josephine Meyer against Louis F. Meyer comes to trial.

She filed her bill in the Circuit Court yesterday and enumerated the fowl among the numerous things that Meyer threw at her. He also heaved plates, bars of soap and other handy things, but the bird heads the list. She also alleges brutal treatment and general indignities.

Meyer lives at 2713 Miami street.

CHORAL SYMPHONY SOCIETY.

A Patron Presents the Society With Dues for Forty Male Members.

A gentleman who is interested in the success of the Choral Symphony Society has placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee a sum of money sufficient to pay the initiation fee and dues for this year for forty singers, male voices only. A number of persons have already availed themselves of this offer, and there are quite a number of places still open.

Applications should be made Monday evening before rehearsal at Mr. Ernst's rooms, 2639 Washington avenue, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock.

THE KIRKWOOD ROAD.

Contractor Baumhoff Has Turned It Over to the Company.

Contractor George W. Baumhoff turned the Kirkwood & St. Louis Electric Railroad over to the company yesterday.

J. D. Houseman, Jr., general manager of the road, accepted the property on behalf of the company. There are several minor disagreements between the contractor and the company that remain to be adjusted, but these were waived for future settlement and the company took possession of the road.

Manager Houseman took a party of friends, among them several ladies, over the new line yesterday. He expects to have it opened for the public within the next few days.

There remains a few days' work to be done on the roadbed. This will be done by the contractor, but need in no way interfere with the operation of the road if the company gets ready before it is completed.

PATENTS.

Those That Have Been Issued for Missouri, Arkansas and Texas the Past Week.

Messrs. Longan, Higdon & Higdon, Attorneys-at-Law, second floor, Odd Fellows' Building, St. Louis, and Pacific Building, Washington, D. C., report the following list of patents allowed during the past week:

MISSOURI.

Coupler for keyboards of pianos—Ernest A. Boehm, St. Louis.

Insulating joint—William O. Duntley, St. Louis.

Water purifying force pump—Daniel Heins, Carrollton.

Corn planter—Henry H. Hoobler and M. P. Headlee, Pleasant Hope.

Metallic bed fastening—Peter H. Mellon, St. Louis.

Box for cigarettes—William D. Pittman, St. Louis.

Folding bed—George W. Sanor, Rogersville.

Down draft kiln—Herbert A. Wheeler, St. Louis.

Burglar proof car—Samuel H. Williams, Clearmont.

Pipe swage—Joseph B. Dockery and J. Gilman Chouteau, St. Louis. (Design.)

TRADE-MARKS.

The words "Sweet Moments" in conjunction with the representation of a dial, Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co., St. Louis and Chicago, Ill.

A prairie rose, represented by word or symbol, T. W. Brady & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

The words "Benbow's Borated Cream," George Kendall Hopkins, St. Louis.

Composition of Feedstuffs.

The Post-Dispatch Almanac for 1896 contains lengthy and lucid exhibits of the composition of feedstuffs and the nutritive value of different kinds of food for cattle. 500 pages, 1,000 topics, 10,000 facts. Thirty pages are devoted especially to St. Louis. Price 25 cents.

Wine Company Assigns.

The legal troubles between the stockholders of the Charles P. Brown Wine Co. culminated Saturday in an assignment to Abraham. M. Hellman for the benefit of creditors. The assets are valued at $4,500; liabilities not given.

SAVING TIME FOR SWELL SHOWS.

The Century Theater to Be a High Class House.

TOO RICH FOR THE "T. T. T."

Hopkins to Get Another House and the Olympic and Grand Will Have a Rival.

Three high class theaters will add to the gaiety of St. Louis next season.

At last it has been decided by the owners of the Century building, which is to occupy the site of the old Pope's Theater, at Ninth and Olive streets, to enter into competition with the Grand Opera-house and the Olympic. They are already looking for attractions for the season of '96-7.

It is probable that Mr. Thespis will walk into the new house about the middle of September with one of Palmer's companies at standard prices, and this will be followed, unless plans miscarry, by all of Frohman's organizations in addition to the Lilliputians, "Too Much Johnson," "An Artist's Model," Mme. Rhea, Ada Rehan, Primrose & West, "War of Wealth," "In Old Kentucky," "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," Stuart Robson, Fanny Davenport and Frank Daniels.

Time has already been reserved for all of these attractions, and while contracts have not been signed, negotiations are well advanced.

It may be said that the idea of a 10 cents, 20 cents and 30 cents house has been entirely abandoned. The owners of the theater finally concluded that it would be virtually a desecration of a magnificent new play-house to devote it to the cheap form of entertainment.

There was no doubt about the money-making powers of the 10, 20 and 30-cent form of amusement. Col. John D. Hopkins had come into St. Louis the year before, established his pet scheme in a dingy old playhouse, which was all but condemned by the building department, and turned it into a mint.

It made as much if not more money than any theater in town, and it was Col. Hopkins' boast that under the new arrangement with the most elaborately equipped theater in the city, with a stock company of a higher order than before producing standard dramas, he would double the receipts of the first year.

Col. Hopkins has not been favorably disposed to the change, but this will not mean that he will be out of it. The Tri-State Amusement Co., of which he is a stockholder, and for which he is manager, both here and in Chicago, has a lease on the Century Theater, and will see to it that the Colonel has a continuous house. The field has been cultivated here and the advantage gained will not be lost.

Negotiations are now pending for a new theater to be built by the opening of next season which will be dedicated exclusively to the "continuous."

This will be known as Hopkins' Theater.

Col. Hopkins, if he desires, will be the manager, in name at least, of the Century, but it is not probable that he will actively control its affairs.

To show that the new managers are in earnest advertisements have already appeared in the dramatic papers of the East asking for propositions from theatrical managers.

It is specifically stated that only high-class combinations will be booked. Much of the time has already been engaged and some of the best attractions in the country have time reserved for them. Negotiations are pending with other managers and the outlook is favorable for the new house.

The struggle for public favor, however, is not going to be an easy one. The Grand and Olympic have the prestige of years behind them and many of their attractions have been playing with them so long that it will be difficult to get them to sever their relations.

There are many who do not believe that three first-class theaters can be supported in St. Louis and argue that one of the three will have to eventually make a cut in prices.

Whether this be so or not, under the present system of booking it is certain that all of them cannot fill their season's time with first-class shows.

It is a hard task now, and naturally, with a third contestant in the field, it will be more difficult.

If they all stand the strain for a year or two this difficulty might be obviated by lengthening the engagements of the stronger attractions to seasons of two or three weeks instead of one week, as is now almost invariably the rule. St. Louis is large enough to have graduated from the week-stand category.

The site of the new theater is strongly in its favor, as every car line in the city passes within from one to four blocks of it, but, in favor of the other houses, there is the habit of the public combined with past reputation, so that the struggle will be a pretty one for outsiders to watch, even though it be disastrous to box-office receipts.

KIRMESS FOR CHARITY.

Well Known Society Folk Will Give a Series of National Dances.

A kirmess for the benefit of a worthy charitable institution is announced for the latter part of the month. The dates set are the evenings of Feb. 26, 27 and 28, and a matinee on the afternoon of Feb. 29. The performances will be given on the stage of the Music Hall in the Exposition Building.

The Kirmess is to be given under the auspices of the Charity Carnival Association, which is officered as follows: Mrs. G. H. Barnes, Chairman; Mrs. M. J. Davis, Secretary; Mrs. W. E. Baker, Treasurer; Capt. Joe Brown, O. A. Field, Dr. J. D. Vincil, Mrs. W. S. Rowe, Mrs. C. S. Knower, Mrs. R. Henry and Mrs. D. A. Wheeler, Advisory Board.

The institution to which will be donated the net profits arising from the entertainment is the Protective Association for Women and Children.

The Kirmess will be arranged by Jacob Mahler and seventy-five well-known society ladies and gentlemen and fifty children will take part. The older persons will render the national dances of the world, while the children will render all character dances, solo dances and ballets imaginable. All of the dancers will be properly and magnificently costumed. Already have Kirmess dances been arranged to represent Scotland, England, Japan, China, Spain, Germany, America and the South Sea Islands, and there are others to be announced later on.

The large stage of the Music Hall will be arranged to represent a garden, and under the shade among the flowers will the dances be rendered. Twenty calcium lights will be provided and the scenes depicted will be marvels of beauty. An orchestra of twenty pieces will furnish the music.

Among the novelties already announced is the "mule fling" by two 8-year-old boys, Masters Raymond Naughton and Melleville Bergfield. Another novelty will be the "electric dance" by a 7-year-old girl costumed as Mephistopheles and decorated with a number of lighted electric globes.

The Protective Association for Women and Children assumes the legal side and when the society is informed that children are not being properly cared for suit is filed and the offending parents or guardians are brought into court. The society applies for guardianship and when granted it becomes in the eyes of the law its parent. The main object in view is to better the condition of the unfortunate boys and girls who would drift into a life of degradation and crime were not a helping hand reached forth in their behalf.

The society contemplates the acquisition soon of a farm large enough to carry on every form of industry. It seeks to establish and maintain schools, churches and lyceums and furnish such amusements as will benefit the minds of their charges.

Instead of allowing the homeless and unfortunate children to drift into the penal institutions and become branded as either criminals or paupers, the society seeks to provide them with a comfortable home. To educate them and to teach them how to become self-sustaining and useful to the community instead of being a detriment.

The officers of the association are: S. S. Bass, President; Mrs. W. H. Rader, Vice-President; W. L. Tribbe, Secretary; Mrs. F. L. McIntosh, Treasurer. Board of Directors—The officers mentioned, together with George Bullock, Mrs. Caroline Keener, Mrs. George W. Wells and Mrs. Louisa Harris.

The Financier's Review.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The New York Financier says this week:

The statement of the clearing house banks of New York City for the week ending Feb. 8 may be a faithful reflection on the average business of the first three days of the week, but as a showing of the actual condition of the banks at the close of business Saturday it is not absolutely correct. It is a matter of record, however, that the New York bank statements, following the adjustment of the last three Government loans, did not indicate for weeks the full effect of the operations which these loans brought about and recurrence of this delay is to be expected in the present case.

There are signs in the current statement of coming changes in the coming totals. Not the least of these, and one that is gratifying in every sense, is the expansion in the loan column, which, following a steady liquidation that has decreased the loans of the New York banks almost fifty millions since the first preparations for the bond issue, shows that funds are again to be released and that a money stringency is not feared. The cash holdings, and especially the specie reserve, will show heavy decreases as the payments for the new bonds are made. A great deal of gold has already gone into the treasury from the banks and it is doubtful if this is included in the statement. The banks gained several millions from the interior within the past six days and the increasing deposits were to have been anticipated.

German Trade With Africa.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Within the past few years Germany has built up an important and lucrative trade with the Transvaal notwithstanding the fact that only a few years ago she refused to enter into closer trade relations with the little African republic, because her interests in that quarter of the world were so insignificant. Now, according to United States Consul Moore at Weimar, Germany, having acquired colonies in East Africa, is looking to that continent as the most favorable field for extending her foreign trade. Germans have acquired large interests in the Transvaal gold mines and they built the railroad from Pretoria to the coast. The Kruppa and other great German iron masters have established agencies in the Transvaal and Germany counts upon checking British influence there through the development of its iron trade. In consequence the German trade with the Transvaal has increased from 1,000,000 marks in [illegible] to 4,000,000 marks in 1894, excluding goods shipped via England.

NEWS OF THE CHURCHES.

Third Congregational Church—Rev. Harry C. Vrooman, the pastor, will preach this morning on "The Sleeping Lord." To-night he will speak on the "Wells of the Bible."

Lafayette Park M. E. Church—Rev. S. H. Werlein, pastor, will preach at 10:45 o'clock this morning on "Where Is Thy Brother?" At 7:45 o'clock to-night he will preach on "Prepare to Meet Thy God."

Compton Heights Christian Church—Rev. J. L. Parsons will preach this morning and to-night. A series of revival meetings will continue through the week.

Rev. J. L. Parsons, pastor of the Compton Heights Christian Church, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Twenty-ninth and Pine streets, to-day at 4 o'clock.

First Christian Church—Rev. W. A. Foster, pastor, will preach this morning on the subject: "My Responsibility for Others." To-night on "The Way of the World."

Central Christian Church—Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell, pastor, will preach this morning on "Brotherhood." To-night on "How to Regain the Companionship of the Departed."

Temple Israel—Rabbi Leon Harrison will deliver a discourse this morning at 10:45 o'clock on "The Problem of Human Suffering."

Universalist, 3512 Easton avenue—Rev. Ella E. Bartlett will preach this morning and to-night. Subject for to-night: "Heretics in the Early Church."

North Presbyterian Church—Rev. John Westor, pastor, will preach this morning on "Spiritual Health." To-night he will speak on "The Great Liberator."

Second Baptist Church—Rev. Dr. W. W. Boyd will preach this morning. To-night Dr. Boyd will lay aside the formal sermon, and will give a familiar talk and song service, announcing at intervals a Gospel hymn to be sung by the congregation. To-night's subject will be "Simple Salvation." All sittings are free.

Second Christian Church—Rev. E. A. Bosworth of Richmond, Mo., will preach to-day and to-night.

Central Congregational Church—Rev. Dr. M. Burnham will preach this morning in exchange with the pastor. To-night Rev. Dr. Sargent will preach on "True Greatness."

Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints—The pastor, Elder M. H. Bond, will preach to-day at 11 o'clock. His subject for to-night's sermon will be "The Unknown God."

St. George's Episcopal Church—Rev. Dr. R. A. Holland will preach this morning on the subject, "The Hell of Dante."

Pilgrim Congregational Church—This morning Rev. C. S. Sargent will preach in exchange with the pastor. To-night Rev. Dr. M. Burnham will preach on "Popular Divisions About Christ."

St. Mark's Lutheran Church—Dr. Rhodes, pastor, will administer the Lord's supper and the rite of confirmation this morning. To-night Dr. Rhodes will speak on "God's Provision for Both Worlds."

Dr. Fry Memorial M. E. Church, Clifton Heights.—Rev. Frank Lenig, Ph. D., will preach at 10:45 to-day on "Some Duties of Church Membership." To-night on "A Symbol of the Church."

Tuxedo Methodist Episcopal Church.—Rev. Frank Lenig will preach at 4 this afternoon on "Our World-Wide Field."

People's Tabernacle Congregational Church—Rev. William Johnson, pastor, will preach this morning on "Christian Walk." To-night a stereopticon sermon, beginning a series on Pilgrim's Progress.

Central Presbyterian Church—Rev. Edward Mack, pastor, will preach this morning on "What Constitutes a Presbyterian." To-night, "The Modern Cain."

Westminster Presbyterian Church—The pastor, Rev. John B. Brandt, will preach this morning on "Co-laborers." To-night on "Look and Live."

Unity Church—Rev. F. L. Hosmer will preach this morning on "The Problem of Church Unity and Some Recent Discussions Regarding It."

First Congregational Church—Rev. J. H. George, D. D., pastor, will preach this morning on the subject, "Christ, the Redeemer." To-night on "The Christian Dignity and Power."

Compton Hill Congregational Church—This morning Rev. George C. Adams, D. D., the pastor, will preach on "The Grandeur of Christ's Kingdom." To-night Rev. Firth Stringer, pastor of Reber Place Congregational Church, will preach.

Congregational Church of the Redeemer—Rev. Edward F. Wheeler, pastor, will preach this morning on "Deciding Alone for God." To-night on "The Occasion of the Judgments of God."

Lyman C. Howe of New York will deliver a lecture for the St. Louis Spiritual Association at Howard Hall, 3004 Olive street, to-night. His subject will be "The Life and Character of Thomas Paine."

A series of revival services will begin at the Lafayette Park M. E. Church Monday night. Rev. J. H. Jackson of Hannibal, Mo., a successful revivalist, will arrive Monday and will preach every night during the revival.

Mr. William Schuyler will deliver the address before the Ethical Society at 11 o'clock to-day. His subject will be "How to Try to Be Good."

A lecture upon the work among the Indians will be delivered at the Wagoner Place United Presbyterian Church Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, by Rev. R. W. McBride, who spent eight years in the Indian service on the Pacific Coast.

Rev. Frank G. Tyrrell will address the M. E. preachers Monday, Feb. 10, at 11 o'clock, on "Social Reform and the Church."

A series of special services will begin in the First Christian Church, Locust and Compton avenues, Sunday, Feb. 16. Rev. D. R. Lucas of Indianapolis, Ind., will have charge.

BUSINESS AT PANAMA.

Consul's Report on Isthmus Traffic and Canal Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—An exhaustive report has been made to the State Department by United States Consul-General Vifquain at Panama upon the business of the Panama Railroad and the prospects of the canal. He shows that there is small but steady increase of the number of American steamers calling at Panama and they carry twice as much as all the other steamers.

In five years the number of arrivals of American vessels has increased from fifty-five to eighty-one, while the arrivals of English steamers in the same time increased from seventy-two to only eighty-four.

Touching the transit across the isthmus the Consul-General says the trade would be much larger if the railroad rates were lowered. At present a great quantity of coffee is taken from Central America by German steamers around the Horn to Hamburg and Havre, and timber that goes to Italy and England and wheat that is sent from California to all Europe by water should cross the isthmus.

The Consul-General says it is generally conceded that the Panama Railroad has seen its best days in the transit of business, although the traffic has increased annually for the past five years. The fight between the Panama Railroad and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company has caused much loss to the cash value of the transit business, but the increase of acreage in coffee lands has been so great that notwithstanding the fight the transit business could not be held down although the cash receipts have suffered.

Mr. Vifquain says: "Under a foreign ownership and a foreign management, the American corporation known as the Panama Railway Company will continue to thrive whether there be a canal or not, greatly to the detriment of American interests, commercial and international, inasmuch as European tendencies seem bent, either for self-preservation or international jealousy, to undermine and destroy the United States' prestige in this part of the world. My firm belief is that there will be a canal built within the next decade."

EX.-GOV. BOB AND HON. ALF.

The Distinguished Tennessee Taylors.

The brothers who made the memorable race against each other for the Governorship of Tennessee appear at Music Hall Monday night in their masterpiece of fun, "The Shovel and the Hoe and the Fiddle and the Bow."

In the role of oratorical, intellectual funmakers they have introduced a new era in the highest order of pleasurable entertainment, and the press everywhere teems with eulogies of their efforts. No doubt a rare treat is in store for St. Louis people. Those who are willing to laugh enough one night to last an ordinary person for a whole year should go. Seats may now be reserved at Bollman's and Roeder's without extra charge and should be obtained at once to avoid the inevitable rush at the door.

GREEDY GRASPERS.

Coal Barons May Hear From New York's Attorney-General.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There is now a possibility that the coal barons will not be permitted to mulct the public, as they expected to do when they agreed the other day to put up the price of coal. The efforts to show the coal-using public the enormity of the proposed "grab" have stirred the members of the Legislature to action, and the heavy hand of the Attorney-General of the State soon may be laid upon the shoulders of the New York members of the combine.

Lacking a quorum, the meeting of the Retail Coal Dealers' Exchange last evening was postponed for two weeks without raising the retail price of coal, as was expected, to correspond with the rise in the wholesale price.

FINED THE LANDLORD.

Judge Peabody Impresses Upon Mr. Welty That Tenants Have Rights.

Edward P. Welty of 4076 Columbia avenue and his wife were downtown Friday night. As they were returning home they stopped at 2236 Clark avenue. The house is owned by Welty and Bristol Bowen, colored, occupies it. Welty told him he would have to move because he had not carried out his agreement to keep the house and others owned by Welty in order.

Bowen had Welty arrested, claiming that he enforced his proclamation of ejection by flourishing a pistol and using bad language.

Judge Peabody heard the evidence and fined Welty $10 for disturbing the peace and $5 for carrying a pistol.

SHE WANTED THE LUXURIES.

Mrs. Butler Was Willing to Dispense With the Necessaries of Life.

The persons who informed the police of Mrs. Maggie Butler's sad predicament must have been positively charity-stricken. They told a tale of the old lady past 72 years of age dying of starvation in a tumble down hovel in the rear of 2846 Randolph street, while two ferocious dogs, wild from want of food, stood sullen guard over her wasting body and by their ugly growls forbade the tendering of assistance.

It sounded like a bit from Dickens, and when a Post-Dispatch reporter rapped on the door yesterday morning and heard the hoarse rumbling in the dogs' throats and the shuffling of the woman's feet across the naked floor the picture was the plainer.

In response to the rap, the door opened and there appeared the face of a hag—old, withered and bent.

"What do you want?" she asked sharply.

The reporter described her alleged misery.

"Oh," she said quite cheerily. "I've got plenty of bread and meat to last me a week, but I would like some oysters and wine and a can of tomatoes."

After inquiring if she would not like a piano and a few hard boiled eggs, the visitor retreated, promising to send her a St. Nicholas bill of fare from which she might choose a few more delicacies.

POPULAR SCIENCE LECTURE.

Ethical Culture Societies' Annual Course Begins This Afternoon.

This afternoon, Feb. 9, at 2:30 o'clock, at Entertainment Hall, Exposition Building, the first in the series of the illustrated popular science lectures arranged for by the Ethical Society will be given. A course of this kind has been offered now for several seasons by that society as an educational influence.

There will be three lectures, all of them illustrated. The subject of the first this afternoon will be "Ice and Glaciers," by Prof. Angelo Heilprin, of the Academy of Science, Philadelphia. Mr. Heilprin has a beautiful series of lantern slides dealing with the subject, especially of the beautiful glaciers of Switzerland. He is a very interesting speaker as well as a well-known man of science.

He will give a second lecture on the Sunday after on "Wild Animals and Their Haunts."

The third will be on "Insects and Insect Life," by the United States Government Entomologist of Washington, D. C., Prof. L. O. Howard, who is an authority on that line of work. He is preparing a special collection of illustrations with which to add a charm in his lecture. It is intended to make this series of value for families, so that those well versed in science and those who know little about it may all get pleasure and instruction from it. The tickets are fixed at a nominal rate of 50 cents for a course ticket of three or 25 cents for a single admission, with the hope and expectation that by having a large number present expenses can be met in that way. Tickets can be had at Allen's pharmacy, Seventh and Olive streets, or at the entrance to Entertainment Hall.

Hilda Blais' Bad Luck.

Hilda Blais, the Red Bud (Ill.) girl, who took poison at Cook's Hotel a week ago, now has diphtheria. She is at the City Hospital.

TO COMMUNICATE IN TIME OF WAR.

First Regiment Will Have a Complete Signal Corps.

FIELD EQUIPMENT NEEDED.

How Messages Are Transmitted by the Heliograph and by Flag and Torch Signals.

In anticipation of the new Armory the Signal Corps of the 1st Regiment, N. G. M., is being fully equipped and organized.

This branch of the service is as important to the succesful conduct of a campaign as regiments of active fighters.

It enables divisions to communicate with each other without the medium of messengers, and in all respects is a necessary adjunct.

Few outside of militia circles are aware of the existence of such a corps in the 1st Regiment, and a still less number are acquainted with the methods employed by the corps in establishing communication.

The Signal Corps in St. Louis was organized about one year ago. Owing to the lack of provision for the equipment of this branch it has lain somewhat dormant ever since. To secure even uniforms the members have been compelled to enlist in regular companies and have themselves detailed to service in the corps. The agitation last summer over the lack of a home for the militia also affected the corps even more than it did the regular companies, because the corps was without any regular quarters.

The organization was kept up and the corps uniform has always been conspicuous in the gatherings of the regiment. It is similar to the uniform of the companies save that instead of the rifles crossed on the front of the cap, the men of the corps wear the signal flag crossed over a torch, all surrounded by a wreath, and the chevrons consist of crossed signal flags over a torch, one flag being of white background with red center, the other red background with white center.

In the new armory, special quarters are to be provided for the corps, and in view of this Lieut. Edward Murphy, Jr., of Company D, who was assigned to command on Jan. 1, succeeding Lieut. E. R. Fish of Company E, resigned on account of business engagements, and A. D. Neff, next in command, are striving to build up the corps to adequate proportions. It now numbers ten members and it is desired to enlist desirable recruits to the number of ten more.

At the next session of the Legislature recognition of the corps will be secured, and necessary equipage arranged for. Meanwhile the equipment is being secured as rapidly as possible.

The apparatus most necessary to the corps is the heliograph. This, with the torches and flags, will complete the field equipment.

In signaling the Morse telegraphic code is used, and the heliograph is the most effective means of transmission. The instrument is mounted upon a surveyor's tripod. It consists of a square mirror, in the center of which is a small transparent circle for the purpose of sighting. This mirror is at one end of a rod, and at the top of the tripod, in the middle of the rod, is a point by means of which the instrument is directed accurately toward the point to which the message is to be conveyed.

At the other end of the rod is a square arrangement of the exact size of the mirror, with two folding shutters. Having sighted the instrument, the mirror flashes the sun's rays toward the desired point. The shutters are on the line of sight, and when closed, cut off the reflected rays. By opening and closing the shutters, dots, dashes and spaces are produced, according to the length of the exposures. This is when the signalling is against the sun.

When the instrument is between the sun and the point to be signalled, a second mirror is employed, placed in front of the first at a sufficient tangent with the connecting rod to avoid obstructing the line of sight.

In signalling with flags the same code is used. Flags two, four and six feet square are used, dependent upon the distance. They are white with red center, or red with white center, according to the surroundings. Fixed to extension poles, when held to the perpendicular they mean nothing. A dip to the right indicates a dot; a dip to the left a dash; and a dip straight down, a space.

At night the torches are used. One, called the foot-torch, is placed on the ground to indicate the position of the operator. The other is affixed to an extension pole, and the signals are made as with the flags.

HE IS OLD AND CLEAN.

But This Don't Entitle Irving's Dog to Entertainment at the Planters'.

When Nat Childs, Sir Henry Irving's advance man, made arrangements for the knighted actor's accommodation at the Planters' he forgot to mention anything about a dog. He signed the contract for the elegant suite which the English star was to occupy and wired to this effect to Sir Henry.

But the latter had evidently heard of the canine embargo at the Planters', for a few days ago the following telegram was received by the hotel people from Charles E. Houseman, Irving's traveling manager:

"Will you arrange to have Sir Henry's dog housed in his room? He is old and clean."

The last sentence probably refers to the dog, although it applies equally well to Sir Henry.

The hotel management in keeping with their iron-clad rules, wired back that they would put the animal in the kennels in the basement, but that they could not allow him in the room. This settled it. Sir Henry canceled his contract and has since made arrangements to stop at the St. Nicholas.

IT WAS ACCIDENTAL.

Verdict of the Coroner in the Mysterious D. M. Loudon Case.

Death from an accidental overdose of laudanum was the substance of the verdict of Deputy Coroner Lloyd yesterday in the case of D. M. Loudon.

Mrs. Annie Furth of 2650 Pine street, whom the Coroner had some trouble in finding, was the only witness examined yesterday.

Mrs. Furth explained that she had not been told that a Coroner's subpoena was out for her. Dr. Lloyd then took her testimony. She said that last Sunday, while she was lying in bed about 5 o'clock in the morning at 2650 Pine street, she heard the door of the room occupied by Loudon or "Norris" open. Then she saw from her room, the door of which was open, a woman dressed in black appear. A black shawl was thrown over her head and shoulders. Mrs. Furth could not see the woman's face. This was all she knew about the Loudon case.

Non-Sectarian Church Services.

Dr. R. C. Cave will preach Sunday morning at the Non-Sectarian Church. Subject, "Is the Bible God's Final Word to Man?"

An excellent musical programme has been arranged as follows:

Prelude—Overture .....Rossini
Interlude—"Consolation" .....Mendelssohn
Flute solo by Mr. F. Deny.
Offertory—"On the Cross" .....Bragdon
Barytone solo by Mr. C. L. Moder.
Postlude—"March" .....Kunkel

Senor Aquebella at the organ. Seats are free and everybody welcome.

Colorado Is Booming.

The Wabash has sleepers to Denver without change.

N'MATH IS WROTH.

He Talks About Mayor Walbridge and Other Statesmen.

President McMath smiled Saturday morning at the wounds and scoffed at the scars which the Investigating Committee inflicted on him in its report made to the Council.

But his smile was full of wrath and in the ears and west corners of it lurked those twin passions—resentment and revenge.

"I will wait till I read the full report of the committee," he said, "then I shall send a communication to the Council, which will show the ex parte character of the investigation and the malice which inspired it. I will not go to the length of saying that the peculiar course of investigation pursued by the committee and its absurd finding were actuated by personal ill-feeling against me by the Mayor, but it does seem to me from the look of things that he steered the members of that committee in their proceedings. There is warrant for this opinion in the fact that I was instrumental last October, when the movement to investigate the City Hall was put on foot, in having the motion to investigate reach back into the Noonan administration and necessarily including the period during which Cyrus P. Walbridge was a member of the City Hall Commission as President of the Council. I do not wish to say that the Mayor's animosity against me was stirred up because the investigation of his relation to City Hall transactions during the period named might have a damaging effect on his canvass for Governor, but I will say that the public will refuse to be gulled by the unproven statements of a packed and prejudiced set of men, influenced for a purpose who have made statements reflecting on my personal integrity and official honor.

"If the synopsis of the charges against me in the morning papers is correct, they are mere drivel. There is no element of manliness of fair play in them. They are in substance that I am guilty of not allowing myself to be made a man Friday to carry out the orders and expend the people's money as Architect Mann might chose to direct, and that I said a building was sound and up to plans and specifications, when it was not. When I said the City Hall was constructed in a proper manner I did it on taking hold of the Presidency of the board on the say so of my predecessor in office.

"The people of St. Louis understand very well that I took hold of the City Hall when 90 per cent of the money appropriated had already been spent and as great a proportion of the work had been done."

President McMath alluded to the issue of veracity between Col. Flad and Architect Mann regarding the latter's statement that obedient to the instructions of the former, he had thrown away the original plans and specifications of the City Hall and had gone on building it according to "A Sketch." He said he believed Col. Flad when he denied that he had ever told Mann to do any such thing. With regard to the share taken by City Counselor Marshall in aiding the Investigating Committee in hearing evidence and in arriving at conclusions, Mr. McMath smiled grimly. As far as the City Counselor's opinions are concerned, he opined, they have been abundant and versatile enough on the numerous phases of the new City Hall's evolution to suit the most exacting lover of variety. Every one of the contracts called into question have his legal approval written across the back of them.

The President of the Board of Public Improvements intimated that he would before the hostile engagement is declared off, scatter more different kinds and hues of official hair to the breeze than can be found in the favorite Afghans of the Rajah of Boodlunjun and the Ah Koond of Swat.

AGAINST THE ZINC TRUST.

Missouri's Zinc Mines Preparing to Fight the Combine.

Adolph Lewiston of New York and W. P. Coleman of Rich Hill, Mo., are at the St. Nicholas. The object of their visit is to confer with reference to the fight being made against the zinc trust, it having been reported than an anti-trust concern was to be started with headquarters in this city.

They have little to say, except that they are here on business. J. H. Owings of Carthage, Mo., is responsible for the statement that they are trying to make arrangements to buy in or discourage the anti-trust concern.

Mr. Owings said that the owners of zinc land and the producers of zinc ore at Carthage, Webb City and Joplin are interested in opposing the trust. These gentlemen have been in consultation with capitalists at Carthage to sell the output of their land to the proposed new company at a price regulated by the St. Louis market.

It is reported further that the Missouri Pacific Railway Co. is assisting in the matter and has offered to donate twenty acres of land as a site for the furnace and will also close the gap in its road from Orongo, Mo., to Pittsburg, Kan. The line for a new road has already been surveyed from Joplin to Galena, Kan., where extensive zinc fields are located.

"This project, if consummated, will thoroughly checkmate the combine," said Mr. Owings, "and will give employment for thousands of miners."

COL. BELL IS WILLING.

He Wants to Be a Delegate Regardless of Instructions.

Col. Nick Bell is a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the Eleventh District.

He acknowledges that he is still bound to the gold idol, but thinks that should not interfere with his prospects to go to Chicago as a delegate from Missouri, since the delegation will be instructed for a 16 to 1 plank anyhow and he was never known to go back on instructions.

"But I am not a gold bug in the common acceptation of that term," Col. Bell protested to a Post-Dispatch reporter. "I defined my views on the currency question at the Pertle Springs Convention in an amendment I offered to the coinage plank of the platform. In that amendment, which, of course, was lost, I wanted the Missouri Democracy to commit itself to the coinage of silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, provided the Government would pledge its credit, its power and its faith to maintain that ratio. That is my platform to-day."

BAXTER STREET WAYS.

Jake Blumenfield Found They Didn't Work in the Wooly West.

Jake Blumenfield is an imitator of Baxter street ways. He runs a clothing house at 624 Morgan street and advertises on the catch-as-catch-can principle. In other words, he has a tendency to give a prospective customer the strangle hold, if he can't get him into his store any other way.

He tried this on Robert Davenport and it cost him a licking. He wanted to show Robert a fine secondhand overcoat, and when he laid hands on him preparatory to dragging the unwary young man into the store the latter objected.

He hit the merchant just once and it was all over. Blumenfield laid down and yelled that he was dead. Having discovered that he had misrepresented the facts to himself he arose and got a police court summons against his assailant.

Judge Stephenson upheld his vigorous business methods by fining Davenport $5.

Frisco Line Excursions.

On February 11th and March 10th, 1896, the Frisco Line will sell cheap Homeseeker's Excursion tickets to points in Missouri (Springfield and beyond), Arkansas, Kansas (east of and including Oswego), Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona. For particulars call upon or address agent, No. 101 North Broadway, or Union Station, St. Louis, Mo.

THREW A WOMAN AGAINST A STOVE.

William Tell Charged With Injuring a Piano Player.

WOUND UP A WILD REVEL.

Terrible Conclusion of a Jollification by Members of the Missouri Rifle and Pistol Club.

The next time William Tell goes out sporting you can bet your bottom dollar he won't pick up any female piano players and twirl them around his head.

He tried it on Ada Steele in Occie Woods' resort on Clark avenue Friday night and broke the unfortunate woman's back. Now he is locked up, charged with assault to do great bodily harm.

Tell is an oil merchant, living at 3126½ Hickory street. He is well-to-do and has not outgrown the habit of chasing around town late at night in quest of fun.

Friday night the Missouri Rifle and Pistol Club, of which Tell is a member, had what the Germans call a "lustig und fidel" at their club-rooms, 212 North Fourth street.

Tell attended with a lot of his cronies, among whom were William Roesler and a jeweler named Happ. They had a high old time at the "lustig und fidel," which means very much what a "blow-out" does in English, but before they got through the night it was more like a wake.

Having bowled up sufficiently to feel as though they owned half the earth, with a good notion to sell it, the three sports started out to do the town.

They chose the very choice section of the Bad Lands around Sixth and Clark avenue, and for a while they enjoyed themselves in their own peculiar way.

Finally they landed in the resort of Occie Woods and proceeded to make things unusually merry.

As the men had money the inmates swarmed around them, and the piano player, a colored girl named Ada Steele, who, notwithstanding her vocation, is said to be comparatively decent, met with the injury mentioned in the heat of the roystering which followed.

They bought beer, sang and danced until this became stale, then they began teasing Ada. She objected and Tell, grabbing her about the waist, whirled her around despite her struggles and threw her against the stove, which stood near the center of the room. Her back struck the foot rail and uttering a cry of pain she became unconscious.

The now terror-stricken inmates fled from the room shrieking at the top of their voices: "He's killed Ada! He's killed Ada!"

Tell was also badly frightened. He jumped through a window, followed by Rapp, and disappeared.

Roesler remained behind to take the consequences.

Kneeling down, he opened the girl's dress and feeling her pulse, exclaimed: "My God! She's dead."

Just then Officers Maher, Madden and Delaney, who had been alarmed by the shrieks of the women, rushed into the house and arrested Roesler and the women. Roesler broke down after his arrest and cried bitterly as he was being locked up.

He said he was engaged to be married and was afraid his fiance would learn of his escapade.

Yesterday morning two police officers went to Tell's house and arrested him.

He was taken to the Four Courts and ordered locked up by Capt. O'Malley without bond. Later he was taken to the City Hospital where the injured girl, who had recovered consciousness, identified him as her assailant.

Roesler was released. He had evidently wept the whole night, for his eyes were almost closed, so red and swollen were they.

The girl's condition is very serious, as her spine is badly injured. She will recover, it is thought, unless some unforseen complication arises.

After this information was received by Capt. O'Malley he allowed Tell to be bailed out.

Tell declares that he did not throw the girl against the stove. He says they were playing "Ring-around-a-rosey," and Ada lost her grip and fell. As she is not one of the inmates this story is regarded as improbable and does not agree with the statements of the women of the house.

DWYER DISCHARGED.

Judge Murphy Holds That His Act Was Not Embezzlement.

Judge David Murphy rendered a decision Saturday morning in the Wallis-Dwyer embezzlement case, taken under advisement last Thursday.

He discharged Francis C. Dwyer, formerly manager of the Wallis-Dwyer Decorating Co., charged with embezzling $324, holding that while an act of incorporation had been filed with the Secretary of State the firm was not really a corporation, but conducted a partnership business under that cloak. No corporate funds had been taken, he declared; there had simply been breach of a partnership agreement.

Elks' Social Reception.

St. Louis Lodge of Elks, at a meeting held in their rooms in the Hagan Building on Thursday evening, concluded to tender to their lady friends a grand social session on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18. The stag socials given by the Elks have excited deep interest on the part of the fair sex, and this entertainment will give to them a conception of the manner in which the Elks deport themselves. An arrangement committee, consisting of Alfred M. Baker, Burt W. Lyons, Dan W. Kneffer, John A. Rohan and Lew A. Clarke, was appointed by Exalted Ruler Wm. J. Baker.

The annual benefit of the Elks will be given at one of the local theaters early in the month of April. The character of entertainment will be on a scale of magnificence never before attempted by the St. Louis lodge. Great interest is manifested in the approaching benefit, and the secretary is besieged with letters of inquiry from the actor friends of the Elks. The Arrangement Committee will be announced by the Exalted Ruler at an early date.

Furniture Board of Trade.

The regular monthly meeting of the St. Louis Furniture Board of Trade will be held at the board rooms on Monday, Feb. 10, at 8 p. m.

Mr. Henry T. Kent will speak upon that especially pertinent subject, "How We Can Have Good Streets."

Mr. Everett W. Pattison will point out the "Importance of Clean Streets." The subjects will be handled by their ablest champions in the city. A midwinter lunch will be served.

Gift to Jailer Wagner.

Jailer Louis Wagner was presented with a handsome gold badge by a number of his friends Saturday afternoon. It is an insignia of office and to it is attached a gold key pendant.

VISITORS IN THE CITY.

H. W. Allen of Denver, Col., is at the Planters'.

L. F. Johnson, a merchant of St. Elmo, Ill., is at the Planters'.

A. D. Howard, a banker of Boonville, Mo., is at the Planters'.

W. L. Arnold, an electrician from Kansas City, is at the Southern.

Edward Thorp, a merchant of Pinckneyville, Ill., is at the Lindell.

Rev. E. J. Frazier of Richmond, Ill., is at the Laclede.

R. E. Hence and bride of Mobile, Ala., are at the Lindell.

J. D. Steinmeyer of Berlin is at the Planters'.

T. B. Koorfoot, a publisher of Louisville, Ky., and his wife are at the Lindell.

Henry Hampe of Hamburg, Germany, is at the St. James.

H. Cres, an attorney of Decatur, Ill., is at the Southern.

D. H. Beckwith, a merchant at Danville, Ill., is at Hurst's.

F. L. Leonard, a capitalist of Springfield, Ill., is stopping at the Terminal Hotel.

HUSBANDS' HAVE RIGHTS.

Even New Laws and New Women Cannot Invade Them.

In an opinion handed down yesterday, Judge Jacob Klein ruled on a point that has long been a stumbling block for lawyers, owing to the absence of any definite ruling. Judge Klein held that a husband's common-law vested rights cannot be taken away by a law passed after his marriage, even as to property acquired by his wife after the passage of the law.

The case in point was the suit of Cordelia H. Leete, wife of Dr. James M. Leete, to recover four St. Charles Bridge bonds, which the State Bank of St. Louis had held to secure an indebtedness of her husband.

Mrs. Leete contended that these bonds had been purchased by her with money that was left to her after her marriage. The bank's defense was that her property had been always in her husband's care and identified with his and was practically his.

The suit was filed in 1883 and has been in litigation ever since.

It was tried once before Judge Klein, who, following a decision of the Supreme Court, held that the law did apply to protect a wife's property acquired after its passage. The bank carried the case to the Supreme Court, where Division No. 2 reversed the decision of the First Division and remanded the cause with instructions.

The case was tried again before Judge Klein and his decision Saturday is the result of this second trial.

CLOUD-CLEAVERS.

Opposition Against Tall Buildings in New York Practically Futless.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Although the big speculators and real estate owners in downtown districts, where land is almost infinitely precious, seem unconcerned over Louis Windmuller's resolutions against sky-scraping buildings, submitted to the Chamber of Commerce, they are at least a little nervous as to the future. A few of them have already secured permits two years ahead, so that if a bill be passed in the present or the next Legislature, they will go scathless.

Jefferson M. Levy, the proprietor of Monticello, Thomas Jefferson's mansion, is at present engaged in erecting a twenty-three story structure on Broad, running through to New street, and he is leading the opposition to the agitation begun by Mr. Windmuller. The opposition declare the sky-scraper is infinitely better than the old style of building, is demanded by modern requirements, and has come to stay. Meantime the property, No. 21 Park row, opposite the Post-office, 25.6 by about 143 feet to Theater alley, has been sold by the estate of Demas S. Barnes to a syndicate represented by W. M. Ivins, for about $300,000. The purchaser, it is said, will erect a twenty-five story office building on the site. Mr. Barnes bought the property in 1863 for $75,000.

HE STOLE $50,000.

Why James R. Coleman Must Serve in the Penitentiary.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Feb. 8.—Attended by his young wife and her sister, Mrs. McArthur of Jacksonville, Ill., James R. Coleman, the defaulting cashier of the State Bank of this city, stood before Judge Simons in the District Court room before a dense crowd of spectators and was sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. He stole $50,000 of the bank's money.

His emaciated body trembed at the sternness of the law, and he cried like a child. As a plea for leniency he submitted the following written statement to the court:

"Judge, I wish to tell you the truth; I understand some people believe me to have means. I state to you such is not the case. My family and I are absolutely penniless in a money sense. I have wronged my friends and family, but I assure you my intentions always were never to wrong any man. I trust I have done some good in this world in the past and, should my life be spared, I aim to improve the future."

INDECENT MATTER.

Why Editor Dunlop Was Given Two Years in Prison.

CHICAGO, Feb. 8.—Joseph R. Dunlop, proprietor of the Chicago Dispatch, was to-day sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and a fine of $2,000 for circulating through the mails indecent matter contained in the daily issues of his newspaper.

PENSION DRAWN.

Paid for the Death of Louis Roberts, Killed at Venice.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

VENICE, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Charles Pope Glucose Co. have made an allowance to the widow of Louis Roberts, the carpenter who was recently killed while employed repairing at the mill here, sufficient to cover the funeral expenses and damages to clothing and a pension of $35 per month for five months.

The suit of Nettie Byrnes against Wm. Jenkins for $200 damages for injuries to plaintiff's means of support on account of alleged sale of liquor to her husband by Jenkins, causing Byrnes' intoxication, was dismissed by Justice Pierce this afternoon.

A special election to vote on the proposition to reorganize the village of Venice as a city will be held March 10 by order of the Board of Trustees.

A fair for the benefit of St. Elizabeth's Hospital will be given at the St. Mark's Catholic school-house on the evenings of Feb. 10, 11 and 12. The new hospital will be opened next week.

Candidates for Township officers have been announced as follows: For Supervisor, O. M. Bramwell, Fred Kohl, Wm. Moellenbrock; for Assessor, T. P. McFee, Collector George Coudy.

W. H. ENGLISH.

Funeral Services Will Take Place at 2 O'Clock This Afternoon.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—The details for the funeral of Wm. H. English have been arranged. The services will occur at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon in the parlors of the second floor, south front. The friends of the dead man will have an opportunity to view the body in the hotel parlors during the forenoon. The funeral services will be in charge of the Rev. Charles E. English of New York, a Baptist minister, and a cousin of Mr. English. The Rev. C. H. McDowell of this city will assist. The services will be simple. The pall-bearers will be Gov. Matthews, Mayor Taggart, John C. New, Gen. Fred Knefler, United States Senator Turple, John J. Curtis, John Coburn and John R. Wilson.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 8.—Judge Joseph Allison, presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, died this afternoon at his home in this city. Judge Allison had been ill since last summer, when he suffered from an attack of pleurisy. He was appointed to the Common Pleas bench in 1866 and has served continuously ever since. He was 77 years of age.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Lulia Allard died at his home in Cohoes yesterday, aged 109 years. He worked at his trade up to five years ago.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—William M. Ramsey, a well-known lawyer, a former partner of Stanley Matthews, late Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died at 6 o'clock this morning of paralysis. Mr. Ramsey's health had been broken ever since the death of his wife a year ago, and he never fully recovered from the shock.

Organ Recital at St. Peters.

The Rev. William Short will preach at St. Peter's at the morning service to-day on "Mercantilism." The music will include "Te Deum," by Hopkins; "Benedictus," Armstrong, and offertory anthem, "Sing Alleluia Forth," by Dudley Buck. After the night service Mr. Dentzer will give a brief organ recital, consisting of some selections from Handel.

WHERE MEN MAY GAMBLE AT WILL.

Visit to Tom Walsh's "Telegraph" Pool Room.

HOW THE BETS ARE TAKEN.

A Pretense of Sending Money by Wire That Wouldn't Fool a Blind Detective.

Tom Walsh's pool room at 208½ North Eighth street is still running full blast by the grace of Judge Murphy.

The briefest visit to it suffices to convince any one that in its effect it is as demoralizing as ever Pool Alley was in its palmiest days.

The crowd is the typical pool room congregation, embracing all sorts and conditions of men.

A Post-Dispatch reporter spent a portion of Saturday afternoon in the pool-room. It is a pool-room pure and simple, in spite of the pretense of its being a telegraph commission house.

There are the huge black-boards containing the entries at New Orleans and San Francisco, with the names of the jockeys, weights and odds, including first and second betting and post odds.

"At the post at New Orleans," yells the crier. Soon the familiar cry of "They're off" is heard and the crowd becomes silent to hear the race called. Squires at 3 to 5 is the odds-on favorite.

"They're off in a bunch," yells the crier, with a voice like a foghorn.

"Squires leads by a length, Tuscarora second, the rest bunched. At the half, Squires leads, with Clarus close up, Tuscarora third. At the three-quarters, Clarus by a neck, Squires second. And the winner—Clarus, half a length; Squires second, Tuscarora third."

This is received by the usual murmurs of profanity by the backers of the odds-on favorite, and the glad acclaims of the wise ones, who had played the 4 to 1 winner.

Then they fall to speculating on the probable chances of the horses in the succeeding races.

"How do you send your bets by telegraph?" asked the unsophisticated reporter of a bystander.

"Telegraph h—! There ain't no telegraph; that's all a bluff," was the reply. "They make a crack at making you sign an order blank, but they take your money here and pay you right after if you win like they always did at the poolrooms."

Then, as the crier announced the winning of Clams, the man remarked: "That settles it as far as I'm concerned. I'm 'busted,'" and he left the place.

The reporter went to the desk where applications for alleged telegraph money orders are served and announced a desire to place $5 on Mark S. at New Orleans. He was served with two blanks.

One was a light brown-colored blank purporting to be an application for a money transfer. It was on a blank of the Missouri Sporting News Telegraph Co., on which appeared the names of Thomas Walsh and Charles McCormack as general managers. On the back are the following "special instructions:"

MISSOURI SPORTING NEWS TELEGRAPH CO.

As the within named _____ may not be able to produce proper evidence of personal identity, I hereby authorize and direct the Missouri Sporting News Telegraph Co. to pay the within named sum of _____ Dollars at my risk, to such person calling for the same as the proper officer, manager or agent of said company shall believe to be said

(Signature) _____

This application is indorsed to Lewis & Co., Louisville, Ky., and among the conditions of a humorous nature is one providing that in case payment is not made to the payee within seventy-two hours after receipt of the transfer message by the manager of the paying office the transfer will be cancelled and the amount refunded to the sender on application at the receiving office. It is safe to say that no winner ever delays seventy-two seconds after the result is confirmed in cashing up.

A telegraph blank goes with the application. This is the transfer message referred to, it is stamped with a rubber stamp "Lewis & Co., Louisville, I wire you," then follows in pencil the name of the horse selected and the amount ventured. The investor is required to sign this with his initials only.

The funniest feature of this whole telegraph bluff is the conditions on the back of the blank. They are copied from the Western Union mostly. They caution the sender against mistakes by recommending the repeating of messages for which an extra one-half rate will be charged. They provide for the insuring of correctness in messages "to any point on the line of the company" at a premium of 1 per cent for any distance less than 1,000 miles, on the agreed rate of risk. They promise free delivery within the established free delivery limits of the terminal office, "but delivery at a greater distance will be charged for."

The Wabash

Is the shortest line to Cripple Creek.

An Evening With David Copperfield.

Mrs. Fennetta Sargent Haskell, the dramatic reader, will give an "Evening with David Copperfield" at Lucas Avenue Cumberland Presbyterian Church on Monday evening, February 10. The readings will be interspersed with vocal numbers by Dr. Rabb, Mrs. Bernard, the Olympia Quartette and organ selections by Mr. Dibble.

CAMPAIGN ON DUCKS.

Destruction by Cleveland as Guest of Col. Withers Wallace.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—After a full day devoted to duck shooting off Quantico, Va., and with a score of thirty-two birds, President Cleveland, accompanied by Capt. Lamberton, inspector in the lighthouse service, returned to Washington on the lighthouse tender Maple at 9:30 o'clock this evening. The weather conditions were favorable, the birds numerous and the party enjoyed fine sport. The party were the guests of Col. Withers Wallace, whose duck-feeding grounds, one and one-half miles south of Quantico, are among the best along the Potomac river.

KUNKEL'S POPULAR CONCERTS

Chamber Music at Popular Prices in the Germania on Sunday Afternoons.

A series of popular Sunday concerts, under the management of Mr. Charles Kunkel, will be instituted at the Germania Theater, and on Sunday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock, the first concert will be given.

For many years Mr. Kunkel has been an advocate of the popular Sunday concert. It was more than ten years ago that he first attempted to establish the popular Sunday concerts in St. Louis. He was not discouraged with the partial failure of his earlier efforts, but spent his time and money freely in his endeavors to bring this form of entertainment into favor with the people. And he succeeded. Probably his greatest success was achieved last season, when the High School Auditorium was placed at his disposal, rent free, in appreciation of his efforts to furnish enjoyable and commendable entertainment on Sundays.

It is Mr. Kunkel's intention to make his concerts popular in the fullest sense of the word. It will be his earnest endeavor to keep his programmes in touch with the people, and to not shoot over the heads of the major part of the audiences. Classical numbers will form a part of every programme but they will be of such a nature as can be understood and enjoyed by both the novice and the finished musician. No number will find a place in any of the Kunkel programmes, unless it possesses sterling musical worth, but Mr. Kunkel places melody and harmony before the purely mathematical productions.

Johnson County's Assessment.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Feb. 8.—County Assessor L. B. Thomas has furnished the assessment of Johnson County for the year 1895. It is as follows: Real estate, $[illegible]; town lots, $[illegible]; land, $[illegible]; total, $[illegible].

COULD NOT AGREE.

Jury in the Hetzel Case Will Report Again To-Day.

The case of Henry Hetzel, tried before Judge Edmunds, division No. 1 of the Criminal Court, went to the jury Saturday morning, but no decision having been reached in the afternoon, an adjournment until 10 o'clock this morning was taken.

Hetzel was charged with murder in the first degree for killing John B. Quinn, at the latter's house, 313 Gratiot street, Sept. 4, 1895. The State's testimony was that Hetzel had dared Quinn to come outside and fight, and when he refused, Hetzel returned, drew a revolver and fired, striking Quinn in the head, killing him instantly.

The defense claims that when Hetzel returned Quinn said:

"You can't bulldoze me in my own home, you ——— ———! I'll put you to sleep!"

He then picked up a glass and drew back his arm as if to throw it, when Hetzel fired.

DORA COLLINS AGAIN.

This Time Bentzen's Old Friend Is Charged With Shop-Lifting.

Dora Collins, alias Hartman, who was arrested a week ago yesterday, charged with having stolen $50 and a diamond stud from Adolph Bentzen, a butcher at the Union Market, was again arrested yesterday morning. A clerk in Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney's caught Dora in the act of stealing a vase valued at $10. He turned her over to a policeman.

Bentzen found Dora's pocketbook in his shop at the Union Market and took it out to her home on Lucas avenue. He spent the night with her and the following morning missed $50 and his sparkler, valued at $[illegible]. The woman is out on bond.

CITY NEWS.

TORTURED BY TURKS.

Terrible Tale of Suffering by Armenian Refugees.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The pressing need of relief for the destitute in the disturbed regions of Turkey is illustrated by a letter from Arabkir, received here to-day, in which it is said:

"The refugees wander about from morning till evening, begging, and are obliged to return empty-handed, hungry, weary, cold and almost dead, to sleep on the stones.

"Hundreds of women are violated in Turkish houses. Some have embraced Islamism because of their wretchedness and some have given their daughters to Turks. At this place 1,800 houses have been burned and 3,000 persons have been sacrificed. The remainder are terrified by an awful threat of the Turks, who say: 'Your turn is coming, we will massacre you later.'"

A letter from Keghi says that more than 5,000 plundered people are in extreme destitution in that vicinity. The Government has begun to collect taxes in the plundered villages, it is said, and up to the present the plunder is of little value. The Kurds, who did the plundering, threaten to massacre the Armenians again if the plunder is taken back.

A letter from Erzingan refers to the work of relief which has already been begun there, saying there are 15,000 persons who need help. "For four days," says a correspondent, "we have been giving bread to 500 persons. We examine the applicants carefully and get the certificates from the leading Armenians of the district, whence the people come, before helping them. Even with these restrictions, the number is very great. Besides being hungry, many are naked and have neither bedding nor fuel. At present we can give them only bread."

A letter from Kranoos says the local Government gives no permission for relief and does not look on it with favor. In fact, without a positive and direct order from the Vali Pasha, which it is impossible to obtain, this work is exceedingly dangerous.

THE ARMORY BILL.

House of Delegates Committee Will Hold a Hearing Tuesday.

When the House of Delegates was reorganized the committees appointed under the Diekmann regime held over. Some supposed that they went out under the resolution vacating all the offices, but this is not the case. It will require a resolution vacating the committees before Speaker Kelly can appoint new ones.

In the meantime Chairman Mepham of the Committee on Public Improvements announces that he will hold a final session of his committee on Tuesday at 11 a. m. At that time, the armory bill, introduced by Delegate Mepham and advocated by the Business Men's League, will be considered and members of the League and all others interested are requested to be present. The committee will probably recommend its passage.

All the street sign advertising snaps will also be taken up. Now that the Council has passed the bill making the necessary appropriation for the city to furnish signs, it is believed the committee will recommend the filing of all the advertising sign bills, and the passage of the Council bill.

TALK OF LYNCHING WOOD.

His Father Was Warned and the Youth Was Hidden.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—A special to the News from Greencastle, Ind., says: Will Wood, arrested in connection with the Pearl Bryan case, and released on $5,000 bail, reached Greencastle last night, and was kept in hiding.

Excitement there became so intense that friends of his father, Presiding Elder of the M. E. Church of that district, warned him that his son was in imminent danger of being lynched. He and the young man hurried to the station and left on an eastbound train at 2 o'clock. They say they are going to Cincinnati.

Clarence Murphy Making a Fight.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—The hearing of the habeas corpus case of Clarence Murphy, the ex-teller of the Salem, Mass., bank, was continued to-day by Judge Bahers until Monday in order that the prisoner might have an opportunity to present evidence to show that he is not Murphy.

Marshal Hart of Salem was on hand with a requisition, signed by Gov. Budd. He has at least half a dozen witnesses who are prepared to swear to the identity of the prisoner.

For the Firemen's Relief Fund.

The relief fund for the families of the dead firemen will be given a boost on February 19, when Harry Millard and his company will present "A Country Jay" at the Exposition Entertainment Hall. The receipts of this entertainment will be given to the fund. An address will be made by John I. Martin.

This is a most worthy cause and those who will not be able to attend should purchase tickets and help the fund.

SOCIETY FLEES BEFORE TRADE.

Upper Fifth Avenue Being Invaded by Shops.

NEW YORK'S 400 AGHAST.

A Dry Goods Store to Be Started on the Whitney-Vanderbilt-Iselin Block—Gotham Gossip.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The blow has fallen! For months "society" has been trembling in its little bootees in anticipation and now the worst is known. Trade is actually invading the region heretofore and for so long held sacred to the devotees of the "german," the "musicale" and the English lord. No. 718 Fifth avenue, right in the most exclusive residence section of the metropolis, with such near neighbors as W. C. Whitney, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Daniel G. Tenney, W. G. Langdon, C. P. Huntington, R. Fulton Cutting, W. H. Iselin and Dr. John Hall, is in the hands of the Philistines, which in this case means the real estate agents, and is being refitted and made ready for purposes of ordinary, every-day trade, business, the same sort that is carried on down town and along the Bowery. Not quite the same, of course; it will be a more refined article, so to speak, but it will be business, not carried on for the health, but for the pocket-book. Dry goods will be sold in the rejuvenated rooms where once grand dames trod the stately minuet—for the old mansion was of the early day when the minuet was a reality and not a reminiscence—not the dry goods of plebeian Sixth avenue, of Fourteenth and Twenty-third streets, but aristocratic dry goods, in the shape of rare and high priced fabrics, laces and fine silks and the like.

To be sure, Fifth avenue in its lower part has many stores of one kind and another. But they have been kept down valiantly away below Fifty-fifth street, which is the location of the new venture, until now. Every one knows how quickly such an invasion gets too strong a foothold to be trifled with; how soon the first outpost is followed by reinforcements, until the whole territory is overrun and Fashion turns tail ignominiously and forever. Trade is inexorable in such matters; there is no compromise or turning it aside. It long, long ago swept over the fashionable residences on Bleecker street and other down town centers of gaiety which dated their downfall from the opening of Stewart's store on Broadway and Tenth street, then thought to be too far up-town, now seem to be too far down-town. Where Stewart himself once lived in the grandeur of those early days is now a center of tenements and the old mansion has passed into the hands of D. O. Mills, who is to put up a men's hotel that will be somewhat philanthropic rather than profit making in its scope. A generation ago Lexington avenue was very aristocratic; now it is, for the most part, given over to cheap boarding-houses and revamped "flats." Very few really fashionable people are to be found along its length now, certainly not if they can get away. Now that Fifth avenue is invaded, the same or a very similar result, is likely to follow along it in time.

Society will begin to cast about for a new site on which to set up its lares and penates. Smart real estate men think they can put their finger on it in the West Side that stretches next to the North River, west of Eighth avenue, and from Eighteenth street north as far as one may wish to go, even beyond Spuyten Duyvel, miles and miles away. All of this long stretch is high ground, the highest on Manhattan Island. It is in the eastern bank of the Hudson, in fact, and it is a more or less level plateau. The famous and picturesque palisades begin a trifle north of the lower end of this West Side and extend far above Spuyten Duyvel. They and the whole Jersey side, almost, are covered with woods and the Western breezes that sweep and cool the heights of New York are sweet and clean. The Hudson, with its wide, blue stream, ebbs and swells with the tide at the foot of the heights and is seen for miles and miles to the north. There is no more charming landscape in America.

The busy part of the city, that part where trade bears unquestioned sway, lies below on the south and east and may be contemplated at the leisure of the pampered millionaires, who will one of these days dwell here. Central Park is only a little east and is parallel for nearly two miles. The Acropolis, where $14,000,000 is being spent in new buildings, is in this territory, with Grant's tomb at its northern end, while beyond it the heights are higher and the landscape even more enfrancing. There old Stephen Jumel, with rare foresight, built him a home which was magnificent in those days and is most comfortable and attractive even now. Evidently more than one dealer has had in mind the possibilities, for a big syndicate or two have been quietly buying up lots all along this stretch and holding them for the rise. The wide boulevard and other magnificent streets are being dotted with palaces that are not yet heard of outside the city, but are splendid all the same. Prices are climbing up steadily. Think of $20,000 for one small lot! That is what some of them sold for only a couple of weeks ago and they went off readily, too. Now that trade is shoving the millionaires aside on Fifth avenue, there is little doubt that they will soon be found along the hill of the West Side, the only place on the whole island where they may feel reasonably sure they will never disturbed by business.

One of the gratest surprises a Western man gets in New York is in the clearness of the atmosphere, which enables him to see the entire town within his scope of vision from a proper vantage point, such as the top of one of the great office buildings, say that of the Tract Society, in which the Post-Dispatch New York office is situated. Now, in St. Louis or Cincinnati or Chicago or any Western town, such a view would be impossible because of the smoke from the thousands of tons of soft coal burned. New York burns 10,000,000 tons of coal in a year and yet there is not a blot of smoke to mar the perfect beauty of a clear day on Manhattan Island. There are days when haze or fog narrows the view with their banks, but that is due to the nearness of the ocean and the smoke of coal burned in New York has nothing to do with it. The reason of this is plain. Only anthracite coal is burned here, not a pound of "soft coal" is consumed. Simple enough—for New York, though it would hardly work out West!

Some parts of society are in a putter, afraid its immaculate skirts may be soiled by the too nearness of what is generally known as Bohemia. It's all about the growing tendency, lately noted in these letters, to invite professionals of the stage into the salons and parlors of the upper ten, the Four Hundred or the sacred Hundred and Fifty, as you please, to think of them. It is supposed to be quite proper to hire these Bohemians to give a few hours of their time to exclusively entertaining society people, but when the latter freely extend what Tom Platt speaks of as "the glad hand" to them, why then, well, that's where the putter comes in and a right nice mess some of the sensitive are making about it, to be sure! It got its start from a protest against inviting Yvette Guilbert to specially arranged musicales at Sherry's, and so far as she is concerned it is all right for society to be—for once and for a wonder—on the same side with decency and morality. The Guilbert simply gilds filth, which is just as nasty as ever underneath, and society can draw the line at her with perfect propriety. But, come to find out, it was not of the filth, at least particularly, that complaint was made, but of the status of the singer, who is held to be of much too common clay, so to speak, to mingle with the upper crust—whose grandpapas and grandmammas were as common as anybody in their day, bless them! There is a howl that aristocratic dignity is depreciating and that society is getting entirely too liberal in its ideas and that there is rapidly coming, as one writer tearfully put it, "a prostitution of family dignity and pristine honor before prevalent Bohemian tastes." This is much too bad, for the chances are that, in spite of all snob anathemas, society will run after the professional "lion" as eagerly as after a social lion, when it gets the chance and that hosts and hostesses will never be found lacking to give the opportunity. And if society is changed thereby, why, the chances are that society, as practiced in this neck of woods, will be all the better for it. It is against a tendency towards more democracy that protests have been raised, and democracy in society is American, rather than English, and is to be commended for that reason. Let the Bohemians come in—at least a little.

The sending of Murat Halstead to Cuba is a big and fetching bit of enterprise on the part of the rejuvenated and growing Journal. Halstead was an editor in the full tide of success during the war, so he never had the chance to exploit himself as a war correspondent, as some now distinguished editors did. He did get a little whack at the business during the Franco-German war and that was enough to show what he could do in that line. Now he will have a fine show, and it will be a good thing for the American public that a man with Halstead's vigorous pen, power of discrimination and utter fearlessness will tell what he shall find out about the Cuban unpleasantness.

Halstead will go to bedrock and he will tell the truth about the rock when he gets to it—and that is wonderfully needed in Cuban matters now.

Few people would think, until after due reflection, that Wall street is one great gambling hell and that Wall street brokers are among the most superstitious of beings. But, being gamblers par excellence, they are superstitious beyond all preconceived bounds, and thereby hangs a tale. In a Broadway window, at about Thirty-fourth street, just where passengers on the Sixth avenue "L" can see it, is a figure of a clown, with cigarette in his mouth and a hat rakishly perched on one side of his comical and disreputable head. On the morning that "the market" went to pieces because of the Venezuelan message, brokers on the train happened to notice that the clown was upside down in the window. They remembered it with fearful intensity that afternoon, and with the superstition of the gambler, they blamed the whole thing on that change of position! Next morning he was still standing on his head. So was the market! The brokers began an investigation. They found that one of their own number was a sort of amateur artist and owned that studio. He was at once "cornered" and judgment entered that the clown must be set upright at once. Then it was his turn to get excited. It was not his clown, but Artist E. L. Durand's property. That mild gentleman was hunted up and informed of the direful condition of the market and its cause. He was horror-stricken. "I didn't know," said he, "that it was a hoodoo to anybody but me!" Then he went to the window and turned the picture so that the clown faces the world normally. Whereupon the brokers departed, happy, and the market got right and has kept right ever since!

MALCHIJAH.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the George G. Brimmer Photograph Co. of St. Louis for the election of five (5) directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, in the McLean Building, Fourth and Market streets, St. Louis, Mo., on the 19th day of February, 1896, at 4 o'clock p. m.
GEORGE G. BRIMMER, President.
Attest: FRANK F. BRIMMER, Secretary.
St. Louis, Feb. 8, 1896.

PACIFIC ROADS REORGANIZATION.

Directors' Statements Before the Senate Committee.

CAN PAY 50 PER CENT OF DEBT

Plans Suggested by Means of Which the Government Lien May Be Paid Off.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The hearing by the Senate Committee on Pacific Railroads of persons interested in securing the reorganization of the Pacific roads was resumed to-day. Mr. Pierce, representing the Union Pacific Reorganization Committee, was again before the committee, and he was put through a sharp process of questioning by Senators Wolcott and Morgan. He stated in reply to these questions that it has been the purpose of the Committee on Reorganization to leave considerable latitude to the Government, but that the plan proposed would give the Government about 50 per cent of its debt, principal and interest.

In reply to a question from Senator Wolcott Mr. Pierce said that while Mr. Depew and Mr. Hewitt were on the Reorganization Committee, he could not say whether the Goulds and Vanderbilts were interested in the proposed reorganization or that there was any ulterior purpose to attach any portion of the Union Pacific system to either the Missouri Pacific or the Northwestern.

Mr. Morgan pressed Mr. Pierce to know whether it was not possible under the reorganization proposed for an alien syndicate to get control of the road, to which he replied that in case the proposed plan of reorganization should be accepted, it was contemplated that the reorganization committee should itself take the property. He was doubtful whether if alien purchasers should secure the property they would be able under the laws to hold it. He said that his committee had made no definite proposition except that of 3 per cent bonds for the principal and of bonds to cover the accrued interest to run fifty years without interest.

Mr. Anderson, one of the Government directors of the road, said that as a Government director he was the advocate of no particular plan of reorganization. He favored a reorganization which should embrace both the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific, and he was confident from a familiar knowledge of the two roads that they were not able to meet both the principal and interest due the Government. He estimated the property of the road to be worth about $75,000,000 or $80,000,000. In 1894 he stated were the lowest in years, the net earnings were about $4,300,000, which $50,000,000 due on first mortgage bonds and on other accounts. He would, he said, recommend that the Government should accept a cash offer of $35,000,000 and that it would be better to do this than to enter into any of the other schemes suggested. This suggestion was based upon the Union Pacific alone, but he thought that both the Union Pacific and Central Pacific should be disposed of as one line, because they would bring more in that way than if sold separately.

Mr. Anderson expressed the opinion that the Oregon Short Line would be foreclosed within six months and be taken out of the system. He also expressed the opinion that a foreclosure on the first mortgage bonds would not only close the Government out, but would cut off the equity of redemption.

Senator Morgan made an effort to secure Mr. Anderson's opinion as to the increase of the value of the Union Pacific property in the next hundred years, in view of the resources of the country penetrated, and asked him if he did not think the investment of $35,000,000 would in that time prove profitable. Mr. Anderson replied that he thought that it would be a good investment, "but not enormously good."

He said that the experience of investors in the Western roads in the past had been the opposite of profitable.

Senator Brice asked Mr. Anderson to explain how it was that with the net earnings equal to twice the amount necessary the road management had allowed the road to approach the point of foreclosure. To this Mr. Anderson replied that the road was to be foreclosed because the bonds had reached their maturity. He thought the interest could have been taken care of, however. In the net earnings was included about $1,200,000 for business done for the United States, which had been withheld, leaving only about $3,000,000 of actual earnings. It was also a fact that Judge Sanborn, in whose jurisdiction the road lies, was opposed to applying much of the money earned to the interest account.

Mr. Huntington asked to be allowed to make his promised statement concerning the Central Pacific at a later day and the permission was granted. He took occasion, however, to repeat his statement made at the last meeting that the Central Pacific meant to pay 100 cents on the dollar. He also repeated his statement that the Central Pacific was in good condition and added some facts concerning the cost of the construction of his road. He said that less than 200 miles of the Central Pacific Road across the mountains had cost more to build than had more than a thousand miles of the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden. He said the road had been built with gold and that many of the bonds had been sold for forty cents on the dollar. Senator Morgan asked why silver instead of gold had not been used and Senator Stewart replied for Mr. Huntington that at the time the road was built silver had been worth 2 per cent more than gold.

David Littler furnished the committee with some additional details concerning the Sioux City and Pacific Road.

Geo. W. Allen's Lecture.

Ex-Mayor Geo. W. Allen will deliver a lecture on the Passion Play of Ober-Ammergau at Marten's Hall, 822 Manchester road, Wednesday evening, February 12. The lecture will be illustrated by views taken by Mr. Allen himself. The entertainment will be under the auspices of the Tower Grove Self-Culture Club.

AMUSEMENTS.

FAILURE, FLIGHT, DEATH.

J. Rush Ritter of Philadelphia Expires in Toronto.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 8.—Information reached the public through an Associated Press dispatch to-day of the death in Toronto on Thursday of J. Rush Ritter, of this city. Mr. Ritter was formerly real estate officer of the Solicitors' Loan and Trust Co. of this city, and is said to have been the cause of the assignment of the concern on Jan. 1. He had bought heavily of the stock of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Co. of Indianapolis, which during the latter part of December declined from 58 to 24½. Then to save himself he began raising money on "kited" checks, and finally as a last resort he got the Tradesmen's National Bank of this city to cash a draft for $169,000. The Board of Directors of the Trust company repudiated the draft, and the assignment followed. As soon as the failure was announced Ritter took to his bed and was, as far as the general public knew, until to-day, ill at his Broad street home.

It now appears that Ritter, who was accompanied by his valet, registered at the Kensington Hotel in Toronto on Thursday as A. H. Jones of Boston. Shortly after his arrival he became ill, and, refusing to call a local physician, telegraphed for the Philadelphia doctor who usually attended him. Ritter died during the night. His valet intimated that Ritter had by subterfuge obtained a quantity of morphine of which he took an overdose in the hope of averting an epileptic fit which he feared was coming on.

The circumstances of Ritter's death were such as to call for a coroner's inquest, which began in Toronto to-day. The inquest, however, was adjourned to give Ritter's attorney time to reach Toronto from Philadelphia.

New York Philharmonic Club.

The New York Philharmonic Club, which is now entering upon its eighteenth season of active work, will give a concert at Memorial Hall, Nineteenth and Lucas place, Saturday evening, February 15, at 8 o'clock. The concert will be given to the members of the Tuesday Musicals, but friends of the members will be admitted.

THE SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY POST-DISPATCH

PAGES 9–16. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1896. PAGES 9–16.

PEARL BRYAN PLOT IS DEEP.

Decoy Letter to Her Parents Planned Several Weeks Ago.

HEAD NOT YET FOUND.

Jackson Identified as a Buyer of Cocaine and Walling as the Bearer of a Strange Package.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The mystery of the death of Pearl Bryan, whose headless body was found a week ago to-day near Fort Thomas, Ky., has again yielded up important facts beneath the fierce scrutiny of the officials. The latest discovery gives fresh color to the theory that she was drugged to death either by Scott Jackson or Alonzo Walling, and then decapitated.

Druggist Ulen on West Sixth street has notified the police that on Wednesday before the murder Jackson called at his place and asked for a drachm of cocaine. The druggist had not so large a quantity on hand, but told Jackson that if he would call later he could supply him. Jackson said he wanted it for a patient. He did return later but not having enough money to pay for a drachm, took a less quantity.

Ulen fully identified the prisoner as the man who bought cocaine. Jackson himself admits the purchase, but says he gave it to Walling. This is in harmony with his story to Secretary Tibbetts of the Y. M. C. A., that Walling was to be the active party in producing a criminal operation.

Jackson persistently says he did not see Pearl after Wednesday, although the saloon-keeper, Wallingford, says Jackson and a woman corresponding in appearance to the description of Pearl Bryan were at his saloon together on Friday night.

Walling finds it difficult to tell clearly where he spent Thursday night. He spoke with regret last night of his inability to remember how he spent Thursday night, though he could tell clearly about where he was on both Wednesday and Friday nights. Later he said it had come to him through dreams. He went on to tell of having written a letter at the Dennison House and of playing pool at the Atlantic Garden and going to a saloon about 11:30, but he could not tell anything further. The landlady where he roomed accounts for him up to about 10:30, when he went up to his room, but she cannot tell whether he remained in the house after that time or not.

There is no trace yet found of a stopping place for Pearl Bryan after she left the Indiana House on Wednesday. Somebody must know beside the murderers, but so far no one has volunteered to give the information to the police.

Death by cocaine, it is said, is more difficult to trace than by any other drug, and hence the continued mystery in the case.

Both the prisoners having now been provided with counsel, the probability of further statements is lessened.

Walling to-day repeated his statements about Jackson securing the cocaine and the cab, and these points are confirmed by the druggist and others.

Since Jackson confessed yesterday to the clergy, he has become very zealous in his devotions. He is reading the Bible to-day and wrote his mother at Greencastle, Ind., a letter which was intended to cheer her up.

The officers ascertained that this letter agreed with the confession made last night, in which he said he advised Wood to send Pearl Bryan here and then secured Walling for the operation.

In addition to the large number of friends of the different families that arived from Greencastle, Ind., yesterday, there are others to-day. Mrs. Stanley, a sister of Pearl Bryan, arrived, and after viewing the body identified it in many respects, although no further identification was needed.

Mrs. Stanley insisted on the remains being delivered to the undertaker who was with her. The officers refused to give the body to the family until next Monday. Meantime, the search will be kept up for the head and if it is not found by Monday, then an inquest will be held and the body turned over to the family.

The officers are continuing their search for the head to-day, in the sewers, at the Dayton sandbar and elsewhere, and have a large number of workingmen employed.

The officers to-day secured the original copy of a letter from Jackson to William Woods, in which Jackson outlined a letter for Wood to write to Mrs. Bryan and to sign the name of Pearl. This letter was to be sent to a trusted friend at Lafayette named Smith, who was to put it in the post-office at that place. This would leave the Bryan family under the impression that Pearl had gone to Lafayette and her whereabouts afterwards could not be traced. The letter showed that the plot had been contemplated for weeks and that Wood was communicating with Jackson.

Fred W. Maxwell of Dayton, Ky., on last Monday saw a man get off the street car with a package and proceed toward the Dayton sandbar. To-day Maxwell visited the city prison and identified Walling among other prisoners as the man who had taken the package to the sandbar.

James Higgins has been taking great interest in this mystery and an inquest of lunacy was held on him to-day and he was sent to Longview Asylum by the Probate Judge.

To-night there is practically no question about the criminals, for, in spite of the assertions of Jackson and Walling, each placing the crime at the other's door, there is unimpeachable evidence that both are guilty. While the prisoners, under the advice and protection of legal counsel, have not been subjected to such searching examinations as on yesterday and the day before, yet they have not been able to repress their nervous desire to be saying something about the case as opportunity offers. Walling, for instance, when suddenly asked by a visiting reporter: "Did Pearl have any clothes on when she died?" quickly answered, "Oh, yes, she had on two suits of clothes; that is, two dresses, the under dress in which she was found and a brown cloth dress. The latter became so saturated with blood that it was too heavy and I took it off."

Here he stopped short, and, apparently confused by what he said, could not be induced to say a word more on the subject.

Walling had stated since his arrest that Jackson, on Wednesday night last, had written a letter to Wood and addressed it to South Bend. Mayor Caldwell wired the postmaster at that place to forward to him any letter mailed there addressed to Wood. To-day the letter came. Calling in the attorney of Jackson the latter gave his consent to have the letter opened. It was dated Feb. 5, and was written on the letter head of the Palace Hotel, while the envelope bore the address of Hein's restaurant. The mailing stamp showed 6:30 p. m., about three hours before Jackson was arrested. The letter shows cunning, as if written with a fear that it might fall into other hands. The writing shows that after writing the word "she" in the first sentence he had changed the word to "that" and had by caret put in the word "he" after it. This was done to hide the fact that "Bert" was none other than Pearl Bryan. After that the word was written "he" in every case. Following is the important letter:

"20-5-96.

"Hello Bill—Write a letter home signed by Bert's name telling the folks that he is somewhere and going to Chicago or some other place—has a position, etc.—and that they will advise later about it. Say tired of living at home or anything you want. You know about the way she writes. Send it to some one you can trust. How will Smith do at Lafayette? Tell the folks that [illegible] at 11, but at Lafayette all the time and traveling about the country. Get letter off without a second's delay and burn this at once. Stick by your old chum, Bill, and I'll help you out the same way or some other way some time. Am glad you are having a good time. D.

"Be careful what you write to me."

In the phrase "at Lafayette all the time" the words "all the time" had been erased. Jackson was asked if he had written the latter. He replied that he had, and that the signature D was for his nickname, "Dusty." He also said "Bert" was the name by which he and Wood knew Pearl Bryan. Asked why he wrote the letter, he said: "Walling told me to write it. He said that something had to be done and I did it."

"Did he dictate it?"

"Oh, no, I wrote it Wednesday evening after supper."

He said Wood had written him two postal cards that were awful, and therefore he warned him to be careful what he wrote.

Walling denied that he had asked Jackson to write this letter and said that Jackson had told him on the street Wednesday afternoon that he was going to suggest to Wood to write such a letter.

Several new clews have been found today and are in process of investigation. One is a blood-clotted laprobe in a cab which has already been suspected to be the cab used by the murderers in bringing home the girl's head. Another is the identification of the prisoners as the men who were ferried across the river from Dayton, Ky., early Saturday morning. The story is that one of the men kept his hands in his overcoat pockets all the time, attracting attention thereby.

Late in the afternoon Jackson and Walling were taken to Epply's undertaking establishment in Cincinnati, and were brought before the headless body of their victim, which had been brought over from Newport. The prisoners looked upon what remained of the girl whose life they had taken less than a week ago and saw the shocking sight of a headless body, the miserable work of their own hands. But no sign of remorse, nor even of any sort of emotion was visible in their faces.

To add to the unparalleled ordeal Mrs. Stanley, the sister of the dead girl, went to her murderers and begged them, with a woman's tears coursing down her cheeks, to tell her where she might find her sister's head. But nothing moved them, and heartbroken, she was led away, while the men were taken to the County Jail, where they will be kept until the day of their examination, or until it is decided that they shall go to Kentucky for trial.

The body of Pearl Bryan was given up to her relatives, and the sorrowing company started with it to-night for Greencastle to give it peaceful burial in the home cemetery.

While Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the accused murderers of Pearl Bryan, are in jail, the detectives are hearing voluntary reports from citizens. A long written statement made by Walling to the colored turnkey of the station house, was presented to-night. It is a repetition of Walling's former accusation of Jackson.

Meantime the Grand-jury is in session in Newport, Ky. It will no doubt indict both Jackson and Walling. Neither will go to Kentucky without a requisition. The evidence does not show whether the murder was in Ohio or Kentucky, whether the girl was murdered in Ohio and carried into Kentucky, or taken alive from Ohio and murdered in Kentucky. Until that question is solved it will be difficult to bring them to trial. At present they are liable to indictment in both States.

TO ONE CENT.

Price of the Week-Day Morning Edition of the New York World.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The World will announce to-morrow morning that the price of its week-day morning edition will hereafter in the Greater New York district be one cent instead of two cents. The price throughout the country will remain the same as at the present.

FOR SELLING CANDY.

Predicament of a Missourian Who Broke the Sunday Law.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 8.—Ira Follen, who was convicted last fall at Lamonte and fined $20 for selling a pound of candy on Sunday, and who made application to the Circuit Court for release under a writ of habeas corpus, was to-day denied the writ, and was sent to the Lamonte village calaboose for twenty days. This case attracted more than local interest on account of the smallness of the offense and because Follenwas not charged under the State liquor law.

IS THIS SCHLATTER?

The Healer or His Double at Work in a Chain Gang.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 8.—A man who has every appearance of being Schlatter, the healer, who created such a sensation in Colorado, is believed to be working in the chain-gang in this city. He was sent from Red Lands as a vagrant last night and placed in prison. He has a Teutonic expression, wears long hair and beard and is the exact image of the pictures of Schlatter. He will talk to no one except when urged and says he is doing penance for his sins. He lost his white mule on the desert near Yuma. When asked whither he would go from here he said toward the West or toward the South, whichever way he was called.

RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL.

An Oklahoma Hamlet Is Having a Sensational Revival.

PERRY, O. T., Feb. 8.—At Tonkawa, small town a few miles north of here, Free Methodists are holding a revival, and the whole town is being turned over by religion.

The meeting goes on every day and night. People faint in their enthusiasm and a man and woman have died while shouting. From miles around the inhabitants flock to the meeting. Men who never before attended church have joined and begun preaching.

CAMPOS ON THE CUBANS.

Recognition of Belligerency an Assault on International Morality.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A morning paper prints this dispatch:

MADRID, Feb. 8.—I firmly believe that the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans is an assault upon international morality after the policy of destruction followed by the Cubans, and when they have neither a geographical point where we may meet them, nor one that they have preserved when we have attacked them, and when they have not made a stand against columns much inferior in numbers, such as those that pursued them, and when having been in positions almost impregnable they have always abandoned them to us. This is my opinion because I am a man of calm judgment, such as my country produced when it acted justly with the States of the Union in the war of secession.

(Signed) ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

OCEANIC DISABLED.

Signaled the New York That Her Machinery Was Broken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamship New York, which arrived in port to-day, reports that on Friday forenoon she sighted the British steamship Oceanic bound from Sunderland to Hampton Roads and Baltimore. The Oceanic signaled that she had broken her machinery and wished to be reported to Lloyds.

NOT FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Chancellor Hohenlohe Declares the Policy of Germany.

CONFERENCE NOT FAVORED,

And the Government Will Not Take the Lead in Calling a Meeting to Discuss the Question.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the German bimetallists has resulted in squeezing from the Ministers a statement on the subject.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag to-day made the following declaration of policy in this connection: "We have gone exhaustively into the question of raising and strengthening the value of silver with the Federal Governments, being guided by the conviction that the fluctuation and heavy fall in the price of silver entailed economic prejudice in Germany in spite of the fact that her monetary system rested securely on the gold standard.

"As the Secretary of the Treasury stated on Feb. 14, 1895, the first point to be considered is the serious injury to German silver mining. The production of German silver amounts to about 9 per cent of the total output of the world. A fall in price is not of such moment in the immensely larger production of foreign ores. But to Germany it implies such a decrease in value as to endanger home silver mining.

"Another point is its influence upon German exports to silver countries. There is no doubt that trade with them is made much more difficult by fluctuations and the fall in silver, although lately the fluctuations have been comparatively small and those interested have been able to find means of security against losses. But German export trade to silver countries has suffered from the conditions of exchange.

"I do not underestimate the importance of the effects produced by this cause. But they must not be placed too high. Our exports to silver countries amount only to three-quarters per cent of our total exports and in spite of the setback during the months when silver fell, they, on the whole, have made favorable progress. The official statistics prove that the depreciated currency of silver countries contributes to facilitate competition with the exports of those countries until the moment when a compensating influence rises and home prices and wages establish themselves, the final result being that the silver coins become degraded to the level of paper money. This depreciation, however, does not endanger our currency, because our trade is abundantly supported by gold and the imperial bank notes adequately covered by the gold reserve and the silver money does not exceed the demand which, even in times of crisis, is not likely to diminish.

"On the other hand, the danger from counterfeit coinage has been increased by the fall in silver; although there was only one case in 1893, yet, a fall in the price of silver will always serve as an inducement to counterfeiting. Therefore, although a rise in the price of silver is highly desirable from economic and mint standpoints, yet no doubt the goal can only be attained by an understanding with the countries interested in international commerce, of which there is no present prospect.

"The bimetallists recognize in the reopening of the Indian mints a condition precedent to unlimited coinage and I concur as I believe that otherwise all efforts to raise the price of silver will be in vain. The opening of the Indian mints is not expected within measurable time, as I have learned from preliminary negotiations with the British Government.

"A monetary conference would not bring the question nearer to a practical solution and therefore it appears to be undesirable that Germany should take the lead in summoning a conference. The Federal Governments, acting upon their conviction, have decided not to take further steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Reichstag of Feb. 16, 1895. If, however, definite and acceptable proposals, promising success, were made on behalf of another State, I should duly consider the question of German representation at a conference."

During the Agrarian discussion in the Diet on Wednesday last, Count Von Hohensbroech declared that forty-nine out of fifty cases of trichinosis in pork discovered in Germany were imported from America, and he called for a more stringent examination of American pork.

The Colonial Office is now considering the new immigration bill, which provides favors and inducements to be offered to German emigrants willing to go to the German colonies where military service may be performed. The court fetes were marred this year by royalties. A brilliant programme had been aranged, but the demise of Prince Alexander of Prussia and the death of Prince Hermann of Hattenberg, as well as that of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, compelled their cancelling. In addition, the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg is expected, at Cannes, daily.

Emperor William has been much grieved at the death of Mr. Theodore Runyon, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, which, his Majesty said, robbed the court for the time being, of one of the most beautiful ladies in attendance, Mrs. Haskins, Mr. Runyon's daughter.

There have been many changes in the posts at court during the past week, with the view of getting rid of all of those who have been in any way involved in the Von Kotze scandal, which will lead to the retirement of Princes Frederick of Hohenzollern and Albert of Saxe-Altenberg to their estates.

The Emperor is attending daily the fencing lessons which are being given to his two eldest sons by Colonel Dresky, the former instructor of His Majesty, and he frequently takes part in fencing bouts himself. Indeed, the Emperor has vised a fencing mask which is now being used and which it is claimed precludes accidents.

On Monday next quite a large number of strikes will be inaugurated in different parts of Germany, the most important being that of the Home Work Seamstresses in Berlin, Hamburg, Stettin and Breslau, affecting altogether about 65,000 persons. The carpenters, bricklayers, etc., are also declaring a strike and other trades, it is announced, will do likewise. The building trades strike, it is said, is in anticipation of the demand for labor which will be caused by work upon the Berlin exposition.

The Bundesrath will give a grand banquet on February 20, in order to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the convening.

Hermann Friedmann, director of the Rhenish-Westphalian Bank, has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

The revision of the extradition treaty between Germany and the United States is again at a standstill owing to new demands regarding political and military fugitives.

A young American, Miss Edith Bagg, made her debut at a solo vocal concert here on Wednesday last. Her voice was highly praised for its power, sweetness and training.

Manager Mildenberg of the New York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Co. is here, studying the Berlin system.

IT CALLED FOR A MAN OF NERVE.

Thrilling Adventure at the New York Weather Bureau.

IN THURSDAY'S WILD STORM.

A Daring Employe Climbed to the Top of a Ninety-Foot Tower to Fix the Anemometer.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There was a thrilling adventure at the office of the weather bureau during the hurricane Thursday. It became necessary to change the anemometer, and as the storm was the biggest ever known it was necessary to preserve its records, so the change had to be made at once. Even in clear weather it takes a man of nerve to work about the machine, which stands on top of a hollow house on top of an iron skeleton tower that rises ninety feet from the roof of the building. It is reached by a winding stairs leading to the box at the top and then by a ladder on the outside of the house. The whirligig instrument is on the south side of the house. On the north side there is a descent of 350 feet to the sidewalk. Every time a fierce gust came the structure shivered. Sergeant Dunn wanted a man to climb up there.

He said: I won't order any one to go up, but I want a volunteer to do the work. I can find a man outside if necessary."

"I will do it, Mr. Dunn," said Francis Long, one of the employes. Long is one of the five survivors of the Greely expedition and is a hardy, weatherbeaten man of 38. Buttoning his coat and setting his cap firmly on his head he started up the stairs. Before he had got a quarter of the way up a squall struck him and almost tore him from his hold. Crouching down he clung to the rail and hurried on.

Presently he disappeared from the view of the watchers to appear again on the ladder on the south side of the box. To slip or lose his hold there meant death. For a moment he seemed to be unable to proceed. The pressure of the wind flattened him against the ladder and once as he took a step forward he seemed to be torn loose and half blown off, but he hung on and getting his arm over the iron rung clung on. At length he was at the top of the ladder where he could lean forward and work at the machine.

It was then about 2 o'clock and the wind was blowing seventy miles an hour. At first he could make no headway. Every moment the wind threatened to blow him from his perch. The skeleton structure shivered in the wind. The squalls made a sop of the rain to lash him across the face. He was drenched and beaten until he could hardly draw his breath. To look up was to be blinded by the rain, to look down was to see all below rocking until he turned sick. He set his teeth and went to work. But if it was hard work before it was doubly so to work and hold on. At times he seemed to be giving up, then he seemed to give all his attention to the repairing. After half an hour he was seen to start down the ladder.

"He has given it up," said one of the watchers. But he hadn't. He came down for a rope. Slipping it in his pocket he returned and tied himself to the ladder and for an hour or more worked there until the new instrument was in place. When it was over he came down with his hands drawn and blue with the cold and his eyes bloodshot from the wind, and he was soaked like a rag, but said he felt none the worse.

"Once or twice," said he, "it was hard. There were some squalls there that pulled at me until I thought my arms were coming off and the tower rocked like a boat, but I soon got used to it."

Sergt. Dunn sent Long home as soon as he came down. The Sergeant says he will recommend him for promotion for nerve and daring.

Public Library Board.

The Directors of the Free Public Library met yesterday afternoon, President O. L. Whitelaw in the chair and Miss Halsted, Messrs. Dimmock, Knapp, Lee and Meysenburg and Dr. O'Reilly were present.

A detailed report of the action of the special committee on building site was made and accepted. The board was unanimous in its approval of the committee's work.

The Librarian's report showed an increase in circulation over last month and over the same month of last year. The total issue of books was 50,965. A corresponding increase was shown in the reading room.

The financial report showed receipts in fines amounting to $211.10.

Thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and four persons were registered for cards up to Feb. 1. Double the number of cards were given out that were issued in December.

George Gould on the Situation.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—George Gould said to-day in an interview about the business situation: "I consider the general business situation very much improved by recent developments. As to the railroads, they are now doing a good business, with every prospect of its being continued. In the Southwest the situation is not as bad from my information as the press reports would seem to indicate. At any rate we find our earnings are improving and rates fairly well maintained. As to the stock market I have nothing particular to say. I have not traded in stocks for at least three years and consequently I do not keep much track of the stock market situation."

Bristol Bridge Accident.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 8.—Up to noon to-day no more bodies had been found at the scene of the Bristol bridge accident, and the record now stands six dead, three missing. Those unaccounted for are Chas. Costelio of Hartford, James McCarthy of New Britain and James Mack of New Britain.

Appointed Bank Receiver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed David Armstrong of Jackson, O., as receiver of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, O.

TILL DEATH DID THEM PART.

Harry Howard Remained True Though He Loved in Vain.

FIFTY YEARS' DEVOTION.

Miss Henrietta Mesher Rejected Him, But His Affection for Her Was Unchanged.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Harry Howard, so long the pride of the volunteer firemen, bequeathed everything he had to Henrietta Mosher, whom he had loved for fifty years. He made his will eleven years ago, and now it remains to attest a devotion that could not die. He would have married this woman, but she, unable to forgive a youthful folly of which she learned, would not take him as a husband, so, loving her to the last, he died single.

It was just fifty years ago when Howard, a handsome fellow of 24, already rich in experience as a saver of human life, fell in love with Henrietta, a teacher in the public schools and a member of one of the finest families that clustered around the old Stanton Street Church. She was tall, good-looking and very devout, and she looked with favor on the suit of the handsome fireman. But there came a blight upon their romance. She learned something that she could not forgive. From that moment she refused to consider longer the question of becoming his wife, and though he pleaded, the woman's conscience raised an irreparable barrier between them. In spite of everything he remained her friend for life, and never ceased attesting his friendship, hoping she would at last relent and marry him. He sent her valuable presents, which she returned. At one time he begged her to take all his property and let him be her pensioner. But she would not listen to it. Then, one day, nothing that her sister, a teacher in the schools, was owner of a home at No. 420 East Fifty-first street in which both sisters lived, he said he did not propose to let Matilda have a better house than Henrietta, so he bought the adjoining dwelling at a cost of $10,000 and wanted to transfer the deed to his sweetheart, but she refused to accept it. So the house has been leased ever since. He did succeed, his friends say, in getting one of his parcel of lots in Brooklyn made over to her.

In 1884 Howard went to his old friend, Hyman Harris, and said to him: "Hyman, I am going to draw my will and leave everything to Henrietta. I want you to take charge of it and send it to her." So the will was executed and Mr. Harris sent his son to deliver it to the woman who was to be the chief beneficiary, but she sent it away, refusing to receive it. This was repeated again and again before she accepted it, and it is still believed to be in her possession, but she refuses to say anything about it, and Mr. Howard's associates say that they would not be surprised if she would not file it for probate.

"Harry Howard's love for his sweetheart was as strong the day he died as it was half a century ago," said an old friend to-day. "He was a wonderful man, considering his obscure birth and bringing up. He never smoked or drank a glass of liquor. He never forgot a friend or tried to shirk a debt. Every New Year's he would send some little present to Miss Mosher, a couple of pairs of gloves or something of that sort. She would not accept them as a present, but would put them on the table at a church fair or something of the sort and then buy them back and use them."

In an indirect way he was able to do something for Miss Mosher. He helped the whole family before the Board of Education, where he had influence, securing a $1,200 position for her brother Henry, now dead. But beyond this and the little annual remembrances, he could do nothing for Miss Moaher personally.

TWO MEN OF MAINE.

Sons of the Pine Tree State in High Places at Washington.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Maine is the greatest State in the Union just now. Her sons preside at each end of the Capitol. Mr. Frye's selection as President pro tem of the Senate gives for the first time since the Twenty-second Congress a presiding officer at each end of the Capitol at the same time from the same State.

The first time this occurred was in the Seventh Congress when, Jesse Franklin and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina were respectively President pro tem and Speaker. In the Thirteenth Congress, in the second session, South Carolina filled the two chairs in the persons of John Gaillard and Langdon Cheenes. Mr. Clay was Speaker during the first session, but resigned to go as Peace Commissioner to Ghent in 1814, so Cheenes came in in the second session.

In the Twenty-second Congress Virginia filled the chair, Littleton W. Tazewell being President pro tem and Adrew Stevenson Speaker.

MONSTER CHURCH CHOIR.

Preparations for the Coming Visit of Cardinal Satolli.

The musical programme to be rendered at the Cathedral during the reception that will be tendered to Cardinal Satolli on his visit to St. Louis will be one of the most elaborate ever given in the city. Prof. A. C. Elmer, organist at St. Vincent's Church, will have the music in charge and already he is making arrangements for the important event. He is now organizing a mixed chorus, composed of the best vocalists in the city. This will be supported by the Symphony Orchestra. The loft in the Cathedral is being reconstructed for the occasion under the supervision of Prof. Elmer and it will be enlarged so as to accommodate the large vocal forces.

Dutch Paintings at Private View.

The Exhibition Committee of the Museum of Fine Arts announce a private view of a collection of oil paintings and water colors of the modern Dutch school on Monday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

TRAPPED AT NEW ORELANS.

An Electric Saddle Was Responsible for Two Good Things.

JOCKEY HENNESSEY USED IT.

Tichenor, Hill and Three of the Hennesseys Suspended—Larisey and English Also in Trouble.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 8.—The Crescent City Jockey Club to-day made a formal denial of a statement sent out broadcast by a correspondent here to the effect that a committee of horse owners had presented to the management of the club a petition asking for the removal of Starter Chris Fitzgerald and that the management had replied to this petition by refusing to remove the starter, telling the petitioners at the same time that they could take their horses off the grounds if they wished. As a matter of fact no such petition was prepared, much less presented.

The racing governors promulgated a ruling to-day suspending Jockey D. Hennessey, S. Hennessey, D. S. Hennessey, Jockey Nat Hill, Trainer Charles Tichenor and the Western racing firm of English, & Larisey. Tichenor, it is said, owned an electric saddle, which he sought to have Hennessey, who is a lightweight jockey of little merit, use upon his mounts. Negotiations were conducted through Nat Hill and the saddle, which is far ahead of anything in its line seen on Southern courses, was delivered to Hennessey. It was not used, however, and Tichenor demanded its return. Hennessey failed to produce it, claiming that it had been mislaid by his valet and Tichenor caused his arrest on the charge of grand larceny. The proceedings in the Police Court ventilated the whole matter and the Crescent City Jockey Club replevined the saddle and had the case continued, to enable its officials to investigate the matter thoroughly at the track.

Track followers say that the saddle was used twice, on Francis Hennessey, who, with D. Hennessey up, won easily at six furlongs in 1:21½, on January 30, and on Salvador, who, with N. Hill up, won handily at six furlongs in 1:18, on February 1. Francis Hennessey is owned by D. S. Hennessey, the father of the jockey, and Salvador by Laird Bros., who, however, are not implicated in the transaction. The saddle is one of solid battery and one of the finest pieces of mechanism ever seen.

The weather to-day was cool and clear and the track heavy. Bloomer was the only winning favorite, though most of the winners were well played.

First race, $250, 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Bloomer, 107 (Thorpe), 1 to 5, won easily by three lengths; Bonsoire, 103 (L. Soden), 80 to 1, second; Hawthorne Belle, 97 (Dorsey), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:37½. Peanuts, Mamie G., Society and Little Alta also ran. Bonsoire, 10 to 1, place.

Second race, $200, 2-year-olds, maidens, half mile—Star Tobacco, 111 (T. Murphy), 6 to 5, won driving by a head; Oxeye, 108 (Thorpe), 6 to 5, second; Rusella, 108 (Penn), 8 to 1, third. Time, :55. Bonnie Belle, Attie H. and Brazoria also ran. Oxeye, 2 to 5 place.

Third race, $250, 3-year-old and upward, selling, seven furlongs—Ban Johnson, 97 (Barrett), 12 to 1, won handily by two lengths; Minnie Mackin, 107 (Turbiville), 9 to 1, second; Chenoa, 116 (Tabor), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:38. Balkline, Adah L., Carrie B., Red John and imp. Bimbo also ran. Minnie Mackin, 3 to 1 place.

Fourth race, $300, handicap, 3 year-old and upwards, one mile and 70 yards—Clarus, 102 (Barrett), 7 to 1, won easily by two lengths; Squire G., 98 (T. Murphy), 1 to 2, second; Wedgefield, 99 (Caywood), 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:55½. Peytonia, Tuscarora and Dockstader also ran. No place betting on Squire G.

Fifth race, $200, 4-year-olds and upward, six furlongs—Mark S. 106 (Turner), 2 to 1, won cleverly by two lengths; Blackball 106 (Sherer), 12 to 1, second; Borderer 112 (Lew), 100 to 1, third. Time, 1:22¼. Oak Forest, The Rook, Guard, Lizzette and Kitty Bell also ran. Blackball, 4 to 1, place.

Sixth race, $250, for 3-year-olds and upward, selling, seven furlongs—Jim Cornwall 109 (Matthews), 10 to 1, won driving by a half length; Tom Donohue 112 (Hinkey), 7 to 1, second; Rightmore 112 (N. Morris), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:37¼. Charley Dailey Carl Holland, Gracie C., Minnie Clyde, Masonic Home, Cassa and Royal Nettie also ran. Tom Donahue, 3 to 1, place.

ENTERIES FOR MONDAY:

First race, seven furlongs, selling—Carrie B., 102; Little Billy, B. F. Fly, Jr., Pulitzer, Jack Bradley, 104 each; Lawless, Tom Kelly, Verdi, Dutch Arrow, Red John, Balkline, Terrapin, 107 each.

Second race, seven and one-half furlongs, selling—Hawthorne Belle, Laura Davis, 98 each; Carl Holland, Don O'Donnell, 108 each; Satinet, Gleesome, 110 each; Uncle Jim. Bust Up, Jimmy R., Boro, 112 each; Feedman, Arkansas Traveler, 115 each.

Third race, one mile, selling—Sauterne, 89; Ban Johnson, 92; Ondague, 104; Jamboree, Tuscarora, Jim Hogg, Legrande, Billy Bennett, 109 each; Blitzen, Dave Pulsifer, Prig, Jim Henry, 112 each.

Fourth race, one mile handicap—Wedgefield, 94; Tuscarora, 95; Jamboree, George W. 103, each; Piccaroon, 104; Jim Hogg, 102; Remus, 95; Constantine, 97; Robert Latta, 115.

Fifth race, six furlongs, maiden 3-year-olds—Helena, Little Alta, Bessie Stebbins, Queen of Darkness, Sister Rosalind, 105 each; Cleburne, Jack B., Billy Kinney, Fiddler, Cutalong, Deluder, 107 each; Conductor Cox, 110.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling—Vida, Lena, 102 each; Bob Wagner, Tamerlane, Sir John, The Shark, Kindora, 104 each; Potsdam, Rainmaker, Oak Forest, Taylor Hayden, King Elm, 107 each.

AT SPORTSMAN'S PARK.

Walcott and Storekeeper Were the Only Winning Favorites.

Walcott proved himself the king of winter racers at Sportsman's Park Saturday. The third race was the best betting event since the racing commenced some months ago, and Walcott was backed to odds-on. Although he was off last he ran steady to the stretch, where he came like a streak of lightning and won handily by two lengths.

First race, five and a half furlongs—Mamie S., 105 (Rigby), 7 to 1, first; Emma S., 105 (Hueston), 3 to 1, second; Susie Pennington, 105 (Zeno), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:18. Moses Solomon, Frank McCool, Keenan, Anawan and Dark Knight ran unplaced.

Second race, five and a half furlongs—Ruben, 107 (F. Hueston), 6 to 1, first; Smuggler, 110 (Griffin), 5 to 1, second; Leigh, 107 (Pansy), 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:17¼. Dixie D., Rosamond, Ed Brown, Kitty Van and Black Hawk ran unplaced.

Third race, four and a half furlongs—Walcott, 128 (McFadden), 4 to 5, first; Con Lucey, 119 (Rigby), 3 to 1, second; Congo Dick, 110 (Griffin), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:01½. Mollie May, Mamie Duffy, McInerney and imp. Piggy ran unplaced.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Storekeeper 108 (Ransom), 3 to 5, first; Staffa 106 (Fletcher), 15 to 1, second; Lumberman 109 (Griffin), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:34¾. La Grippe, Little Addie, Crab Cider and Charley B. ran unplaced.

Fifth race, one mile—Livingston, 112 (Narvaez), 4 to 1, first; Gorman, 104 (James), 5 to 2, second; Miss L., 91 (Zeno), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:55. Lucky XIII., Little George, Julius Alonso and Dr. Wilcox ran unplaced.

AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Fred Gardner, at 7 to 1, Won the Gov. Budd Stakes.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 8.—There were three special events on the card to-day at Ingleside and a large crowd assembled in consequence. The first special event was the Gov. Budd Stakes, at a mile and one-half, for all ages, the value of the stake being $2,500. The Spreckels entry, Cadmus and imp. Candid, were coupled, being installed favorites at 4 to 5. Claudius, Charlie Boots' entry, was second choice at 4 to 1, with Dungarven and Fred Gardner at tens. Flirtilla was the only real outsider at 20 to 1. Fred Gardner, after laying with the rear division, came out at the end and won by three lengths from Claudius. Flirtilla was third, with the two favorites next to last, and last respectively.

The mile and one-sixteenth handicap dwindled down to a two-horse race, nothing being able to come within striking distance between Logan and Wheel of Fortune, the two favorites. Wheel of Fortune, who was last turning into the stretch, came fast at the end and won from Logan by a length. Harry Griffin made his reappearance to-day after a month's illness, and was given the mount on Logan.

Three favorites, two second and one third choice were the winners to-day. Weather fine, track fast, attendance 5,000. Summaries:

First race, six furlongs, selling, purse $400, all ages—Seaspray 98 (H. Martin), 4 to 1, won; The Judge 110 (Doggett), 5 to 2, second; Forena 98 (Coady), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¼. Minnie I, Carrie U., Jack Atkins, Sleeping Child, Arctic and Sinbad also ran.

Second race, six furlongs, selling, purse, $400—Kowalski 91 (Hewitt), 8 to 5, won; Minnie Cee 99 (Garner), 4 to 1, second; Morven 101 (H. Martin), 6 to 1, third. Time, 1:16. Collins, Scnitz, Ferris Hartman, Pollock, Brioso and Hydy also ran.

Third race, one mile and a half, selling, Gov. Budd stakes, value to winner, $1,500—Fred Gardner 104 (T. Sloan), 7 to 1, won; Claudius 110 (Doggett), 4 to 1, second; Flirtilla 95 (Coady), 20 to 1, third. Time, 2:39. Imp. Candid, Cadmus and Dungarven also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, mile and sixteenth, over four hurdles, purse $400—Burmah, 142 (Mara), even, won; Nellie, 140 (Murphy), 10 to 1, second; Silverado, 145 (McCullough), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:58. Gold Dust, Arundel and Guadalupe also ran.

Fifth race, mile and a sixteenth, handicap—Wheel of Fortune, 105 (Chorn), 6 to 5, won; Logan, 115 (Griffin), 6 to 5, second; Foremost, 95 (Piggott), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:48½. Moderocio and Santiago also ran.

Sixth race, seven furlongs, selling, purse $400—Bueno, 107 (Chorn), 3 to 1, won; Nephew, 110 (Sloan), 12 to 1, second; Ed Kearney, 110 (Doggett), 7 to 10, third. Time, 1:29¾. Wyoming, Joe Hill and Gallant also ran.

ENTRIES FOR MONDAY.

First race, four furlongs, selling—Braw Scott 110, Don Pio Pico 93, Morven 98, Artist 108, Pique 88, Levena C. 107, Hazard 101, Boreas 105, Lizzie H. 88, Edgemont 101, Olive 100.

Second race, mile and an eighth, selling—Peter II. 108, St. Lee 87, Theresa 87, Trix 99, Dungarven 102, Fullerton Lass 97, Little Cripple 102, Del Norte 108, Foremost 99, Red Root 99, Red Glenn 105, Basso 97.

Third race, six furlongs, handicap—Ferrier 112, Del Rico 112, Grady 99, Dare Dollar 85, Geraldine 111.

Fourth race, one mile, handicap—Logan 117, Star Ruby 114, Gallant 105, Cabrillo 99.

Fifth race, five furlongs, selling—Free Will 86, San Marcus 88, Tiny 86, Cloverdale 88, Canvass Back 88, Brametta 86, Audimere 88, Suffrage 88, Miss Ross 86, Jim Budd 88, Easel 86, Claude Hill 88, George C. 86, Harry O. 88, Walter J. 91, Myrtle H. 86.

Sixth race, five furlongs, selling—Gold Bug 103, Fleet 103, Favory 102, Mustra 101, Rey Alta 99, Gondola 101, Huntsman 103, Myron 99, Darling 101, Conde 106, Leonville 103, Yemen 104, Foxhall 106, Model 97, Crawford 103, Candor 97, Kathleen 101, Vernon 99, Red Bird 103, Tod Hunter 103, Crackajack 106, Ginger 101, Duillo 99.

JEWETT WILL RETIRE.

His Big Stable Shipped to New York to Be Sold at Once.

EAST AURORA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—H. C. Jewett's entire stable of 112 horses was shipped from the Jewett stock farm to-day to New York, where it is to be sold next week. This practically ends Mr. Jewett's career as a breeder of trotting horses, which pursuit he has followed for many years, with disappointing results financially. Among the animals to be auctioned off are Patchen Wilkes, the sire of the famous Joe Patchen, Turco, 2:12, and Favora, 2:12½.

Track Talk.

Al Orth was in the city Saturday on his way to the City of Mexico. He came down from St. Paul and expects to stop over at El Paso next week to witness the pugilistic carnival.

Arthur Newsom was in the city Saturday making arrangements to bring Nick Finzer's stable over from Kentucky. Finzer owns Henry Young, Laureate and other cracks.

Southwest Cycling Club.

The next regular meeting of the S. W. C. C. on Feb. 12 will be an important one and a full attendance is expected. The report of the following are due: Committee to revise rules and by-laws, committee on club uniforms and committee on house-warming. The latter committee has worked hard for weeks to make this affair a grand success.

A neat and tasty club emblem has been selected; it represents a wheel with one foot on the pedal.

Seven applications for membership will be acted upon at the next meeting. Messrs. William Schneider and T. Boatman desire to become social members.

Ed Brauning has returned from a trip South and will entertain the club with a report of all the incidents connected with the journey.

'VARSITY RAILROAD.

Forest Park Seminary Pupils Celebrate a Lindell Extension Opening.

Saturday was an important day in the history of the Forest Park University. It witnessed the opening of the new 'Varsity Railroad, an extension of the Lindell electric system, whose cars now run in front of the university's doors.

For nearly five years, since the opening of the Forest Park University, its President, Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, has been earnestly working to secure the extension. Time and again has her favored project seemed almost on the point of achievement when some unfortunate circumstance would arise to defeat it.

Now, all obstacles have vanished and the road is in active operation. Passengers were carried over the line yesterday for the first time.

The new addition to the Lindell system is to be known as the "Varsity Railroad." It is an extension of the Chouteau division, and extends from Bates' statue at the southeast corner of Forest Park along the entire south side of the park, a distance of two miles. The cars pass in front of the university doors and connect with the Webster, Kirkwood & Meramec Heights electric line.

Mrs. Cairns, in appreciation of the importance of the opening of the road, celebrated the event in an appropriate manner. A number of invitations were issued, and more than 1,000 persons were present to witness the exercises. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Burnham, Rev. Dr. Martin, Rev. Dr. George, Amadee Cole, M. L. Gray, Rev. Dr. Rhodes, Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns and others. A number of songs rejoicing over the acquisition of the road were enthusiastically sung by the young lady students.

SHERMAN MEMORIAL.

Ransom Post Honors the Natal Day of the First Commander.

Howard's Hall, at Garrison avenue and Olive street, was crowded to the doors last night, the occasion being the celebration by Ransom Post, G. A. R., of the anniversary of the birth of Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman.

In honor of this event a special programme had been prepared and an invitation extended to the public to be present.

The hall, which is the regular abode of Ransom Post, showed evidences of extra decoration. The large bust portrait of Gen. Sherman, that hung in the rear of the platform and in full view of the audience, was surrounded with a wreath of smilax and carnations. The usual seating capacity of the hall was inadequate to accommodate the crowd, which filled every inch of available space.

Post Commander George A. Smith presided. The speeches were entertainingly brief and felicitous. Vocal solos of Mrs. J. T. Carley were heartily encored. The Ransom Post Howlers rendered several familiar marching songs in a manner that provoked enthusiasm.

After the regular programme was finished those present intermingled in a social way for an hour or so. The number of ladies present made this revolution from a martial to a social function an agreeable termination of the evening.

WESTERN MEN WANT WILLISON.

Favored for Re-Election as President of the L. A. W.

MOVING ON BALTIMORE.

National Assembly Will Convene Monday—State Division Meet—Show Gossip—Wheeling News.

The League of American Wheelmen National Assembly will hold its fifteenth annual meeting at Baltimore to-morrow, Tuesday and Wednesday. Missouri's delegates, Messrs. D. W. Robert and E. N. Sanders, left here Saturday morning to be on hand early to take part in the fray. They carry the proxies of all the division officials and will doubtless give a good account of themselves while at Baltimore. The meeting will be the most noteworthy in the League's history, in view of the fact that the questions at issue involve the most careful discriminations. Prominent among the questions that will be settled will be the location of the annual meet and Louisville is a hot favorite with the chances in her favor.

The Potter amendments abolishing the League's control over racing will cause a red-hot argument, but those "in the know" say that this is all it will amount to.

Chairman Gideon's many amendments to the racing rules will probably all pass, save perhaps the increase in cost of sanctions and leaving the question of Sunday racing optional with each division. President Willison is assured of re-election unless all signs fail, but there may be an upset in the second Vice Presidency and the Treasurership, which may go to the West as a compromise. R. M. Welch's scheme to abolish League clubs will hardly prevail, as these clubs have in the main been the largest recruiting agents for the organization. The treasurer's report this year will be in decided contrast with the one read last year, when the big organization was almost hopelessly bankrupt. Through wise and economical management all the old debts have been paid and there is a fat balance on hand. Nearly all the States will show big gains in membership and Missouri's 100 per cent increase will be a big feather in her cap.

Monday will be given over to the discussion of highway improvement entirely and during the evening a "Good Roads" banquet will be held at the Maryland Bicycle Club, at which Speaker Reed of the House of Representatives and many other prominent public men from Washington will deliver addresses. The new officers will hardly be elected before Wednesday on account of the great amount of routine business, which must first be transacted.

Chief Consul E. W. Hope of the Texas L. A. W. was in the city Saturday, having just arrived from his home in Sherman. Mr. Hope is on his way to Baltimore to attend the National Assembly and he proceeded East last night. Mr. Hope is serving his sixth term in office and this will be the third National Assembly he has attended. Mr. Hope favors the re-election of President Archibald Willison and he will also vote to hold the next National Assembly in Louisville. The L. A. W. has a membership of about 250 in Texas and the State has a riding population of several thousand. Mr. Hope was entertained Saturday by Chief Consul Holm of the Missouri League of American Wheelmen.

CYCLE SHOW GOSSIP.

Forty Different Firms Will Be Represented in the Exhibition.

Thousands of St. Louis cyclers and the general public who are interested in cycling are eagerly anticipating the opening of the great St. Louis cycle show at Music Hall Thursday, Feb. 20, at 2 p. m., sharp. The Associated Cycling Club's well-known reputation for fair dealing with all the exhibitors has caused every last one of the sixty spaces to be taken almost a month before the formal opening of the show and all the preparations are rapidly maturing to make it a distinctive success right from the start. Our forty different firms will exhibit and it is estimated that the show will make at least 2,000 new converts for the wheel. The elegance of the exhibits, the extreme contrast in the various modes of decoration, and the surpassing brilliancy all combined promises to make a lasting impression on all who attend the show.

The first thing that will strike the visitor to the show is the diversified colors of the enamel; black and maroon seem to be the most popular just now, but red, white and blue, and all other shades of the rainbow will be seen in profusion on the wheels at the various exhibits. Tandems will be shown at nearly every stand and new devices in the parcel carrier line will make their first appearance in St. Louis. A sextuplet will play an important part in one of the exhibits, geared to 152 and weighing 127½ pounds. Additions have been made to the electrical displays promised and arrangements have been perfected with the Exposition management to furnish all needed connections and light at low cost to the exhibitors. Machines with large tubing will prevail at all the stands. The novelties announced will embrace almost everything from a bicycle garter to a drinking cup. Anatomical saddles will be shown in large numbers and the regular leather saddles have been greatly improved in the leather, construction and finish. Possibly the greatest improvement will be shown in a line of special bicycle lamps to be seen at the show.

It is not likely that any freaks will be seen and the older manufacturers will show that they have devoted their attention and money to bringing their machines nearer than ever to the goal of perfection. To the average person it would seem that this had been attained last year, but such is not the case. Though the changes may not be particularly noticeable to the eye, they will be to the touch, which is far more important. Care is being taken to increase the smoothness of the running of every part of the machine, so that in flying along the cycler will hear nothing but the whirr of the wheels. Particular care is being taken to improve the crank-shaft mechanism, and here some manufacturers have approached a point that has made a most decided sensation among wheelmen for its simplicity.

The demand for slightly heavier tires to meet the requirements of the rocky roads around St. Louis will be complied with. This may cause a slight increase in the weight of the machine, but will be a boon to tourists and long-distance riders. Nearly all of the exhibitors will have their spaces carpeted and surrounded by a neat railing and catalogues and souvenirs will be distributed with a lavish hand. Society will be well represented at the show and Secretary Oeters of the City Streets Committee reports a big demand for the season tickets.

STATE DIVISION MEET.

Secretary Butler Must Have All Proposals by March 1.

Circulars have been sent out to all local consuls and cities stating that proposals to hold the twelfth annual meet of the Missouri Division must be in Secretary W. M. Butler's hands by March 1, in order to be considered at the quarterly meeting of the officers.

Cities desiring the meet will be required to furnish a guarantee of $700 to cover the cost of the prizes, etc. They will also be required to provide an entertainment on the nights of July 3 and 4 free to L. A. W. members only, or those who join the organization; a room for official headquarters; a place to store and check wheels; a hall for the annual meeting and free admission or half rates to L. A. W. members for the races.

A meeting of all local consuls in the State has been called for Saturday evening, February 22, at the L. A. W. headquarters in connection with the cycle show. As a rate of one and one-third fare for the round trip has now been granted for the cycle show the meeting will doubtless be well attended and a general better understanding as to their duties will result.

MERCURY WHEEL CLUB.

Offers to Consolidate Declined and the Club Will Go It Alone.

Late in September last a few wheelmen who had been riding together during the season held a meeting at 2100 Washington avenue and organized what is now known as the Mercury Wheel Club. About ten men attended the first meeting, but these few felt confident that it was only a question of time when they would gain strength in numbers and with this idea in view they held together during the past few months, having sociable meetings at the houses of the different members and holding all business meetings at 2100 Washington avenue.

During the past few months several flattering offers have been made by various cycling clubs of this city to induce the Mercurys to consolidate with them, but the feeling of union that existed between the original members of the club was hard to overcome and while they appreciated all the offers made them they decided to wait awhile longer and make one more attempt to secure a home of their own.

After a good deal of investigation the committee appointed to select rooms for the club secured a flat on the southwest corner of Grand and Finney avenues. This is one of the most easily reached points in the city, both by the cars and bicycle. The club is composed of young men 21 years of age and over and it is their intention to keep this age limit still in force, thus making every member of the club a voter and making it one that will exert some influence in local politics when the issue of good and clean streets is at stake. Nearly all the members belong to the L. A. W. and as soon as the number permit application will be made to the A. C. C. for membership.

On February 15 it is expected the club will be in its new house and will then be in a position to recruit new members. The officers will soon outline their plans for the coming season and in the meantime they invite any wheelman passing their quarters to drop in and see them. The charter members of the club are as follows: H. H. Hoffman, President; H. Ohlsen, Vice-President; W. A. Hahn, Secretary and Treasurer; J. Littman, Captain, and D. T. Punch, Paul Littman, A. H. Woods, C. Kirby, F. Engleman and E. Palfrey.

ORNAMENTED WITH SILVER.

Bicycles That Will Please Even the Fastidious Cyclists.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Tiffany & Co., in response to trade demands, are making bicycles that will please even the most particular wheelman. The first of these, a man's wheel, was decorated with sterling silver, in Louis XVI. style. Carved ivory handles were added to the handle bars and other parts were decorated with good taste, without impairing the practicability of the machine or adding to its weight. A silver cyclometer and a silver decorated tool bag completed the outfit. The second, a lady's wheel, was sold the first day it was on exhibition. The front forks are richly overlaid with silver open work. The handles are of carved ivory, decorated with silver. The wheel is equipped with a front brake, a solid silver cyclometer, silver watch, bell and tool bag. Perhaps the most beautiful accessory is the solid silver lamp attached to the handle bar. There is a full nickel mud guard, ornamented with silver, a silver chain guard and a silver shield for the sprocket wheel.

Cycling Club Notes.

St. Louis' oldest cycling club is flourishing like it never did before, and the annual elections last Monday night drew out a crowd of the members that literally filled the spacious club house. The following officers were duly elected:

President, H. G. Wolzendorf; Vice President, E. N. Sanders; Secretary, E. L. Morgan; Treasurer, Eli Silverburg; Captain, Gus Loeffel; Chairman Entertainment Committee, C. M. Rosbrough; Chairman House Committee, R. H. Laing. E. L. Morgan and R. H. Laing are the new men. They succeed D. R. Davis and George Graf. A vote of thanks was tendered the retiring officers, and all the members present pledged themselves to do their utmost in aiding the new officers to make the coming season a memorable one both on the road and on the track. The club is now in its seventh year, with a membership close on to seventy active wheelmen, including the four admitted last Monday.

President Wolzendorf was instructed to have the club's library fitted up at once and steps were immediately taken to make the collection of books, magazines and cycling papers as complete as any in the city.

The members are all very much interested in the date for the sixth annual Forest Park road race and with the winner of last year's race, J. C. Weidner, now a member of the club, great things are expected.

Weather and roads permitting, the club will run to Clayton Sunday for dinner and return to the city in time to witness the football games during the afternoon.

A hard-times smoker is spoken of to be given during the latter part of the month, after the conclusion of the cycle show and a choice collection of old bums will be made up specially for the occasion.

The new tandem for Harding and R. H. Laing's use has arrived and will be given a trial on the club run to-day. A great number of new wheels are noticed at the clubhouse. This is in keeping with the club's policy of having everything up to date.

South Side Club Notes.

The Sunday afternoon lectures on 1896 models have grown so popular that the rooms are hardly large enough to hold the large crowd that is attracted. Last Sunday H. A. Canfield delivered one of the most exhaustive lectures on this subject of the entire series, and to-day R. L. Hill will take up the debate from a Crawford point of view. An 1896 model will as usual be exhibited, and after the lecture Mr. Hill will tell his famous story entitled "A Pewter Spoon." The lecture will start promptly at 2:30 p. m.

Over thirty members attended last Tuesday's regular monthly meeting. New by-laws governing the House Committee were adopted, and five new members were admitted, as follows: Ralph Orthwein, Duey Hickey, J. P. O'Bear, J. C. Converse and Chas. Ganser. It was decided to leave the use of the pool table free to all members for the present. The club pool tournament then came up for discussion, and it will be started promptly at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Feb. 11. Twenty-two entries were in by Wednesday last and entries closed last night with eight more added. President Butler will frame the handicaps and arrange the schedule, both of which will be announced on Tuesday night, when every member is urged to be on hand. C. C. Hildebrand generously donated a pair of tires for the first prize. A gold club button will be the second prize, and the winners of third and fourth prizes will be allowed to select their own prizes at a fixed valuation.

A progressive euchre party was the attraction on Wednesday evening, which was attended by thirty members and their lady friends. Play began at 8:30 sharp and at 11 p. m. refreshments were served. Miss Bierbaum won the first ladies' prize, Mrs. W. M. Butler the second and Miss Reingruber captured the booby. On the gentleman's side President Butler won the first prize, A. A. Meyer the second and F. W. Braun contented himself with the booby. Another entertainment will be arranged to take place shortly after the cycle show.

Members are requested to introduce their cycling friends to to-day's lecture and on the nights of the pool tournament, which opens Tuesday and continues each Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday night (cycle show week excepted) till finished.

Century Club Notes.

Last Monday's century meeting was well attended and a great deal of business was transacted. President Sibley has arranged a club smoker for to-morrow (Monday) night for which some fine talent has been secured and all members are urged to be on hand promptly at 8 p. m. sharp.

At the last meeting a committee was appointed to get up a design for run mileage medals for the ensuing season which will be adopted next week.

An important special meeting has been called for Wednesday to reconsider the action taken on applications for membership. It seems an unintentional mistake was made which the club members are anxious to rectify.

George Easton has not missed a days' riding so far this year and bids fair to surpass his enormous mileage of last year. Captain Rodgers is hot on his trail.

THE GOOD WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

Notable Meeting at Fayette of This Remarkable Body.

A QUESTION OF FINANCES.

The Convention Made Joyful by Remarks From Dr. Jesse of the State University.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

FAYETTE, Mo., Feb. 8.—To-day's session of the Y. M. C. A. began with the usual song and prayer service. Reports of the section conferences of the preceding day were given, and G. H. Sinclair of Dayton, O., conducted the discussion of the convention on the association's opportunity to win men through educational facilities. The discussion was replete with interesting facts and figures. Many questions were asked by members of the convention, thus making it one of the most practical discussions of the session.

Dr. R. H. Jesse, President of the State University, was introduced to the convention, and put the convention in a happy mood by his pleasing remarks on education and the barriers between the churches. He said he could not swallow all that any church said, but when he came to the Y. M. C. A. he could swallow everything that is set forth. The instructions to the State Committee for the year 1896 were given the committee on State Executive Committee's report, which made a partial report, and the convention proceeded to one of the most interesting and exciting features of the annual meeting—that of making pledges to the State work. A. M. Wight presided in his usual happy manner, while McPhers was invincible and kept the people in the best of humor throughout. A number of speeches were made concerning the importance of the State Committee's work of supervision. Pledges from associations and individuals were taken to the amount of $2,375. It will require $1,600 more to carry on the work during this year as recommended by the committee. In the afternoon Cecil Gates of New York City read a practical paper on "The Practical Solution of the Financial Problem." The paper was a strong one, full of practical suggestions, and urged the making of financial obligations the basis for work, the success of finances, said he, lies along the lines of systematic planning, and the rapid execution of these plans at the right time to do the right thing is right now and the intelligent presentation of the work on the part of the solicitors is necessary. The residue spent will last well and could well be applied to finances.

One of the most delightful features of the whole convention has been the half-hour talks on "Essentials in the Christian Worker," by S. D. Gordon, State Secretary, the last of which was given this afternoon, followed by a question bureau conducted by G. H. Sinclair of Dayton, O.

The unfinished business of the convention was taken up and invitations were given by Warrensburg, Slater, Joplin and Missouri Valley College of Marshall to hold the next convention in their towns. By motion these invitations were referred to the State Executive Committee. Partial reports from the various committees were given. Full reports are to come later.

The afternoon session adjourned to inspect in a body the new Science Hall of Central College. To-night addresses were given by Hon. Selden P. Spencer of St. Louis on the work among college students during the coming year, and Dr. Black of Marshall on "Qualities for Winning in Aggressive Christian Science," followed by a lecture by John G. Woolley on "Christian Citizenship Under the Auspices of the Baptist Young People's Union of This City." To-morrow the pulpits of all the churches will be filled by Y. M. C. A. men and the convention will close to-morrow night at 9 o'clock.

One of the features that marks this convention over previous ones is the large crowds present at each service, the auditorium of Centenary Chapel being filled throughout the day sessions.

CANDIDATE FOR AUDITOR.

Penitentiary Warden Pace Aspires to Succeed Mr. Seibert.

Col. James L. Pace, Warden of the Missouri Penitentiary, is in the city on official business. He came down from the capital last night and is stopping at the Laclede. He will return to Jefferson City this evening or to-morrow morning.

Col. Pace no longer denies the soft impeachment that he is a candidate for the position now held by State Auditor Seibert. In fact he has thrown reserve to the wind and is now hustling, as few men knew how to hustle, for the nomination.

There are few as popular men in Missouri as Col. Pace, and no Democrat who has proven a better capacity for effective political organization. His career in Southwest Missouri has been remarkably successful and during the campaign of '92 he impressed his genius upon the other sections of the State.

His friends claim that his wardenship of the penitentiary shows him to have the correct idea of the conduct of public affairs and they confidently rely on him to win the nomination for Auditor with ease, no matter who his competitors may be.

BELLEVILLE NEWS.

The quarterly meeting of the St. Clair County Teachers' Institute was held at the Central School building Saturday. L. E. Arney read a paper on "Grammar, as Outlined in the Course of Study," R. J. Josenhano one on "The Geographical Limit to the Teachers's Certificate," H. G. Hertel one on "The Ethical Value of History." The lecture of the day was delivered by Mr. James Kirk of Carbondale, Ill., on "Reading." Officers were elected as follows: J. D. McDonogh of East St. Louis, President; Fred Moeser of Freeburg, First Vice-President; Miss Matilda Heinz of Belleville, Second Vice-President; Miss Belle Hausen of Mascoutah, Secretary; R. J. Josenhano of Belleville, Treasurer. The next meeting will be held at Lebanon, on the second Saturday of May. The County Superintendent was authorized to select a day suited to the climate for the observance of Arbor Day. A committee, composed of Messrs. Busiek, Hanson, Merke, Hertel and Ketchum, was appointed to inquire into the feasibility of holding a five weeks' summer school in this city.

The will of Lavina Holcomb of Mascoutah was admitted to probate in the County Court Saturday. Her estate, valued at $2,400, is to be divided beween her four children.

Garfield Lodge, Knights of Pythias, will celebrate the thirty-ninth anniversary of the establishment of the order Wednesday evening, Feb. 19, at Castle Hall, when an interesting programme will be rendered.

The Liederkranz Society will give a grand concert on Easter Monday, for which rehearsals have already begun.

A Committee of Arrangements has been appointed to prepare for the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the establishment of the Harugri order.

Rev. Lange of St. Louis will deliver a lecture at the Lutheran School Hall on April 23 under the auspices of the Young Men's Society of the Lutheran Church.

It is announced that Miss Silby E. Lill of Mascoutah, who was the opponent of Miss Maude Mangelin of Belleville in the first literary contest between the Lyceum and the Social Socratic Society, and who was expected to sustain the same position in the second one, will not do so, on the ground that preparation necessitates too great neglect of her school duties. It is understood that her place will be taken by Miss Edna Grillim.

At the meeting of the School Officers' Association, which was in session at the Court House all day Saturday, the following topics were discussed: "Co-operation of Directors, Teachers, Parents and Scholars," "Business Methods of Directors," "Cost of the Schools of the County," and "Libraries in the Schools."

The United States Civil Service Commission has ordered that an examination be held by the local board of this city on Saturday, Feb. 29, for the grades of clerk and carrier in the mail service. For application blanks and full information application should be made to Deputy Postmaster Wm. Schmidt.

Several glass blowers from Muncie, Ind., have a plan to establish a glass works in this city on a profit-sharing basis. They have been enlisting the interest of local capitalists in the project.

A surprise party was tendered Jerome V. Boul at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur W. Boul, in honor of his twenty-first birthday.

Mr. Fred Keicher of St. Louis is visiting relatives here.

The Tourist Club will be entertained at its next meeting by Misses Clara and May Halbert.

A bus line has been established from the Public Square to the Belleville & Southern depot.

Marriage licenses were issued to Victor Rasp and Mary Amann, both of Shiloh; August Niebuhr, East St. Louis, and Emma Ohlendorf, Caseyville; John Uts and Mary Klein, both of Lenzburg.

The bills against Duffy Green, David Sisler and Wm. Jones of East St. Louis charged with committing an assault with a deadly weapon, were ignored by the Grand Jury and the men were accordingly released.

Mr. John A. Morgan, who for ten years has been Superintendent of the Block & Hartmann Smelting Works at Swansea, has resigned his position and will live the rest of his days on his accumulated earnings. He is known as the Pooh-Bah of Swansea, holding the positions of Mayor, Postmaster and Justice of the Peace.

An election for international officers was held Saturday by the local Cigarmakers' Union under the Australian system. The polls were open from 2 to 8 p. m., and the judges were Charles Miller, Fred Mueller and Wm. O'Keefe.

Mrs. John Seibert of Ashley, Ill., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Vogt.

The Clerks' Association gave an enjoyable commers at their rooms in the Rentchler Building last night.

The following will serve as petit jurors during the seventh week of the present term of court: J. W. Dickson, George A. Harvey and Andrew Schopp, Belleville; Charles Shinder, Wm. Ahlers, Lenzburg; Frank Anderson, Philip Leib, Stookey; Edw Hoering, Charles Burns, George Heilsheim, Freeburg; George L. Dickhout, Engelmann; Harrison Dorsey, Stites; William Gray, Marissa; John Henckel, Evan P. Edwards, Daniel De Lormes, Charles Pfeffner, James Doyle, Caseyville; Jacob Eckert, Cyrus Bailey, Fred L. Baltz, Millstadt; Julius Huff, Edward Joseph, August Gilbert, New Athens.

Charles H. Jones of Decatur County, [illegible], will preach at the Latter Day Saints Church on Weber avenue Sunday at 7 p. m. His subject will be "The Second Coming of [illegible]."

THE SUNDAY "WANT" DIRECTORY. POST-DISPATCH

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PEARL BRYAN PLOT IS DEEP.

Decoy Letter to Her Parents Planned Several Weeks Ago.

HEAD NOT YET FOUND.

Jackson Identified as a Buyer of Cocaine and Walling as the Bearer of a Strange Package.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 8.—The mystery of the death of Pearl Bryan, whose headless body was found a week ago to-day near Fort Thomas, Ky., has again yielded up important facts beneath the fierce scrutiny of the officials. The latest discovery gives fresh color to the theory that she was drugged to death either by Scott Jackson or Alonzo Walling, and then decapitated.

Druggist Ulen on West Sixth street has notified the police that on Wednesday before the murder Jackson called at his place and asked for a drachm of cocaine. The druggist had not so large a quantity on hand, but told Jackson that if he would call later he could supply him. Jackson said he wanted it for a patient. He did return later, but not having enough money to pay for a drachm, took a less quantity.

Ulen fully identified the prisoner as the man who bought cocaine. Jackson himself admits the purchase, but says he gave it to Walling. This is in harmony with his story to Secretary Tibbetts of the Y. M. C. A., that Walling was to be the active party in producing a criminal operation.

Jackson persistently says he did not see Pearl after Wednesday, although the saloon-keeper, Wallingford, says Jackson and a woman corresponding in appearance to the description of Pearl Bryan were at his saloon together on Friday night.

Walling finds it difficult to tell clearly where he spent Thursday night. He spoke with regret last night of his inability to remember how he spent Thursday night, though he could tell clearly about where he was on both Wednesday and Friday nights. Later he said it had come to him through dreams. He went on to tell of having written a letter at the Dennison House and of playing pool at the Atlantic Garden and going to a saloon about 11:30, but he could not tell anything further. The landlady where he roomed accounts for him up to about 10:30, when he went up to his room, but she cannot tell whether he remained in the house after that time or not.

There is no trace yet found of a stopping place for Pearl Bryan after she left the Indiana House on Wednesday. Somebody must know beside the murderers, but so far no one has volunteered to give the information to the police.

Death by cocaine, it is said, is more difficult to trace than by any other drug, and hence the continued mystery in the case.

Both the prisoners having now been provided with counsel, the probability of further statements is lessened.

Walling to-day repeated his statements about Jackson securing the cocaine and the cab, and these points are confirmed by the druggist and others.

Since Jackson confessed yesterday to the clergy, he has become very zealous in his devotions. He is reading the Bible to-day and wrote his mother at Greencastle, Ind., a letter which was intended to cheer her up.

The officers ascertained that this letter agreed with the confession made last night, in which he said he advised Wood to send Pearl Bryan here and then secured Walling for the operation.

In addition to the large number of friends of the different families that arived from Greencastle, Ind., yesterday, there are others to-day. Mrs. Stanley, a sister of Pearl Bryan, arrived, and after viewing the body identified it in many respects, although no further identification was needed.

Mrs. Stanley insisted on the remains being delivered to the undertaker who was with her. The officers refused to give the body to the family until next Monday. Meantime, the search will be kept up for the head and if it is not found by Monday, then an inquest will be held and the body turned over to the family.

The officers are continuing their search for the head to-day, in the sewers, at the Dayton sandbar and elsewhere, and have a large number of workingmen employed.

The officers to-day secured the original copy of a letter from Jackson to William Woods, in which Jackson outlined a letter for Wood to write to Mrs. Bryan and to sign the name of Pearl. This letter was to be sent to a trusted friend at Lafayette named Smith, who was to put it in the post-office at that place. This would leave the Bryan family under the impression that Pearl had gone to Lafayette and her whereabouts afterwards could not be traced. The letter showed that the plot had been contemplated for weeks and that Wood was communicating with Jackson.

Fred W. Maxwell of Dayton, Ky., on last Monday saw a man get off the street car with a package and proceed toward the Dayton sandbar. To-day Maxwell visited the city prison and identified Walling among other prisoners as the man who had taken the package to the sandbar.

James Higgins has been taking great interest in this mystery and an inquest of lunacy was held on him to-day and he was sent to Longview Asylum by the Probate Judge.

To-night there is practically no question about the criminals, for, in spite of the assertions of Jackson and Walling, each placing the crime at the other's door, there is unimpeachable evidence that both are guilty. While the prisoners, under the advice and protection of legal counsel, have not been subjected to such searching examinations as on yesterday and the day before, yet they have not been able to repress their nervous desire to be saying something about the case as opportunity offers. Walling, for instance, when suddenly asked by a visiting reporter: "Did Pearl have any clothes on when she died?" quickly answered, "Oh, yes, she had on two suits of clothes; that is, two dresses, the under dress in which she was found and a brown cloth dress. The latter became so saturated with blood that it was too heavy and I took it off."

Here he stopped short, and, apparently confused by what he said, could not be induced to say a word more on the subject.

Walling had stated since his arrest that Jackson, on Wednesday night last, had written a letter to Wood and addressed it to South Bend. Mayor Caldwell wired the postmaster at that place to forward to him any letter mailed there addressed to Wood. To-day the letter came. Calling in the attorney of Jackson the latter gave his consent to have the letter opened. It was dated Feb. 5, and was written on the letter head of the Palace Hotel, while the envelope bore the address of Heln's restaurant. The mailing stamp showed 6:30 p. m., about three hours before Jackson was arrested. The letter shows cunning, as if written with a fear that it might fall into other hands. The writing plainly shows that after writing the word "she" in the first sentence he had changed the word to "that" and had by caret put in the word "he" after it. This was done to hide the fact that "Bert" was none other than Pearl Bryan. After that the word was written "he" in every case. Following is the important letter:

"B-J-6-96.

"Hello Bill—Write a letter home signed by Bert's name telling the folks that he is somewhere and going to Chicago or some other place—has a position, etc.—and that they will advise later about it. Say tired of living at home or anything you want. You know about the way she writes. Send it to some one you can trust. Now go South as at Lafayette. Tell the folks that [illegible] at 11, but at Lafayette all the time and traveling about the country. Get letter off without a second's delay and burn this at once. Stick by your old chum, Bill, and I will help you out the same way or some other way some time. Am glad you are having a good time. D.

"Be careful what you write to me."

In the phrase "at Lafayette all the time" the words "all the time" had been erased. Jackson was asked if he had written the latter. He replied that he had, and that the signature D was for his nickname, "Dusty." He also said "Bert" was the name by which he and Wood knew Pearl Bryan. Asked why he wrote the letter, he said: "Walling told me to write it. He said that something had to be done and I did it."

"Did he dictate it?"

"Oh, no, I wrote it Wednesday evening after supper."

He said Wood had written him two postal cards that were awful, and therefore he warned him to be careful what he wrote.

Walling denied that he had asked Jackson to write this letter and said that Jackson had told him on the street Wednesday afternoon that he was going to suggest to Wood to write such a letter.

Several new clews have been found today and are in process of investigation. One is a blood-clotted laprobe in a cab which has already been suspected to be the cab used by the murderers in bringing home the girl's head. Another is the identification of the prisoners as the men who were ferried across the river from Dayton, Ky., early Saturday morning. The story is that one of the men kept his hands in his overcoat pockets all the time, attracting attention thereby.

Late in the afternoon Jackson and Walling were taken to Epply's undertaking establishment in Cincinnati, and were brought before the headless body of their victim, which had been brought over from Newport. The prisoners looked upon what remained of the girl whose life they had taken less than a week ago and saw the shocking sight of a headless body, the miserable work of their own hands. But no sign of remorse, nor even of any sort of emotion was visible in their faces.

To add to the unparalleled ordeal Mrs. Stanley, the sister of the dead girl, went to her murderers and begged them, with a woman's tears coursing down her cheeks, to tell her where she might find her sister's head. But nothing moved them, and heartbroken, she was led away, while the men were taken to the County Jail, where they will be kept until the day of their examination, or until it is decided that they shall go to Kentucky for trial.

The body of Pearl Bryan was given up to her relatives, and the sorrowing company started with it to-night for Greencastle to give it peaceful burial in the home cemetery.

While Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, the accused murderers of Pearl Bryan, are in jail, the detectives are hearing voluntary reports from citizens. A long written statement made by Walling to the colored turnkey of the station house, was presented to-night. It is a repetition of Walling's former accusation of Jackson.

Meantime the Grand-jury is in session in Newport, Ky. It will no doubt indict both Jackson and Walling. Neither will go to Kentucky without a requisition. The evidence does not show whether the murder was in Ohio or Kentucky, whether the girl was murdered in Ohio and carried into Kentucky, or taken alive from Ohio and murdered in Kentucky. Until that question is solved it will be difficult to bring them to trial. At present they are liable to indictment in both States.

TO ONE CENT.

Price of the Week-Day Morning Edition of the New York World.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The World will announce to-morrow morning that the price of its week-day morning edition will hereafter in the Greater New York district be one cent instead of two cents. The price throughout the country will remain the same as at the present.

FOR SELLING CANDY.

Predicament of a Missourian Who Broke the Sunday Law.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SEDALIA, Mo., Feb. 8.—Ira Follen, who was convicted last fall at Lamonte and fined $20 for selling a pound of candy on Sunday, and who made application to the Circuit Court for release under a writ of habeas corpus, was to-day denied the writ, and was sent to the Lamonte village calaboose for twenty days. This case attracted more than local interest on account of the smallness of the offense and because Follen was not charged under the State liquor law.

IS THIS SCHLATTER?

The Healer or His Double at Work in a Chain Gang.

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal., Feb. 8.—A man who has every appearance of being Schlatter, the healer, who created such a sensation in Colorado, is believed to be working in the chain-gang in this city. He was sent from Red Lands as a vagrant last night and placed in prison. He has a Teutonic expression, wears long hair and beard and is the exact image of the pictures of Schlatter. He will talk to no one except when urged and says he is doing penance for his sins. He lost his white mule on the desert near Yuma. When asked whither he would go from here he said toward the West or toward the South, whichever way he was called.

RELIGIOUS UPHEAVAL.

An Oklahoma Hamlet Is Having a Sensational Revival.

PERRY, O. T., Feb. 8.—At Tonkawa, small town a few miles north of here, Free Methodists are holding a revival, and the whole town is being turned over by religion.

The meeting goes on every day and night. People faint in their enthusiasm and a man and woman have died while shouting. From miles around the inhabitants flock to the meeting. Men who never before attended church have joined and begun preaching.

CAMPOS ON THE CUBANS.

Recognition of Belligerency an Assault on International Morality.

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—A morning paper prints this dispatch:

MADRID, Feb. 8.—I firmly believe that the recognition of the belligerency of the Cubans is an assault upon international morality after the policy of destruction followed by the Cubans, and when they have neither a geographical point where we may meet them, nor one that they have preserved when we have attacked them, and when they have not made a stand against columns much inferior in numbers, such as those that pursued them, and when having been in positions almost impregnable they have always abandoned them to us. This is my opinion because I am a man of calm judgment, such as my country produced when it acted justly with the States of the Union in the war of secession.

(Signed)

ARSENIO MARTINEZ DE CAMPOS.

OCEANIC DISABLED.

Signaled the New York That Her Machinery Was Broken.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The steamship New York, which arrived in port to-day, reports that on Friday forenoon she sighted the British steamship Oceanic bound from Sunderland to Hampton Roads and Baltimore. The Oceanic signaled that she had broken her machinery and wished to be reported to Lloyds.

NOT FRIENDLY TO SILVER.

Chancellor Hohenlohe Declares the Policy of Germany.

CONFERENCE NOT FAVORED,

And the Government Will Not Take the Lead in Calling a Meeting to Discuss the Question.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—The pressure brought to bear upon the Government by the German bimetallists has resulted in squeezing from the Ministers a statement on the subject.

The Imperial Chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, in the Reichstag to-day made the following declaration of policy in this connection: "We have gone exhaustively into the question of raising and strengthening the value of silver with the Federal Governments, being guided by the conviction that the fluctuation and heavy fall in the price of silver entailed economic prejudice in Germany in spite of the fact that her monetary system rested securely on the gold standard.

"As the Secretary of the Treasury stated on Feb. 14, 1895, the first point to be considered is the serious injury to German silver mining. The production of German silver amounts to about 9 per cent of the total output of the world. A fall in price is not of such moment in the immensely larger production of foreign ores. But to Germany it implies such a decrease in value as to endanger home silver mining.

"Another point is its influence upon German exports to silver countries. There is no doubt that trade with them is made much more difficult by fluctuations and the fall in silver, although lately the fluctuations have been comparatively small and those interested have been able to find means of security against losses. But German export trade to silver countries has suffered from the conditions of exchange.

"I do not underestimate the importance of the effects produced by this cause. But they must not be placed too high. Our exports to silver countries amount only to three-quarters per cent of our total exports and in spite of the setback during the months when silver fell, they, on the whole, have made favorable progress. The official statistics prove that the depreciated currency of silver countries contributes to facilitate competition with the exports of those countries until the moment when a compensating influence rises and home prices and wages establish themselves, the final result being that the silver coins become degraded to the level of paper money. This depreciation, however, does not endanger our currency, because our trade is abundantly supported by gold and the imperial bank notes adequately covered by the gold reserve and the silver money does not exceed the demand which, even in times of crisis, is not likely to diminish.

"On the other hand, the danger from counterfeit coinage has been increased by the fall in silver; although there was only one case in 1893, yet, a fall in the price of silver will always serve as an inducement to counterfeiting. Therefore, although a rise in the price of silver is highly desirable from economic and mint standpoints, yet no doubt the goal can only be attained by an understanding with the countries interested in international commerce, of which there is no present prospect.

"The bimetallists recognize in the reopening of the Indian mints a condition precedent to unlimited coinage and I concur as I believe that otherwise all efforts to raise the price are vain. The opening of the Indian mints is not expected within measurable time, as I have learned from preliminary negotiations with the British Government.

"A monetary conference would not bring the question nearer to a practical solution and therefore it appears to be undesirable that Germany should take the lead in summoning a conference. The Federal Governments, acting upon their conviction, have decided not to take further steps in pursuance of the resolution of the Reichstag of Feb. 16, 1895. If, however, definite and acceptable proposals, promising success, were made on behalf of another State, I should duly consider the question of German representation at a conference."

During the Agrarian discussion in the Diet on Wednesday last, Count Von Hohenbroech declared that forty-nine out of fifty cases of trichinosis in pork discovered in Germany were imported from America, and he called for a more stringent examination of American pork.

The Colonial Office is now considering the new immigration bill, which provides favors and inducements to be offered to German emigrants willing to go to the German colonies where military service may be performed. The court fetes were marred this year by royalties. A brilliant programme had been arranged, but the demise of Prince Alexander of Prussia and the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg as well as that of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, compelled their cancelling. In addition, the death of the Grand Duke of Mecklenberg is expected, at Cannes, daily.

Emperor William has been much grieved at the death of Mr. Theodore Runyon, Ambassador of the United States to Germany, which, his Majesty said, robbed the court for the time being, of one of the most beautiful ladies in attendance, Mrs. Haskins, Mr. Runyon's daughter.

There have been many changes in the posts at court during the past week, with the view of getting rid of all of those who have been in any way involved in the Von Kotze scandal, which will lead to the retirement of Princes Frederick of Hohenzollern and Albert of Saxe-Altenberg to their estates.

The Emperor is attending daily the fencing lessons which are being given to his two eldest sons by Colonel Dresky, the former instructor of His Majesty, and he frequently takes part in fencing bouts himself. Indeed, the Emperor has vised a fencing mask which is now being used and which it is claimed precludes accidents.

On Monday next quite a large number of strikes will be inaugurated in different parts of Germany, the most important being that of the Home Work Seamstresses in Berlin, Hamburg, Stettin and Breslau, affecting altogether about 65,000 persons. The carpenters, bricklayers, etc., are also declaring a strike and other trades, it is announced, will do likewise. The building trades strike, it is said, is in anticipation of the demand for labor which will be caused by work upon the Berlin exposition.

The Bundesrath will give a grand banquet on February 20, in order to commemorate the twenty-fifth anniversary of the convening.

Hermann Friedmann, director of the Rhenish-Westphalian Bank, has been arrested on the charge of forgery.

The revision of the extradition treaty between Germany and the United States is again at a standstill owing to new demands regarding political and military fugitives.

A young American, Miss Edith Bagg, made her debut at a solo vocal concert here on Wednesday last. Her voice was highly praised for its power, sweetness and training.

Manager Mildenberg of the New York and Eastern Telegraph and Telephone Co. is here, studying the Berlin system.

IT CALLED FOR A MAN OF NERVE.

Thrilling Adventure at the New York Weather Bureau.

IN THURSDAY'S WILD STORM.

A Daring Employe Climbed to the Top of a Ninety-Foot Tower to Fix the Anemometer.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—There was a thrilling adventure at the office of the weather bureau during the hurricane Thursday. It became necessary to change the anemometer, and as the storm was the biggest ever known it was necessary to preserve its records, so the change had to be made at once. Even in clear weather it takes a man of nerve to work about the machine, which stands on top of a hollow house on top of an iron skeleton tower that rises ninety feet from the roof of the building. It is reached by a winding stairs leading to the box at the top and then by a ladder on the outside of the house. The whirligig instrument is on the south side of the house. On the north side there is a descent of 350 feet to the sidewalk. Every time a fierce gust came the structure shivered. Sergeant Dunn wanted a man to climb up there.

He said: I won't order any one to go up, but I want a volunteer to do the work. I can find a man outside if necessary."

"I will do it, Mr. Dunn," said Francis Long, one of the employes. Long is one of the five survivors of the Greely expedition and is a hardy, weatherbeaten man of 38. Buttoning his coat and setting his cap firmly on his head he started up the stairs. Before he had got a quarter of the way up a squall struck him and almost tore him from his hold. Crouching down he clung to the rail and hurried on.

Presently he disappeared from the view of the watchers to appear again on the ladder on the south side of the box. To slip or lose his hold there meant death. For a moment he seemed to be unable to proceed. The pressure of the wind flattened him against the ladder and once as he took a step forward he seemed to be torn loose and half blown off, but he hung on and getting his arm over the iron rung clung on. At length he was at the top of the ladder where he could lean forward and work at the machine.

It was then about 2 o'clock and the wind was blowing seventy miles an hour. At first he could make no headway. Every moment the wind threatened to blow him from his perch. The skeleton structure shivered in the wind. The squalls made a whip of the rain to lash him across the face. He was drenched and beaten until he could hardly draw his breath. To look up was to be blinded by the rain, to look down was to see all below rocking until he turned sick. He set his teeth and went to work. But if it was hard work before it was doubly so to work and hold on. At times he seemed to be giving up, then he seemed to give all his attention to the repairing. After half an hour he was seen to start down the ladder.

"He has given it up," said one of the watchers. But he hadn't. He came down for a rope. Slipping it in his pocket he returned and tied himself to the ladder and for an hour or more worked there until the new instrument was in place. When it was over he came down with his hands drawn and blue with the cold and his eyes bloodshot from the wind, and he was soaked like a rag, but said he felt none the worse.

"Once or twice," said he, "it was hard. There were some squalls there that pulled at me until I thought my arms were coming off and the tower rocked like a boat, but I soon got used to it."

Sergt. Dunn sent Long home as soon as he came down. The Sergeant says he will recommend him for promotion for nerve and daring.

Public Library Board.

The Directors of the Free Public Library met yesterday afternoon, President O. L. Whitelaw in the chair and Miss Halsted, Messrs. Dimmock, Knapp, Lee and Meysenburg and Dr. O'Reilly were present.

A detailed report of the action of the special committee on building site was made and accepted. The board was unanimous in its approval of the committee's work.

The Librarian's report showed an increase in circulation over last month and over the same month of last year. The total issue of books was 50,985. A corresponding increase was shown in the reading room.

The financial report showed receipts in fines amounting to $311.10.

Thirty-four thousand, seven hundred and four persons were registered for cards up to Feb. 1. Double the number of cards were given out that were issued in December.

George Gould on the Situation.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—George Gould said to-day in an interview about the business situation: "I consider the general business situation very much improved by recent developments. As to the railroads, they are now doing a good business, with every prospect of its being continued. In the Southwest the situation is not as bad from my information as the press reports would seem to indicate. At any rate we find our earnings are improving and rates fairly well maintained. As to the stock market I have nothing particular to say. I have not traded in stocks for at least three years and consequently I do not keep much track of the stock market situation."

Bristol Bridge Accident.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 8.—Up to noon to-day no more bodies had been found at the scene of the Bristol bridge accident, and the record now stands six dead, three missing. Those unaccounted for are Chas. Costello of Hartford, James McCarthy of New Britain and James Mack of New Britain.

Appointed Bank Receiver.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed David Armstrong of Jackson, O., as receiver of the Farmers' National Bank of Portsmouth, O.

TILL DEATH DID THEM PART.

Harry Howard Remained True Though He Loved in Vain.

FIFTY YEARS' DEVOTION.

Miss Henrietta Mosher Rejected Him, But His Affection for Her Was Unchanged.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Harry Howard, so long the pride of the volunteer firemen, bequeathed everything he had to Henrietta Mosher, whom he had loved for fifty years. He made his will eleven years ago, and now it remains to attest a devotion that could not die. He would have married this woman, but she, unable to forgive a youthful folly of which she learned, would not take him as a husband, so, loving her to the last, he died single.

It was just fifty years ago when Howard, a handsome fellow of 24, already rich in experience as a saver of human life, fell in love with Henrietta, a teacher in the public schools and a member of one of the nicest families that clustered around the old Stanton Street Church. She was tall, good-looking and very devout, and she looked with favor on the suit of the handsome fireman. But there came a blight upon their romance. She learned something that she could not forgive. From that moment she refused to consider longer the question of becoming his wife, and though he pleaded, the woman's conscience raised an irreparable barrier between them. In spite of everything he remained her friend for life, and never ceased attesting his friendship, hoping she would at last relent and marry him. He sent her valuable presents, which she returned. At one time he begged her to take all his property and let him be her pensioner. But she would not listen to it. Then, one day, noticing that her sister, a teacher in the schools, was owner of a home at No. 420 East Fifty-first street, in which both sisters live, he said he did not propose to let Matilda have a better house than Henrietta, so he bought the adjoining dwelling at a cost of $10,000 and wanted to transfer the deed to his sweetheart, but she refused to accept it. So the house has been leased ever since. He did succeed, his friends say, in getting one of his parcel of lots in Brooklyn made over to her.

In 1884 Howard went to his old friend, Hyman Harris, and said to him: "Hyman, I am going to draw my will and leave everything to Henrietta. I want you to take charge of it and send it to her." So the will was executed and Mr. Harris sent his son to deliver it to the woman who was to be the chief beneficiary, but she sent it away, refusing to receive it. This was repeated again and again before she accepted it, and it is still believed to be in her possession, but she refuses to say anything about it, and Mr. Howard's associates say that they would not be surprised if she would not file it for probate.

"Harry Howard's love for his sweetheart was as strong the day he died as it was half a century ago," said an old friend to-day. "He was a powerful man, considering his obscure birth and bringing up. He never smoked or drank a glass of liquor. He never forgot a friend or tried to shirk a debt. Every New Year's he would send some little present to Miss Mosher, a couple of pairs of gloves or something of that sort. She would not accept them as a present, but would put them on the table at a church fair or something of the sort and then buy them back and use them."

In an indirect way he was able to do something for Miss Mosher. He helped the whole family before the Board of Education, where he had influence, securing a $2,000 position for her brother Henry, now dead. But beyond this and the little annual remembrances, he could do nothing for Miss Mosher personally.

TWO MEN OF MAINE.

Sons of the Pine Tree State in High Places at Washington.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Maine is the greatest State in the Union just now. Her sons preside at each end of the Capitol. Mr. Frye's selection as President pro tem of the Senate gives for the first time since the Twenty-second Congress a presiding officer at each end of the Capitol at the same time from the same State.

The first time this occurred was in the Seventh Congress when, Jesse Franklin and Nathaniel Macon of North Carolina were respectively President pro tem and Speaker. In the Thirteenth Congress, in the second session, South Carolina filled the two chairs in the persons of John Gaillard and Langdon Cheenes. Mr. Clay was Speaker during the first session, but resigned to go as Peace Commissioner to Ghent in 1814, so Cheenes came in in the second session.

In the Twenty-second Congress Virginia filled the chair, Littleton W. Tazewell being President pro tem and Adrew Stevenson Speaker.

MONSTER CHURCH CHOIR.

Preparations for the Coming Visit of Cardinal Satolli.

The musical programme to be rendered at the Cathedral during the reception that will be tendered to Cardinal Satolli on his visit to St. Louis will be one of the most elaborate ever given in the city. Prof. A. C. Eimer, organist at St. Vincent's Church, will have the music in charge and already is he making arrangements for the important event. He is now organizing a monster chorus, composed of the best vocalists in the city. This will be supported by the Symphony Orchestra. The loft in the Cathedral is being reconstructed for the occasion under the supervision of Prof. Eimer and it will be enlarged so as to accommodate the large vocal forces.

Dutch Paintings at Private View.

The Exhibition Committee of the Museum of Fine Arts announce a private view of a collection of oil paintings and water colors of the modern Dutch school on Monday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock.

THE FIGHTERS AND THE FISTS IN THE FIVE GREAT FIGHTS ON THE TEXAS BORDER.

STUART HAS HIS TROUBLES.

But the Pugilistic Promoter Is Confident All Will End Well.

INEFFECTIVE FEDERAL LAWS.

Review of the Past Week's Developments in the Pugilistic Situation at El Paso.

The pugilistic situation down at El Paso has not cleared any in the week just past. In fact, statements of the intentions of the Mexican officials have been telegraphed from apparently reputable sources in the City of Mexico, which show a decidedly hostile feeling toward the invasion of the Southern Republic by the sports. While it has never been definitely announced that Ciudad Juarez would be the scene of the contests, it seemed sure by some sort of tacit understanding that the fights would be pulled off in the bull ring at that point, and until lately this fact has never been denied. But since the national Government has awakened and taken the preliminary steps, at least it is so reported, to prevent the fights from coming off in the land of the Montezumas, the promoters of the carnival draw attention to the fact that never, and at no time, has the exact location of the battle-ground been divulged.

The protests of the anti-carnival people in the Southwest to the Governor of New Mexico, served to draw attention to the laxity of Federal laws governing cases of this character in the Territories and the Representative of New Mexico in the National Assembly has had a measure rushed through both houses, which is almost a duplicate of the one employed by the Texas Governor, when he gave the pugilistic promoters their first black eye last fall. Of course it is aimed directly at Stuart and his associates, and its purpose is to prevent them from erecting a ring across the Texas border in New Mexico. It may fail of its object, however, for the same reason that applies to Juarez; that it has never been claimed that the battles would be fought at any stated place; and that it may have never been the intention to take them to New Mexico.

With the "rurales" of the Mexican army patrolling the south bank of the Rio Grande, the Texas Rangers following every move on the Lone Star soil, and confronted with a freshly enacted Federal statute the moment the New Mexican frontier is passed, it looks like a sure thing for the island in the Rio Grande free zone. And it may be that even this last resort will prove a fallacy, for it has in the last few days been claimed, but with what degree of truth international lawyers only can determine, that the free zone is de facto under the domination of the United States authorities.

Through all this talk and rumors of prevention, Stuart is unruffled and imperturbable. "Every possible contingency has been provided for," says he, "and the fights will surely occur on the dates advertised." This opinion of Stuart is shared by a great many. Sporting men from all sections of the United States are arriving in El Paso on every train, and nowhere is it evident that the reported action of the authorities, either Federal, Texan or Mexican, has interfered with plans already decided upon and caused their abandonment. Nor is it believed that, in the face of Stewart's reiterated assurance—that his arrangements to bring off this carnival cannot possibly encounter a restraining obstruction—these telegraphed assertions that the authorities will take action will have any effect toward turning backwards the flood of tingling enthusiasts en route to El Paso.

One of the most significant things that impresses the expectant carnival tourist is that Stuart has his battle ground selected and is absolutely certain of the successful termination of his plans is his police arrangements. He has organized a police force, composed of men well known in the Southwest and detectives from some of the large cities of the country, whom he has placed under the leadership of Mr. W. B. Masterson ("Bat") of Denver. This private police system is created ostensibly to protect the visitors to El Paso. But it has not been made public that the City of El Paso felt the need of this reinforcement of vigorous blood for its Police Department, or if they have conferred upon them local police authority. But if they did, it is an expensive and generous act on the part of Mr. Stuart, for Bat Masterson and men of his selection are not cheap.

Then, too, there are first thirty force of specially selected men, operating under the direction of a man with a national reputation for quick, positive action, when action is needed, will do but little police or detective duty in the City of El Paso, but their particular duties will commence and be confined on the secret spot where Dan Stuart rules as dictator; where strength is warrant, and where the ring is pitched on the morning of next Valentine's Day.

The latest report in regard to the location of the battle ground, places it upon the plantation of a retired United States army officer, living in Mexico. This plantation is an estate of about 4,000 acres and is situated partly in Old Mexico and partly in the United States, with the exact boundary between the two republics in dispute. It is on this neutral or Free Zone strip that is in dispute that Stuart is said to base his hopes to pull off the carnival without interference. There is a color of truth in this report owing to the fact that the son of the retired soldier is a business partner of Stuart's in Dallas, and is presumably interested in a financial way in the glove contests, and it is from this source, perhaps, that Stuart first received his information as to the availability of the Texas-Mexican Free Zone as a prospective location for a successful pugilistic carnival.

The situation in the Southwest briefly summed up is this: Mexico insists that the carnival cannot be held within her borders; Texas gives it out cold that they cannot fight in the shadow of the Lone Star; and the National Government will punish with a year's imprisonment the man who fights in one of her Territories. Stuart stands pat and says the carnival will surely occur. The sporting tourist hears all the arguments, but if he has faith in Stuart he continues his flight Southwest, with his hopes like Mahomet's coffin, suspended between Heaven and earth.

MEXICAN SOLDIERS.

Three Companies in Camp Across the River From El Paso.

EL PASO, Tex., Feb. 8.—Dan Stuart held another meeting to-day with the citizens of El Paso relative to the $10,000 purse which the latter agreed to post. The money is already up, but has remained in the hands of the citizens. Stuart, who is already heavily out of pocket, met the citizens this afternoon and asked that the purse be posted with a third party. This it is understood was agreeable to the merchants, but they will declare the purse forfeited should the big fight fail through.

The ground chosen for the combat, if a definite site has been selected, is as mysterious to the people here as it is to the natives of Labrador. It will scarcely take place in New Mexico. The hostile action of Congress settled that question, and neither Dan Stuart nor the fighters themselves will antagonize the law. Texas will not get the fight for reasons quite as evident.

It may not be in Juarez, for Diaz has given his instructions to the Governor of Chihuahua, and, then, too, there are three companies of Mexican infantry just across the river. But it is generally surmised that the attempt will be made to elude the Mexican soldiers.

The outposts of the Texas Rangers are being moved closer to El Paso each day.

This is evidently Gov. Culberson's line of policy to keep a keen eye on the sports on this side of the river.

This afternoon there was a show of activity, real or assumed, noticed about the sawmill where the ring paraphernalia is stored. It is said that the ring and ropes are ready for shipment at a moment's notice.

Wild rumors of the movements of the fighters kept the people up most of last night. One of these was that the train for the battleground would leave before daybreak, but the training quarters of Fitzsimmons at Juarez were as quiet as an Indian graveyard.

PROFOUND SECRECY

Regarding the Whereabouts of the Fitzsimmons-Maher Fight.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 8.—A special to the News from El Paso says:

George Siler of the Chicago Tribune, who is to referee the Fitzsimmons-Maher fight, came in this afternoon. It is now generally known among the newspaper reporters where the big fight will occur, but they have been put on their honor to keep the matter quiet until the morning of the 14th. There are forty-two reporters of the big dailies here now. Bat Masterson of Denver has taken charge of Dan Stuart's detective force, who are to prevent interference at the amphitheater on the days of the fights.

At the Quiver Club.

C. C. Maffitt, Wayman C. McCreery, J. Griff Prather and Robert Aull left Friday night to spend several days hunting and fishing at the Quiver River Club, above St. Charles.

PRESIDENT HENRY POWERS.

The New Southern League Executive Is an Able Base Ball Man.

Henry Powers, the new President of the Southern League, is the sole owner of the New Orleans Club. The League starts out with a salary limit of $1,000 per month, and each club must put up a guarantee of $500 by March 1. The new President is a shrewd and intelligent base ball man. He has figured in base ball for the past ten years,

HENRY POWERS.
(President of the Southern League.)

and in his long connection with the sport not a harsh word has been said against him. In all his dealings he has proven upright, and in many ways he has shown to President Nick Young of the National League that he was capable of holding his own with any of the big League managers. Time and again unpleasantness has been caused by the big League managers ignoring the Southern League, and Mr. Powers was called upon several times to point out to President Young the injustice of his rulings.

College Base Ball.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 8.—The annual meeting of the American College Base Ball Association, composed of Dartmouth, Williams and Amherst, was held here to-day. The following officers were chosen: President, R. R. Rollins, Amherst; Vice President, R. W. Root, Williams; Second Vice President, B. W. Couch, Dartmouth; Secretary and Treasurer, R. H. James, Dartmouth. J. J. Brady of Hartford was again chosen umpire.

Johnson County (Mo.) Populists.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WARRENSBURG, Mo., Feb. 8.—The County Committee of the Populist party of Johnson County met in this city to-day. The main purpose of the party was to rally the forces which are gradually drifting back to their first love. A subscription of $10 was raised to assist the State Committee in its work. The most important business of the meeting was the appointing of a committee of three from Warrensburg Township and one from each of the other townships of the county to raise funds to secure the meeting of the Populist Convention, which will be held at Pertle Springs, Johnson County, on March 14. The committee appointed will make their reports. Other important business will also be transacted.

FIGHT MANAGERS ARE CONFIDENT.

Positive Assurance That the Pugilistic Carnival Will Occur.

STEWART WANTS SECURITY

He Has Requested the Citizens of El Paso to Produce the $10,000 Purse Which they Guaranteed.

EL PASO, Feb. 8.—The following statement, signed by Julian, Quinn, O'Rourke, Kinney, Davies and Kane, managers and backers of the various pugilists billed for the carnival, was to-day given to the press:

"After a thorough survey of the ground and information from those most vitally interested, we desire to make the following statement to the press and public:

"We are satisfied that there is no possible danger of interference in any of the glove contests booked. The arrangements are perfected and the battles will be fought to a finish and under conditions which preclude all danger of molestation from any source. The contests will take place in comfortable quarters, easy of access, and arranged so as to afford seats for all who attend.

"Disquieting reports from various sections, we are satisfied, emanate from captious and unreliable sources. Surely if we, who have everything at stake, have been satisfied there can be little room for doubt with the general public. The fights will take place and those who contemplate a journey here to witness them can come on without the remotest misgivings or fears."

Association Foot Ball.

Although the championship season of the St. Louis Association Foot Ball League will continue for three or four more weeks, the pennant race will, no doubt be decided by the two games to be played at Sportsman's Park this afternoon between the Diels and the St. Teresas, who are at present tied for first place. The first game will be called at 2 p. m. and the second at 2:30 p. m. Roger Pilford will officiate as referee.

A morning game will be played at South Side Park, commencing at 10 o'clock between the St. Bridgets and the Union Depots.

King's Lake Club Meeting.

The annual meeting of the St. Louis Game and Fish Preserve Association, better known as the King's Lake Club, will take place next Wednesday afternoon at 4 o'clock in parlor B at the Planters' Hotel. President Arthur L. Thompson and Secretary George F. Champion will make their reports. Other important business will also be transacted.

RATIGAN'S GOOD WORK.

Untiring in His Efforts to Promote Interest in Foot Ball.

John T. Ratigan, President of the St. Louis Association Foot Ball League, has been identified with local amateur athletics for years. In 1888 he was Secretary of the St. Louis Foot Ball League and in 1889 and 1890 he was Treasurer and Vice-President respectively of the same organization. When

JOHN T. RATIGAN.
(President of the Foot Ball League.)

the Sodality Foot Ball League was organized in 1892 he was elected President of that organization, and this season he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the present League. Mr. Ratigan is entitled to great credit for his work in promoting the local interest in the Association game.

Fred Ely in the City.

Fred Ely, the great shortstop, who was transferred to Pittsburg by St. Louis recently, was in the city Saturday on his way to Hot Springs. Ely is enthusiastic over the Pittsburg club's prospects for the coming season.

Another Record Lowered.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 8.—McCree of the Syracuse racing team, paced by two quads, broke the three-quarter mile, standing start, record to-day. Time, 1:12 3-5.

Cocked Hat Match.

The Victor Cocked Hat Club will bowl a match game with the Dark Horse Cocked Hat Club at Victor alleys, Eleventh and Victor streets, next Tuesday evening. The Victors invite challenges from non-league clubs.

Shamrock Hurling Club.

There will be no hurling to-day. The Shamrock Hurling Club at its meeting last evening decided to attend in a body the foot ball game at Sportsman's Park between the Diels and St. Teresa's foot ball team.

BENCH SHOW PRIZE LIST.

Liberal List of Premiums for Dogs of All Classes.

NUMEROUS COSTLY TROPHIES

Collies, St. Bernards, Pointers, English Setters and Pugs are Well Taken Care of—Entries Close March 2.

The arrangements for the bench show to be inaugurated by the St. Louis Kennel Club on March 17 in the Exposition Building are progressing in a manner most satisfactory to the committees having them in charge.

The club's list of prize offerings has just been issued and is an extensive one, there being considerably over 200 cash prizes to be distributed in various amounts to the winners in the different divisions. In addition to these cash przes, the club will also give bronze and silver medals of merit which will be of greater value to many winners than a sum of money.

Besides the liberal club prizes there have been several cups donated by friends of the different breeds for competition in their particular classes, and purses have been made up by individuals to be given the winners of certain specified breeds. These outside prizes have already swelled the club's aggregate to an appreciable degree, and there is yet to be a special list of prizes for local dogs alone.

When the full list of prizes of all sorts are added to the regular list of the club, it will probably form the most imposing display of bench show prizes, in medals, articles, cups and cash that has ever been given away by any club west of New England.

The totals of the amounts listed by the club to the different breeds vary in proportion to the number of classes in which the division is divided, but all are generous. The official list is an extremely long one, with the different divisions well classified. The following are some of the most liberal prizes to be contested for by the various breeds:

Collies (rough-coated)—The Collie Club trophy, a silver cup, value $200, for the best American-bred collie exhibited by a member of the Collie Club. The winner of the trophy will receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award.

The club's silver medal for the best collie in the show owned by a member of the Collie Club.

The club's bronze medal for the best collie owned by a member of the Collie Club residing in the United States west of Pittsburg, Pa.

The club's bronze medal for the best puppy owned by a member of the Collie Club residing in the United States west of Pittsburg, Pa.

Cash prizes aggregating over $180 are offered to other specialties of the breed.

St. Bernards—$10 for the best exhibit of four rough-coated St. Bernards entered by one exhibitor.

$10 for the best exhibit of four smooth-coated St. Bernards entered by one exhibitor.

$10 for the best St. Bernard dog in the show.

$10 for the best St. Bernard bitch in the show.

C. A. Pratt of Little Rock, Ark., offers the valuable cup won by him at Detroit for the best St. Bernard in the show, to be won twice by the same exhibitor before it becomes the property of the winner. The winner will receive a silver medal in commemoration of the award.

The St. Bernard Club of America offers four sterling silver club medals, open for competition to dogs belonging to members of the St. Bernard Club exclusively.

Over $100 in cash is also offered for other classifications of the breed.

The bird dog division should have some of the finest dogs in America for competitors for the following list of prizes and medals:

Pointers—$15 for the best exhibit of four pointers entered and owned by one exhibitor.

The Club's Silver Medal for the best dog in the show.

The Club's Silver Medal for the best bitch in the show.

St. Louis friends of the breed offer the following:

$25 for the best pointer dog in the show.

$25 for the best pointer bitch in the show.

Over $60 will be hung up for other special classes.

$25 for the best English setter dog in the show.

$25 for the best English setter bitch in the show.

Over $115 will be distributed among other classes of English setters.

Other breeds of setters besides English have cash prizes which aggregate considerably over $250 hung up for their competition besides the club's medals of merit.

In the pet dog section, the offering for pugs is a fair sample of the others:

$10 for the best exhibit of four pugs entered and owned by one exhibitor.

The Club's Silver Medal for the best dog in Open Class.

The Club's Silver Medal for the best bitch in Open Class.

The Club's Bronze Medal for the best puppy, dog or bitch.

Over $75 in cash to other specified types and classes.

The entries close March 2. All persons intending to enter their animals should communicate with Secretary Hutchison at once. Al G. Eberhard of Cincinnati, who is engaged as superintendent, will arrive in St. Louis in a few days and will at once assume charge of the preparations for what is confidently expected to be the most memorable success that has ever been recorded in kennel circles in the West.

HE CLAIMS INNOCENCE.

Accused of Embezzling $1,000 From the Fowler Bicycle Co.

AUSTIN, Tex., Feb. 8.—Richard Norton, a white man about 21 years of age, was arrested here to-day on a dispatch from J. E. Fitzpatrick, Inspector of Chicago police, of the charge of embezzling $1,000 from the Fowler Bicycle Co. in Chicago November 15 last. Norton protests his innocence, but is now in jail.

Coursing at the Fair Grounds.

The feature of the coursing meet at the Fair Grounds to-day will be a match race for $100 between R. J. Rothwell's dog Web and Frank Kane's bitch Lady Harkaway. The other contests will be between Eugene Nally's Blucher and J. J. Curran's Princess May; John Bambrick's Elsie B. and Tom Kelly's entry; John Ewart's bitch Ellenor and J. J. Curran's Mellitar Ben O'Keefe's Tipperary Boy and William McKellop's Denny the Ringer. The officials will be: Judge, Fox Kenney; slipper, Ben O'Keefe; slip steward, R. J. Rothwell, and field steward, Tom Kelly.

East St. Louis' Club.

City Clerk Jerry Kane of East St. Louis has completed his base ball team for the coming season as follows: Pitchers, Millard and Kramer; catcher, Jerry Kane; first baseman, Meek; second baseman, Stamm; short stop, Newill; third baseman, Schlemm; left field, McClellan; center field, Bader; and right field, Deppert. Schlemm, Bader, McClelland, Meek and Stamm all played with the champion Murphysboro Clarks last season. The Chester team, with Theodore Breitenstein as its star, is in the same league with East St. Louis.

THE COMBINATION BETTING.

Odds on the Fights as Posted by the New York Bookmakers.

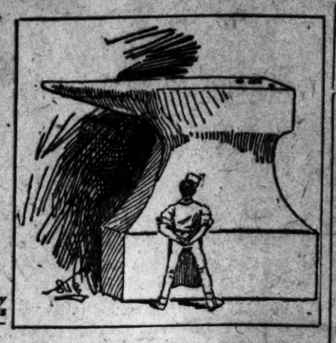
The combination books have been doing a lively business on the carnival events in the last few days. There are 32 combinations made, 16 headed by Maher and the same number with Fitzsimmons. The odds range from 17 to 1 for the first combination up the scale to 45 to 1 for No. 16. The same combinations led with the Australian's name are shaded slightly, but scarcely enough to note.

1. Maher, Everhart, Walcott, Dixon, Barry.
2. Maher, Everhart, Walcott, Dixon, Murphy.
3. Maher, Everhart, Walcott, Marshall, Barry.
4. Maher, Everhart, Walcott, Marshall, Murphy.
5. Maher, Everhart, Collins, Dixon, Barry.
6. Maher, Everhart, Collins, Dixon, Murphy.
7. Maher, Everhart, Collins, Marshall, Barry.
8. Maher, Everhart, Collins, Marshall, Murphy.
9. Maher, Leeds, Walcott, Dixon, Barry.
10. Maher, Leeds, Walcott, Dixon, Murphy.
11. Maher, Leeds, Walcott, Marshall, Barry.
12. Maher, Leeds, Walcott, Marshall, Murphy.
13. Maher, Leeds, Collins, Dixon, Barry.
14. Maher, Leeds, Collins, Dixon, Murphy.
15. Maher, Leeds, Collins, Marshall, Barry.
16. Maher, Leeds, Collins, Marshall, Murphy.

EMPLOYMENT GROUPING.

For Prompt Responses, Advertise Your Wants in the Post-Dispatch Classified Columns.

The Largest Anvil in the World



Is used in the Woolwich Arsenal, England. It weighs 60 tons and took six months to cool.

Blacksmiths

Of all kinds will be more or less interested in the foregoing, and especially interested in the following:

Post-Dispatch Wants will find work for any Blacksmith at any time on paying 5 cents for 20 words under Situations Wanted—Males.

Any Drug Store in St. Louis is authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions for the Post-Dispatch.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

Three lines (20 words), 5 cents; each additional line, 5 cents.

ARTIST—A wet plate operator wants position in some gallery. Add. D 15, this office.

ACCOUNTANT—Wanted, set of books to keep by expert accountant; references No. 1; salary moderate. Add. F 986, this office.

BOY—Wanted, a situation by youth of 17 in large mercantile house to learn business; refs. from present employers. Add. R 8, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Situation wanted by married man as book-keeper, office man or any kind of office work; am a notary public, can speak and write German; best of refs. Add. R 13, this office.

BOY—Wanted, situation by boy of 16 in machine shop to learn trade; best of refs.. J. L., 1445 Clinton st.

BOY—Situation wanted by boy of 17 in office or wholesale house; A1 refs; speaks German. Add. N 7, this office.

BOY—Of 15 wants sit. in office of any kind; good penman and good at figures. Ad. P 12, this office.

BOY—Situation wanted as house and dining-room boy. Address 2213 Morgan st.

BOY—Wanted, situation by a German boy of 18 to learn grocery or saloon business; well recommended. Address O 16, this office.

BAKER—Situation wanted by a single man, No. 1 bread and cake baker, in the country preferred; a good home rather than high wages. Add. K 10, this office.

BUTLER—Situation wanted as butler or waiter in private family or club by first-class white man; good refs. Add. G 11, this office.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position by a good bookkeeper; must make a change; reference present employer. Add. S 9, this office.

BOY—A boy of 15 would like a position in some office; is a good writer and quick at figuring. Add. B. C., 1719 Glasgow av.

BOOKKEEPER—Wanted, position by young man as bookkeeper and stenographer; moderate salary. Add. N 8, this office.

BARTENDER—Wanted, situation by a well recommended young bartender. Add. C 5, this office.

COACHMAN—Industrious young white man wants situation; understands business thoroughly; can do any kind of work; well acquainted in city; reference. Address S 16, this office.

COOK—Situation wanted by man and wife; good cook; can fill any place; we want work; refs. Add. 1131 N. 12th and Madison sts.

CLERK—Wants position in grocery store; understands cutting meat. Add. B 16, this office.

CLERK—Position wanted in grocery or saloon; willing to deliver orders; good references. Louis Pahl, 6800 Old Manchester rd.

CARPENTER—First-class carpenter wants jobbing; will work for $1.50 a day or by the job; good at repairing furniture. Add. Carpenter, 309 N. 12th st.

CLERK—Experienced hotel man wants sit. as clerk, day or night. Ad. K 3, this office.

COACHMAN—Sit. wanted as coachman and to do general housework by a German; reliable and competent; sober and clean; long experience and city reference. Add. K 15, this office.

CLERICAL WORK—Wanted, clerical work of any kind by young married man of 28; good references. Add. L 11, this office.

CLERK—Wanted, position as clerk, collector or salesman by well recommended young man with experience. Address K 11, this office.

CIRCULARS—Wanted, circulars to address; $1 per 1,000; refs. Add. E 11, this office.

CLERK—Experienced grocery clerk desires position; highest reference given; speaks English language only. Address E 10, this office.

COLLECTOR—A reliable, steady young man desires a situation; collecting preferred. Add. F 10, this office.

CARPENTER—Wanted, work of any kind by a carpenter; a good jobber and repairer. Davis, 1802 Hogan st.

CLERK—Situation wanted by young man 25 years old as grocery clerk; ten years' experience; first-class references. Add. S 7, this office.

CLERK—Wanted, position in a grocery store; can give good references. Add. P 7, this office.

COLLECTOR—Young man desires position as collector for real estate office; can give best of references. Add. P 7, this office.

COACHMAN—Thoroughly experienced young white man wants situation; well acquainted in city; refs. Add. K 2, this office.

CARPENTER—Work wanted by carpenter, to build your house, barn, or bridge, or repairing; don't object to country. Add. J. Williams, 1303 Pine st., St. Louis, Mo.

COLLECTOR—Wanted, situation as collector or clerk in retail store by young man of 21; will leave the city; refs. Add. C 532, this office.

DRIVER—Wanted, situation by a young man, well acquainted in the city, as driver of delivery wagon. Add. P 7, this office.

ENGINEER—Machinist; with license; city ref. Ad. S 15, this office.

FIREMAN—Situation wanted as fireman by married man; experienced and reliable. 3701 N. 11th st.

FLORIST—Situation wanted by a florist. Add. D 7, this office.

GARDENER—Sit. by honest, sober, industrious, good gardener; care of horses, cows, vehicles, furnace and do housework. Ad. L 14, this office.

HOUSEMAN—Wanted, a situation as first-class houseman in hotel or boarding-house; German; can give good city refs. Add. H 5, this office.

MAN—Young man wants work; can give A1 references. Add. P 7, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation by a young man with fair education, as grocery clerk. Call or address 1513 S. 13th st.

MAN—Young man of good address wants situation; understands sign writing and gents' fur. business. Add. K 7, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by young married man, capable of keeping books; willing to do any work; no canvassing; steady and sober; refs. Add. W 11, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by young man in wholesale or manufacturing house, office or any kind of work; aged, 27; refs. Add. M 7, this office.

MAN—An A1 all around dry goods man would like a position outside of city; best of refs. Add. N 10, this office.

MAN—A young married man wants situation to tend bar, do porter work and make himself generally useful around saloon; will work cheap. Add. R 11, this office.

MAN—Wanted, situation by young white man, experienced in house and dining room work; city reference. Address T 17, this office.

MAN—Young colored man (married), good education, good writer, will devote all of his time and work to suit any man that will give him an honest job; experienced all around; best reference. Address P 16, this office.

MAN—Young married man wants situation of any kind. Address D 12, this office.

MAN—Single man wishes situation as driver, porter or watchman; can give security. Add. Workman, 235 Franklin av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

MAN AND WIFE—Want to work in private family; woman first-class cook, man as first-class houseman or general work around house; no children; excellent city refs. Add. L 10, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by young colored man; will tend furnace and do other work for board and room. Address O 12, this office.

MAN—German wants situation; able to do any kind of work on private place; suburbs preferred. Address L 13, this office.

MAN—One of the best recommended men in the city wants good home to work for his board with Christian people. Thomas, 417 Morgan st.

MAN—Employment by sober business man of good address; formerly banker; bank refs. Ad. O 13, this office.

MAN—Situation wanted by reliable middle-aged German in private family; understands care of horses, harness and general work. Address C 17, this office.

MAN—Wanted, position by well recommended young married man to sell city trade or clerical work of any kind. Add. N 11, this office.

MAN—Middle-aged man wants work as houseman or porter. Address G 10, this office.

OFFICEWORK—Situation by industrious colored boy for office or elevator work; will attend to horse or work about house. 4243 Delmar av.

PORTER—Wanted, by steady, reliable married man, job as porter or any kind of work; good refs. Add. M 11, this office.

PORTER—Situation as porter in drugstore; 7 years' experience; good reference; age 25; colored. Call or write to G. T. Williams, 1538 Austin st.

STEAMFITTER—Wanted, position by first-class steamfitter and plumber; capable of making plans and figures. Address F 7, this office.

SALESMAN—Situation wanted by traveling salesman; Southern States and Texas; large acquaintance; St. Louis refs.; seeds, implements or anything else that is a seller in the regular lines. P S., 517 Lafayette st., Danville, Ill.

SALESMAN—Wanted, situation by experienced road salesman; wants to engage with some good house. Add. A 11, this office.

SALESMAN—An experienced salesman wants good line for Mississippi territory; best references. Address K 8, this office.

SALESMAN—First-class salesman wants position; ten years' experience; no fakes need answer; good reference. Address H 8, this office.

WANTED—To distribute sample copies of magazines, newspapers, almanacs, samples or circulars, etc., at a liberal price per 1,000 for reliable firms only; thorough, honest house-to-house, distributing, city and country; accompany your offers with 2c stamp for reply. Add. W. M. Glass, Box 91, Gentry, Benton County, Ark.

WANTED—Situation of any kind in wholesale house or retail store; can give best of reference; salary no object. Add. W 13, this office.

WATCHMAKER—Wanted, situation by a watchmaker in city or country. Add. N 4, this office.

WATCHMAN—Situation wanted by watchman who thoroughly understands his business. 3454 Lindell av.

YOUNG MAN—Situation wanted of any kind by young man, handy with tools. Add. K 17, this office.

YOUNG MAN—Situation wanted by young man of 22; will do anything. Add. O 17, this office.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

HELP WANTED—MALE.

ATTENTION, TRADESMEN!—Wear Harris' $4.00 shoes; made in St. Louis; judge their value by the months they wear. 520 Pine st.

APPRENTICES WANTED—Apprentices to learn barber trade; competent in eight weeks; steady work furnished graduates; splendid opportunity; complete set of tools to each student. Call or send for catalogue. St. Louis Barber College, 819 N. 9th st.

AXLE TURNERS WANTED—Apply 2800 DeKalb st., Missouri Car and Foundry Co.

BOY WANTED—Boy to learn good trade; come with parent only. Foster, 304 N. 6th st.

BOYS WANTED—Experienced boys on stringteam. Peters Shoe Co., 1108 North Market st.

BOY WANTED—Boy to learn fine coat making. Address S 18, this office.

CARPENTERS—Open meeting, Saturday, Feb. 15, at 8 p. m., Kellermann's Hall, N. 20th and Wright sts.; all carpenters are invited.

CUTTERS WANTED—First-class cutters on ladies' fine shoes, also trimming cutters, at the Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 7th floor.

CLERK WANTED—Union drug clerk. 798 Bayard av.

CANVASSER WANTED—A reliable man acquainted with grocery trade to sell a staple line of grocery sundries. Address Gibson Mfg. Co., No. 11 Market st.

DROP PRESS HAND WANTED—Experienced drop press hand. Apply at A. Geisel Mfg. Co., 2d and Clark av.

ENGINEER AND MACHINIST WANTED—Apply at 712 Commercial st.

HOD CARRIERS' UNION, No. 1, will hold a meeting this afternoon at their hall, 17th and Cass av.; members are requested to attend. By order of President. JAMES BOYD.

HOUSEBOY WANTED—Boy for housework; white or colored; about 16 years old. Apply 3941 Westminster pl.

HOUSEBOY—Wanted, situation by a colored boy as houseboy; willing to work; can give reference. Address 4263 Cottage av.

LASTERS WANTED—First-class second laster on ladies' fine turn shoes, also experienced boy in turn room. The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 6th floor.

MEN WANTED—First-class Goodyear stockers at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 4th floor.

MEN WANTED—100 men to sell the Prize wringer; best on earth; only prize winner at the World's Fair. Apply, with references, C. F. Berwinkle, 1630 Franklin av.

MAN WANTED—Young man for office work; reference. Address F 17, this office.

MEN WANTED—10 men and teams Wednesday morning, 20th and Pine.

MAN WANTED—Experienced freight elevator operator. Apply at A. Geisel Mfg. Co., 2d and Clark av.

MEN WANTED—20 men with hatchets. Stivits & Son, 9th and Market sts.

MASTER PRINTERS—A publishing house in one of the important western cities south of Chicago that operates a printing office as a side issue would like to hear from a first-class practical printer with a view to taking full management of this department of business.

The printing plant is well equipped with the best machinery and Linotypes, and is valued at upwards of $40,000.

An application would only be considered from a business man of undoubted ability and experience. Should prefer a man who would be able and willing to invest some capital in this department of the business, although this is not a necessary requirement if the right man presents himself. All replies to this advertisement will be treated confidentially and the originals returned to unsuccessful applicants.

References and full particulars regarding age, experience and capital should accompany the applications. Reply M 5, care of Lord & Thomas, Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—Six salesmen. Apply at Robertson's Pharmacy, Glasgow and Benton sts.

HELP WANTED—MALE.

SOLICITORS WANTED—Solicitors for fraternal beneficiary society. Address Fraternal Insurance, Staunton, Ill.

STENOGRAPHER WANTED—Good at figures and familiar with all office work; must write a good hand; none other need apply; fair wages. Add. U 8, this office; answer in own handwriting.

SALESMEN WANTED—Salesmen familiar with harness and having spare time can improve their finances by soliciting in St. Louis and vicinity. Address, with reference, L 6, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—A local salesman in country towns, to take orders for our famous $2.50 all-wool pants made to order. M. S. Tailoring Co., 1012 Franklin av., St. Louis, Mo.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell our goods to the wholesale and retail trade; our goods sell on sight; liberal salary or commission paid; position permanent. For particulars address Centennial Manf'g Co., Atlanta, Ga. Factory, Milwaukee, Wis.

SETTERS WANTED—Two setters on ladies shoes. V. & Shoe Co., 811 N. 2d st.

SALESMAN WANTED—First-class city salesman for blank book and stationery business; must have some trade; good salary guaranteed to right party. Add. N 12, this office.

SALESMAN WANTED—Dry goods salesman for dress goods department; must be good window dresser; ref. required. Apply 1216 S. Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED—Local salesmen everywhere to sell our men's shoes to measure; good commissions; bond required. United States Shoe Co., St. Louis.

SALESMAN—Position by young married man as salesman or office work, experienced. Add. M 15, this office.

SALESMEN WANTED—Traveling salesmen to sell to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp. Acme Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell cigars to dealers; $100 monthly and expenses; experience unnecessary; enclose stamp. Superior Cigar Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN WANTED—We have the finest goods, the lowest prices, the easiest terms, and pay highest commission at once and not in the sweet-by-and-by. 1130 Washington av.

TEAMS WANTED—15 teams and 15 men Monday morning on Laclede av., east of King's highway. W. J. Redmond, contractor.

TAILOR WANTED—At once, tailor for filling. 2725 Franklin. M. Weinburg.

TEAMS WANTED—100 teams and 50 men Monday, on Washington av., between 11th and 12th st. John A. Lynch.

TINNER WANTED—A tinner to start tinshop in country town. Inquire at 2919 California av.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home; I pay $8 to $16 per week for making crayon portraits; new patented method; anyone who can read or write can do the work at home, in spare time, day or evening; send for particulars and begin work at once. Address H. A. Gripp, German Artist, Tyrone, Pa.

WANTED—The opportunity of a life time: Men and women to earn from $3 to $12 daily, selling Braham's Patent Pens. The most wonderful invention of this age. With one dip of ink, it writes twenty times longer than ordinary pens and prevents blotting. Nothing like it ever before placed on the market, and is worth 10 times what we ask for it. All our salesmen are making big money and we give you the opportunity of establishing a good, steady, permanent, profitable business. Write us for terms to agents or send 10 cents for five samples.

THE BRAHAM PEN CO., 13, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—Paperhangers to attend mass meeting at s. w. cor. 9th and Franklin av. at 2:30 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 9, to organize a union.

WANTED—100 mechanics to have their shoes made to order for $2.50. C. Bremser, 409 Lucas av.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

Positions Filled.

The following engaged students of the Southwestern Business College, 806 to 814 Olive st., opposite Post Office, last week: E. Keckeler, 1130 Washington av.; Buchanan Lumber Co., Equitable Building; Noland & Sons, Wainwright Building; New Era Engraving Co., Fagin Building. More call than graduates. Day and night school.

Perkins & Herpel's
MERCANTILE COLLEGE

Cor. 4th Street and Washington Ave., ST. LOUIS, MO.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION

Given in Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shorthand, Typewriting, Grammar, Arithmetic, Etc.

CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOGUE. (Mention this paper.)

DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL NOW OPEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

COOK—Wanted, situation by a good cook; no washing or ironing. 2108 Adams st.

COOK—Good German cook wants situation; is thoroughly competent. Address F 6, this office.

COOK—Situation wanted to do plain cooking and light housework. Mrs. K., 2012 Franklin av., 3d floor, rear.

CASHIER—Wanted, situation by young lady as cashier; can give best of references. Add. G 6, this office.

COOK—First-class cook wishes a situation in boarding-house or hotel. Call at 1115 Pine st.

COOK WANTED—A young German girl to cook and assist with housework; bring refs. Call 3874A Page av.

COMPANION—Wanted, position as companion to lady or nurse for invalid by an intelligent young lady; no objection to leaving the city; best of refs. Add. H 7, this office.

CHAMBERMAID—Wanted, situation by young woman as chambermaid in hotel or other capacity. Add. A 15, this office.

COOK—A German woman with 3-year-old child wants situation to cook or do general housework. Add. O 6, this office.

CLERK—Girl would like a position as clerk or waitress in bakery or confectionery. Add. F 12, this office.

COOK—Steady, reliable woman with nicely behaved child, A1 meat, pastry and order cook wants sit. 3327 Easton av., up-stairs.

COOK—Wanted sit. by 1st-class cook; best city refs. Add. T 14, this office.

COOK—Wanted, situation as cook in private family. 2754 Chouteau av.

COOK—Situation wanted by competent girl to cook, wash and iron. 1207 N. 15th st.

COOK—Place wanted in private family by good cook and housekeeper; will go in country. Address R 14, this office.

COOK—Wanted position as cook; good on meats and pastry. Add. A 19, this office.

CHAMBERMAID—Situation wanted as chambermaid. 1504 Clark av.

COOK—Situation by colored woman as cook. 814 Leonard av.

DRESSMAKER—Good and experienced dressmaker wants a few more engagements; good references. Address G 16, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Situation wanted to sew in families by first-class dressmaker; ref. given; terms $1.25 per day. Add. M., 2335 Olive st.

DRESSMAKER—No. 1 dressmaker; good cutter and fitter; best of references; terms $2 per day. Add. E 14, this office.

DRESSMAKER—First-class dressmaker wishes few more engagements in families; terms during this month $1.50 per day; reference. Address A 18, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Wishes position as seamstress in families by day, week or month. Ad. 1531 Bacon st.

DRESSMAKER—Competent dressmaker would make few more engagements at $1.50 per day. Address T 16, this office.

DRESSMAKER—First-class dressmaker will make engagements in families at $1 per day; perfect fit guaranteed. Ad. H 17, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker will sew in families; $1.50 per day; satisfaction given. Ad. G 17, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Wanted, position by an experienced lady to take charge of a dressmaking department out of the city. Add. N 6, this office.

DRESSMAKING—Engagements in families to do plain sewing; children's clothes pref. Add. S 11, this office.

DRESSMAKER—Experienced dressmaker desires a few more engagements; terms very reasonable. Address M 6, this office.

GIRL—Situation wanted by an experienced dining-room girl. Add. 1400 N. Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

GIRLS WANTED—Girls to finish pants. 814 N. 11th st.

GIRL—Situation wanted by girl to do general housework. 4413A Gilson st.

GOVERNESS—Sit. by young lady as visiting governess; can converse in German. Ad. K 18, this office.

GIRL—Wanted, situation by a girl to label bottles in a factory; experienced. Apply 1207 Washington av.

GIRL—Wanted, situation by a girl in a hotel; experienced. Add. E 8, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Situation as working housekeeper by young lady; don't mind children. 4242 Folsom av.

HOUSEKEEPER—A lady wants sit. to keep house for nice gentleman, or in hotel; good manager; understands business. Call at 1715 Market st.

HOUSEGIRL—Wanted, situation by a respectable German girl to assist in general housework, boarding house or restaurant. 2212 N. Broadway.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation by young woman to do housework in nice family. Please call 1731 N. 12th st.; no postals.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, a position as housekeeper for widower. Call at 7728 S. Broadway, St. Louis.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged lady desires position as housekeeper or nurse; references. Add. E 9, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—A young lady will keep house for widower of refinement with children; willing to teach; refs. req. Add. D 4, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Middle-aged woman wishes a place as housekeeper or housework in small family; no objections to leaving city. 1024 High st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, position as housekeeper for gentleman, elderly couple or hotel, by experienced young lady; best of reference. Address G 7, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Wanted, situation by young married lady to do light housework in exchange for room for self and husband and board for self. Address, immediately, H 10, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow with child would like a place as housekeeper. Ad. C 12, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—A refined widow from the South desires position as housekeeper for wealthy bachelor or widower. Add. R 12, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Sit. to do general housework. 1701 Wash st.

HOUSEGIRL—A good reliable girl wants work in a small American family; a good cook, or take care of a house; ref.; no cards. Add. O 15, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wanted, situation as housekeeper for widower by widow, 30, with small girl; moderate wages; will leave city. Address C 16, this office.

HOUSEGIRL—A good reliable girl wants a position as housegirl; understands sewing. Add. L 16, this office.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted as housekeeper where one or more servants are kept; experienced; exceptional references. Address H 15, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Situation by a German woman for housework. Add. 1557 S. 2d st., upstairs.

HOUSEWORK—Situation wanted by young lady at housework in small family. Add. A 12, this office.

HOUSEWORK—Place to do general housework, colored. 1617A N. Leffingwell av.

HOUSEGIRL—Situation wanted as general housegirl. Call at or address 2020 Division st.

HOUSEKEEPER—Sit. as housekeeper by respectable lady; can give best ref. 4902 Easton av.

HOUSEKEEPER—Widow would like to keep house for some gent who would appreciate a good worker. Address R 17, this office

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home by German woman; first-class work; no ironing. 4405 Lucky st., 1 block north of Easton av.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home, or go out by the day. 1207 Walton av.

LADY—Employed in the afternoons, wishes a position for mornings; best of references. Add. B 14, this office.

LAUNDRESS—Mrs. North, 4353 Cottage av., wants family washing to take home; best refs. given.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home, by a German woman. Add. 1205 Geyer av.; postals answered.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing out by the day; first-class laundress. 1504 Clark av.

LAUNDRESS—First-class colored laundress wants work three or four days; can give references. 3215 Laclede av., rear.

LAUNDRESS—A German woman wants washing to take home. C. Lutz, 1816 S. 18th st.

LAUNDRESS—A German woman wishes a place to wash and iron. Apply at 1431A Morgan st.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing to take home. 3154½ Easton av., rear.

LAUNDRESS—Wants washing to take home, or will go out by the day. 4008 Locust st.

LAUNDRESS—Washing to take home or go out by the day. 3620 Washington av.

LAUNDRESS—A colored laundress wishes to go out by the day; reference. Address 2614 Wash st., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS—Washing for Monday. Apply 3137 Thomas st., upstairs, rear.

LAUNDRESS—Washing or ironing to take home, or go out. 4121 Papin st.

LAUNDRESS—Wanted, washing to take home by a German lady. Apply 3952 Lee av.

LAUNDRESS—A woman wants washing to take home or go out by the day. 1902 N. Grand.

LAUNDRESS—A first-class colored laundress wishes work by the day or take work home. Send postal 2007 Walnut st.

LADY—A neat young lady wishes situation in notion store or confectionery; can speak German and English. 2122A Madison st.

NURSE—Situation wanted by a responsible person to take care of baby and do mending. Ad. F 16, this office.

NURSE—Elderly lady wishes to nurse ladies in confinement. Mrs. M., 3624 Garfield av.

NURSE—A professional nurse wants situation; typhoid fever, obstetrics preferred; best city refs.; terms $1 per day. Address N 18, this office.

NURSE—Wanted, situation as nurse or to do light housework; best of refs. Call or address 2118 N. 10th st.

NURSE—An American girl wants a situation as nurse and to help in light housework. Please call at 221 Soulard st.

OFFICE WORK—Woman would like office work of some kind; send postal to 2650 Morgan st., rear.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, work in families by first-class cutter and fitter. 2924 Olive st.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady of experience desires position as stenographer; has had 3 years' practical business experience. Add. O 10, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—A lady stenographer wants a position; steady work. Address E. A., 1325 St. Louis av.

STENOGRAPHER—Situation wanted by a first-class stenographer and bill clerk who speaks German and English; can give A1 references; will leave city. Address H 18, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Young lady of experience desires a position as stenographer and office assistant (Remington); moderate salary. Address M 18, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Experienced seamstress wants sewing on children's dresses and underwear; references; will sew for 75 cents per day or take work home; answer for a week. Miss H. H., 1425 N. 23d st.

SEAMSTRESS—A seamstress would like a few more engagements for family sewing at 35 per week. Address S 14, this office.

SEAMSTRESS—Young lady desires steady employment as seamstress and to assist in general work. Address 916 Ware av.

SEAMSTRESS—Wanted, by a first-class cutter and fitter, a few more engagements in families; $1.75 per day. Add. C 14, this office.

STENOGRAPHER—Experienced stenographer desires position; can furnish refs. 1122 S. 10th st.

SEWING—Young lady wants sewing in a tailoring shop; a good hand sewer; must have work. Address N 15, this office.

TYPEWRITER—Wanted, office work; lady typewriter will work half day for $3 per week; can furnish Remington machine. Add. Z 18, this office.

TYPEWRITER—Wanted, by lady typewriter, copying or work in office for half day; can furnish Remington machine. 4 N. Grand av.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. J. FORSHAW, 111 N. 12th st.

Everybody Knows Cousins

Sells the cheapest sugar in St. Louis, 20 pounds best granulated for $1.00; defies competition; also try 1 pound Cousins famous Bonanza Tea, only 60c pound (honestly worth 80c), and get with it an elegant Jumbo cup and saucer free. We have good roasted coffee, 4 pounds for $1. The George Cousins Tea Co., [illegible] and Market sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

WASHING—Wanted, family washing to take home; best of refs. given. Add. 4339 Cottage av.

WANTED—A thorough fitter and designer desires a few more customers; would go in suburbs. 3223 Locust st.

WASHING—Wanted by the day by thoroughly qualified, respectable colored woman who can give best references. Apply Monday, 1226 Dolman st.

WASHING—Wanted, washing and ironing to take home or go out. 1028 Leffingwell.

WASHING—A widow wants to take home washing or go out by the day, or do housework. 4775 Easton av.

WASHING—Wanted, family washing to do at home or go out by the day. 1218 Walton av.

YOUNG LADY—Having a good education, desires a position in office. Add. F 16, this office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

APPRENTICES WANTED—For dressmaking. 3829 Olive st.

APPRENTICE WANTED—Apprentice and errand girl, in dressmaking establishment. 3517 Bell av.

COOKS—Wanted, all good professional white cooks and houseservants to correspond with G. W. Kern, 208 W 6th st., Austin, Tex.

COMPOSITOR WANTED—Lady compositor; permanent situation; state capacity and salary expected. Add. T 10, this office.

COOK WANTED—Nice, capable girl to cook and assist at washing. 1115 Dillon st.

COOK WANTED—Competent girl to cook and do light housework; no washing or ironing. Apply 3901 W. Pine st., cor. Vandeventer av.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook, wash and iron; 3 in family. Apply at once. 4573 Page av.

COOK WANTED—First-class cook; no washing or ironing. Apply 401 N. Taylor av., cor. McPherson.

COOK—Good plain cook at Bono Restaurant, 2005 Olive st.

COOK—Wanted, German girl to cook and assist with work. 1837 Lafayette av.

COOK WANTED—At 2014 Olive st., good cook at once; boarding-house.

COAT-MAKERS WANTED—Good coat-makers at 3329 Olive st.

COOK WANTED—A 1st-class cook; no other need apply; colored preferred. Wells Mansion, Wells station; apply for three days.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. Apply 4252 Maryland av.

COOK WANTED—An experienced Southern cook. Address in person or letter, 2213 Morgan st.

COOK WANTED—Two competent girls, one to cook, wash and iron, the other for housework. 3131 Russell.

COOK WANTED—Girl to cook and assist with washing and ironing. 4157 McPherson av.

COOK WANTED—A colored girl for cook and laundress; must have good references. Call at 5540 Cates av.

COOK—Wanted, a good cook or housegirl. 2308 Pine st.

COOK WANTED—Good cook, willing to assist with washing and ironing. 4216 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—An expert German cook in a family of five; must come well recommended. Apply at 4060 Washington av.

COOK WANTED—An experienced cook for family of five; must come well recommended. Apply at 4060 Washington av.

DINING-ROOM GIRL WANTED—With experience, at Manhattan Restaurant, 2112 Olive st.

FINISHERS WANTED—10 finishers on new shirt work. Premium Laundry, Premium Manfg. Co., 1008 St. Charles st.

FORELADY WANTED—Experienced forelady to take charge of fitting room in shoe factory. Add. E 12, this office.

FINISHERS WANTED—10 finishers on ladies' waists. Premium Laundry, Premium Mfg. Co., 1008 St. Charles st.

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced girls in packing-room. The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 5th floor.

GIRLS WANTED—Lining-makers, fox sewers, tip sewers and table hands at The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 7th floor.

GIRLS WANTED—Lining-maker, inseamer, fox sewer. The Brown Shoe Co., 11th and St. Charles sts., 5th floor.

GIRLS WANTED—Young girl for light housework; one for hand sewing on vests and some to learn. 1801 S. 9th st.

GIRL WANTED—Girl of 14 to 16 years for light housework. 2012 Rutger st.

GIRL WANTED—An experienced housegirl and to assist with children. 5260 Washington av.

GIRL WANTED—Young lady to learn retouching come with parent only. Foster, 304 N. 6th st.

GIRLS WANTED—That are quick to trim or clip shirt waists. Apply at Premier Shirt Factory, 7th and Market sts.

GIRL WANTED—Who can sew and is willing to assist with housework. 2831 Chestnut st.

GIRLS WANTED—Machine girls at 304 N. 6th st; room 5; 3d floor.

GIRL WANTED—Experienced girl to sew on coats; must be first-class; no other need apply. 1545 S. Broadway.

GIRLS WANTED—To press seams on dresses. 823 Morgan st., 3d floor.

GIRLS WANTED—Experienced girls to work on custom coats; wages from $10 to $12 per week; only first-class hands need apply ready for work Monday. 823 N. 18th st., s. w. cor. 18th and Franklin av.

GIRL WANTED—White girl, about 16, for housework and care of children; no laundry work; take Suburban car. 6132 Gambleton pl.

GIRLS WANTED—Machine girls to work on shop coats; highest wages paid; steady employment all the year round; none but experienced hands need apply. 1425 Morgan st., upstairs. E. Tellert, proprietor.

HAIR-DRESSER WANTED—First-class lady hairdresser. Apply Monday at 10 a. m., 3523 North Market st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework and to assist with children. Apply at 1900 Arsenal st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework. 2621 Lafayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German girl to do general housework. 4242 Westminster pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework; small family; good pay. 4355 Finney av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—Competent Christian woman as working housekeeper, middle aged, who understands the care of children; references required. Dr. Saymon, 2829 Easton av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 4059 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of 3; take Suburban cars. 5109 Bell av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2833 Dickson st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework that knows how to cook; good wages. 2926 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; wages $10. Apply to Mrs. M. Lipshitz, 3222A Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Call at 4227 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework. 2915A St. Vincent av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Young girl to assist in general housework; good salary and good home. 5053 Wells av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1521B S. Compton av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; American or German; must be good cook and laundress; good pay to right party; bring refs. Call at 5730 Maple av.; take Suburban cars.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for housework in small family; no washing; reference required. 3892A Windsor pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework at 5972 Cates av.; small family; keep two girls.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing or ironing. 5035 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework; references required. 2916 Pine st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework and assist with washing and ironing; references required. 2573 Morgan st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A young widower, living alone, desires the services of a good housekeeper; [illegible] Add. W 3, this office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

5 cents per line each insertion.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—By Feb. 22 a business woman wants working housekeeper to do entire work for family of three adults. Add. T 7, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of three. 4047 Morgan.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A competent German girl for general housework. Apply Monday, 865 Clarkson place.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A German girl for general housework in family of two. 4284A Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; must understand cooking; German preferred. 3640 Garfield av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced young housegirl; good home; good wages. 5579 Clemens av.

HOUSEWOMAN WANTED—A good woman for light housekeeping; good country home and $5 per month. Add. W 10, this office.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1516 Chestnut st.; small family.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A good white girl for general housework; good wages. 4536 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. Apply at 911 N. High st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework and laundry work. 3404 Morgan st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—At 1414 S. Ewing av., a good girl to do general housework; a good home.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. Apply at 4239 Cook av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework; small family; Suburban car to Laurel av. 1034 Thornby pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework in small family. 5128 Raymond av., take Suburban car.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Competent woman for general housework. 2619 N. 23d st.

HAT SEWER WANTED—Exp. straw hat sewer. Coltman, 409 Morgan st., 3d floor.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing. 1210 Goodfellow av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; white or colored. 2704A Adams st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework and plain sewing; private family. 2616 Lafayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl to do general housework; no washing or ironing. 2856 St. Vincent.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—An experienced woman for general housework; none under 25 need apply; wages, $14. 1516 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework at 1556 Mississippi av.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A first-class white housekeeper; references required. 5567 Cates av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Experienced girl to do housework, wash and iron; small family. 3834 Delmar av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; family of three. 4219 W. Bell pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A girl to do general housework; small family. 1515A Cora pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Nice girl to assist in general housework; no washing. Apply Monday at 3125 Lafayette av.

HOUSEGIRL WENTED—A white girl to do general housework. 2848½ Adams st.

HAND-SEWER WANTED—On pants, 3533 Illinois av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; no washing; good wages; bring ref. Apply 2712 Chestnut st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl from 13 to 15 years to assist in light housework, more for home than wages. Call immediately, 1725 Division st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Strong German girl about 17 years old to help in general housework. Apply at 3151 Brantner pl., near Easton and Francis.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages and good home at 2713 Stoddard st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for general housework; small family; no children. 1442 Mississippi av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework in family of two; one that will appreciate a good home with reasonable wages; German preferred. 2044 Knox av., Clifton Heights.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; $10 per month. 2848 Clark av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework; good wages. 4444 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 2341 Whittemore pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Swede or German girl for general housework. Apply Sunday and Monday, 3843 Olive st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 3514 Laclede av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—A competent girl to cook, wash and iron; refs. required; good wages. 3835 Westminster pl.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good German girl for general housework. 1811 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for house and dining room work; reference. 3116 Washington av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Strong German girl for general housework; small family. 2730½ Clark av

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Girl for general housework. 1812 Hickory st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good colored girl; small family; no washing. 803 N. 22d st.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—German girl for general housework. 1229 S. Jefferson av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—An experienced housegirl. 4163 McPherson av.

HOUSEGIRL WANTED—Good girl for gen. housework; small family. 2802 Lucas av.

JACKETS—Wanted, ladies of 36 or 38 bust measurement for two samples jackets; silk lined; latest style; reasonable price. 4250 Olive st.

KITCHEN GIRL WANTED—A neat, pretty white girl for reasonable wages; kitchen work; immediately. 2728 Olive st.

LADIES WANTED—To learn to make imitation of natural flowers; you can beautify your home at little expense; terms surprisingly reasonable. Mme. Metterfield, artificial flowers, 1735 Wash st.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Good shirt polisher at once. Apply 728 Bayard av.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—Four new shirt ironers at National Laundry Co., 3401 Laclede av.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—At once, ironers for new negligee shirts and waists. Grand Laundry Co., 31st and Chestnut sts.

LAUNDRESSES WANTED—New shirt ironers at Casey's factory, 416 Lucas av.

LADIES WANTED—To sell book on a subject now attracting the attention of every one; 40 per cent paid. Address S 18, this office.

LAUNDRESS WANTED—Respectable young colored woman to do washing and assist in cooking. 2916 Morgan st.

LADY WANTED—Lady of neat appearance to work for $1 a day. Mrs. Kittie Thayer, 1316 Pine st., St. Louis.

MACHINE GIRLS WANTED—Good machine girls to sew on coats. 1936 Cherokee st., rear.

MACHINE OPERATORS WANTED—60 machine operators to work on ladies' capes. H. Schultz Novelty Co., room 305, Mermod & Jaccard Building.

NURSE WANTED—Experienced German nurse, with references. 4216 Washington av.

NURSE WANTED—Neat German nursegirl, about 16 years. 3731 Morgan.

NURSE WANTED—Small nursegirl to take care of two children. 3542 Henrietta st.

NURSE WANTED—Woman to take care of two children. Apply Monday at 2918 St. Vincent av.

NURSEGIRL WANTED—For 5-year-old child and assist with light housework. Apply at 1724 Longfellow av., 3d house south of Lafayette av.

GOLD PLATING.

Watches, combs, buckles, purses, opera-glasses, lamps, chandeliers, etc., gold plated at low prices. SAMUEL L. DOWNING & CO., 210 N. 7th st.

PIANO CO. KOERBER

5,000 of the best St. Louis families will testify to the merits of the world-renowned Vose & Son pianos, one of the oldest standard makes [illegible]

HELP WANTED—FEMALE.

OPERATORS WANTED—Operators on power machines to make ladies shirt waists; steady work. Apply Premier Shirt Waist Factory, 7th and Market sts.

STITCHERS WANTED—Five lady stitchers wanted on ladies' shoes. Apply Monday 10 a. m., 3523 North Market st.

STITCHERS WANTED—First-class stitchers on ladies' fine shoes. Gannon Shoe Co., 909 S. 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—Experienced seamstress on muslin underwear; steady work and good pay; on power. Apply 706—708 N. 7th st.

SHIRT FINISHERS WANTED—First-class. Parish Laundry Co., 3126-28 Olive st.

SHIRT WAIST MAKERS WANTED—Fifty experienced ladies' shirt waist makers in factory and at home. A. Cohn & Co., 710 Lucas av.

SHIRTMAKERS WANTED—Experienced shirtmakers; steady work always. 22d and Chestnut. Jokerst-St. Gem Mfg. Co.

SALESWOMAN WANTED—Experienced in selling at private houses. Apply Tuesday at 1130 Washington av.

WOMAN WANTED—Steady woman, not afraid of work; wages $15 per month. Add. 1040 N. Taylor av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—Gentlemen of good address and some acquaintance to solicit for Government Cyclopedia sold on installments; salary or commission. Address R 57, 418½ Olive st.

AGENTS—Gold glass name plates; numbers and signs, readable darkest nights. samples free. Thomas & Co., Englewood, Ill.

AGENT WANTED—Salary and commission paid; quick seller; samples free. Roe Bldg., Room 309.

AGENTS WANTED—For the Sutton self-instructing music chart; latest improved method. 1630 Pine st.

AGENTS WANTED—If you wish agency for salable goods address, with stamp, the manufacturers, Peerless Supply Co., 3060 Finney av., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—See our add. in other column, then see us at once. 1130 Washington av.

AGENTS WANTED—Schopper's Hair Strengthening Fluid for sale at 217 S. Broadway. Applied free of charge.

AGENTS WANTED—To handle the best selling article on the market; $3 capital required; $4 to $7 per day; ladies or gents; entirely new. 704 Fagin building.

LADY AGENTS send for terms for selling Mme. McCabe Senative Corsets. St. Louis Corset Co., 19th and Morgan sts., St. Louis, Mo.

LADIES WANTED—Business ladies and canvassers; good pay to right parties. Call at 1805 Washington av.

SOLICITOR WANTED—A first-class subscription solicitor; Official Entry Card, 114½ N. 6th st.

SOLICITORS WANTED—The oldest accident and health association in Missouri desires a few more solicitors and organizers. Western Industrial Association, Temple Building, St. Louis.

SALESMEN WANTED—To represent us in city; good money to right parties. Call 820 Fagin Bldg.

SALESMEN WANTED—Salesmen and agents to take the agency for our celebrated Mackintoshes; a grand good thing for somebody; light work and good pay; write at once for particulars and terms. The A. C. Cattell Co., M'f'g'rs., Cincinnati, O.

$5 TO $20 a day, ladies or gents; the new aluminum metal case for photographs on monuments; preserves the faces of the dead for all time as they were on earth; hermetically sealed and put on in 5 minutes; elegant, rich and ornamental; catchy seller; also other good sellers. Write World Mfg. Co., W1. Columbus, O.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

PARTNERS WANTED.

BUSINESS—For sale, controlling interest in well established paying business. Add. E 6, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—A partner with some capital to manufacture cement stone; also can boom good Portland cement, or else would like to get steady employment in the above line of business; samples and catalogue can be seen at 411 S. 23d st.

PARTNER WANTED—Partner, with about $10,000, in one of the best paying and finest businesses; established 17 years; present owner sickly. Add. P 9, this office.

PARTNER WANTED—A good man with $2,000 cash; a fine paying wholesale business. Apply between 9 to 12 o'clock at Chas. Kuhn, 521 Pine st.

DRESSMAKING.

DRESSES made in latest styles from $3.50 to $5. Mrs. Wagner, 2624 Chestnut st.

DRESSMAKING—A dressmaker of superior ability will sew for $1 per day. Address L 18, this office.

DRESSCUTTING—Dressmaking taught and dressmaking done by Mlle. Claire E. Laeis, 617 Locust st., Woman's Exchange Building; ladies can make their own dresses.

LOST AND FOUND.

5 cents per line each insertion.

Lost.

BOOK—Lost, Public Library book, entitled "Jack Hazard," between Nugent's and Union Station, last Monday. 2848 Cass av.

BOYS' PANTS—Will the lady that took the parcel from B. Nugent & Co.'s bargain counter containing boys' pants please return them to B. Nugent & Co.

CARRIAGE DOOR—Lost, carriage door. Return to 309 S. 9th st. and receive reward.

DOG—Lost, a large St. Bernard dog; white color, with yellow ears and eyes. Suitable reward if returned to No. 1812 Leffingwell av.

DOG—Red Irish setter, with copper tag on collar. Liberal reward if returned to 126 North Market st.

DOG—Lost, skye terrier dog with long silken hair and large black eyes; reward if returned to 2120 N. 9th st.

DIAMOND—Lost, a diamond and part of an earring from Church of Messiah to 2808 Gamble st. Liberal reward.

GLASSES—Lost, pair nose glasses (gold), a present to a poor old lady with 4 children; lost on Suburban car or on Franklin or Easton avs. Call or address 1430 N. Grand av.

HORSE—Lost or stolen, a bay horse 15½ hands high, aged 7 years, slightly lame in front; hitched to an old storm buggy, from 7th st., between Pine and Chestnut sts.; $10 reward will be paid to finder on returning to 2044 E. Grand av.

HORSE—Strayed, small white horse. Return to 3720 N. 11th st.

MONEY—Lost, either at Post-Dispatch counter or from there to Globe-Democrat office, one $10 bill and one $5 bill. Liberal reward if returned to W 18, this office.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, on Jefferson av., between Shenandoah and Geyer, lady's pocketbook containing money, stamps and keys; $10 reward. Return to 2338 S. Jefferson av.

PLANS—Lost or stolen, plans and specifications; property of W. A. Swasey Arch; from house on Waterman av., 200 feet west of Union boulevard. Return same to G. M. Blair, General Contractors' and Builders' Exchange, and receive reward.

PASSBOOK—Savings passbook No. 4882 of the Mississippi Valley Trust Co. is missing; any person having a claim to it is hereby called upon to present the same within ten days or submit to having said passbook cancelled and a new one issued.

POCKETBOOK—Lost, a silver-mounted pocketbook, bet. Washington and Morgan on Leonard av. Finder will be liberally rewarded by returning to 3411 Morgan st.

RING—Lost, plain gold ring, initials "W. J. B. to A. C. S." Please return to 2736 Clark av., 2d floor, for reward.

UMBRELLA—Lost, lady's black silk umbrella, marked P. E. M., on California av. car, Saturday, Feb. 1, 6:45 p. m.; for reward address 3217 Longfellow blvd.

Found.

DOG—Found, a grayhound about 3 weeks ago. Call at 2180 Clifton av., 2d house from Frisco Station, Clifton Heights.

FOUND—A grayhound. 1682 Knapp st.

FOUND—For a man, a pair of shoes that will wear and fit. Harris' $4.00 shoes. 520 Pine st.

MULE—Found, a yellow mule, about 13 hands high. 2926 Cass av.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meritz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

THEATRICAL.

A—PRIVATE lessons in acting and dramatic [illegible]

RENT LISTS.

One Line (Double Column), Fourteen Words, 10 Cents; 5 Cents for Each Addition of Seven Words.

Owners of Real Estate Will Find Purchasers by Advertising Property in the Post-Dispatch.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUNCH STAND—For sale or rent, a good lunch stand. 2125 N. Broadway.

ASSISTANCE—Lady would like to meet gentleman willing to assist her to start rooming house; has had experience. Add. A 9, this office.

WANTED—A young man of good family, who understands book-keeping and can invest $2,500 cash in a corporation, can secure a position at $100 per month and 10 per cent interest guaranteed; highest reference given and required. Add. P 11, this office.

WANTED—A gentleman going to New Mexico would like to work for transportation. Add. B 11, this office.

$20 MONTHLY guaranteed; manufacturing concern wants representative in St. Louis (or any city not taken); must have few hundred dollars cash to pay for goods on delivery after orders are secured. E. Guenther, 106 Fulton st., New York.

BUSINESS WANTED.

WANTED—Good staple side line for Texas and the Southwest. Add. A 11, this office.

BUSINESS WANTED—A mail business wanted; can any one suggest a legitimate novelty or specialty that could be sold by mail if well advertised in country newspapers? Address, in confidence, H 11, this office.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.

BOARDING HOUSE—For sale, boarding house, full of boarders; board guaranteed; good money made. Address Mrs. Savage, 1440 Church av.

BUSINESS—Good paying business for sale; well established advertiser; must leave for south; must be sold at once. Address E 16, this office.

BOARDING HOUSE—First-class boarding and rooming house, full of good paying boarders; take part cash. Address P 17, this office.

FOR SALE—Cheap, on account of sickness, 12 nicely furnished rooms as good as new, with all modern conveniences fine location, rent cheap; please do not answer unless you mean business. Add. G 18, this office.

GROCERY—For sale, grocery and saloon; good stand; selling on account of death in family. Add. W 5, this office.

HOUSE—For sale, 10 newly furnished rooms, full of roomers; pays profit $50 per month; will sell for half cost of furniture. Call at 107 N. 10th st.

LUNCH ROOM—For sale, lunch room; $85 if sold at once. 924 N. 21st st.

PLUMBERS' STOCK—For sale to plumbers, gas fitters, stove repairers or bicycle repairers, my interior stock tools and fixtures at a bargain; stoves of all kinds; must sell. Call 2738 Olive st. Open Sunday.

RESTAURANT—For sale, restaurant; must sell at once; guaranteed profits over $12 a day; price $1,500; investigate. Address D 18, this office.

SALOON—For sale, first-class saloon, license out; full stock; proprietor wants to leave town. Add. P 6, this office.

STORE AND FIXTURES—For sale, millinery store and fixtures at Madison, Ill.

STORE—For sale, grocery in West End; nice, clean stock, at a bargain. Add. S 10, this office.

SALOON—For sale, the old Wedge-House Saloon, with lease. 2745 Market st.

STORE—For sale, a first-class West End dressmaking establishment, on account of ill health. Address R 10, this office.

STORE—For sale, department store, near St. Louis; cash business; turned stock 8 times in one year; invoice about $3,400; reasons failing health. Add. P. O. Drawer 19, Weston, O.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

EQUITY—For exchange, $1,000 equity in a new 6-room house. Add. M 12, this office.

$8,000 first deed of trust to exchange for city property at cost value.
GLOSS & NORRELL,
317 Union Trust Bldg.

GOOD $2,000 equity in dwelling and $1,000 cost for good vacant.
GLOSS & NORRELL,
317 Union Trust Bldg.

MERCHANDISE—Wanted, to exchange merchandise worth $3,000, good prosperous business, for improved city property of same value. Address F 15, this office.

$6,000 lot in West End to exchange for flats; will assume small incumbrance.
GLOSS & NORRELL,
317 Union Trust Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—Tricycle, violin, rifle; what have you? Add. H 9, this office.

WANTED FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES

OFFICE ROOM WANTED—Lady physician wishes to rent small office room, furnished or unfurnished, located near Chouteau av.; state price. Address K 13, this office.

MISCELLANEOUS WANTS.

BOXES—Wanted, 1,000 3-oz. tin boxes, also 500 22-oz tin boxes; must be cheap. Call at 2329 Wash st.

CLOTHING—Highest price paid for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, geese and duck feathers by M. Sceelman, 2628 Olive st. Send postal.

CLOTHING—Highest price paid for gents' cast-off clothing. Address H. McBride, 1003 N. High st.

DESK—Wanted, one standing desk; state size, price and where it can be seen. Add. G 15, this office.

ENGINE—Wanted, second-hand double-drum, double cylinder, hoisting engine, with boiler. Address D 10, this office.

FURNITURE—Will pay the best price for furniture, carpets and feathers. J. Mostyn. 2436 Olive st.

FURNITURE—Wanted, furniture and fixtures for small restaurant and delicatessen; give itemized price. Add. O 9, this office.

GUN—Wanted, good gun; must be a bargain. F. Grace, 3416 Pine st.

GARDEN HOSE—Wanted, any one having a good garden hose for sale cheap, address 233 S. Jefferson av., stating price and length.

HIGHEST cash price paid for household goods and feathers. M. Durnin, 107 N. 12th st.

PUP—Wanted, to buy a Newfoundland or St. Bernard male pup. 615 Papin st.

SEWING-MACHINE WANTED—A good, cheap sewing-machine. 1917 Madison.

WANTED—To buy Merchants' Exchange membership; state price. Add. S 8, this office.

DANCING.

DANCING—Prof. Harry Williams and Miss Mae Hill, teachers of dancing for ballroom and stage; Academy, 2120 Lucas pl.; waltz in one lesson; satisfaction guaranteed; call for terms.

DANCING—Mr. F. E. Parke, the most successful teacher of waltzing in the city; private lessons only, any hour day or evening; open the year round; $5.00 per term; over 1,000 references on file. 710 Olive st., room 12.

GRAHAM'S New Waltz System, teaches directly; copyrighted; no failures; lessons every day at all hours; competent lady assistants. Call for terms.

GRAHAM'S New Waltz System; teaches directly; copyrighted; no failures; lessons every day at all hours; competent lady assistants; call for terms.

LOUIS MAHLER Dancing Schools—Waltz and Deportment—2200 St. Louis av., Wednesday afternoons, evenings; 1441 Chouteau av., Mondays, Fridays, afternoons, evenings.

MISS LETTIE PALMER'S dancing school, Endymoin Hall, n. e. cor. Olive and Jefferson av.; adult classes Monday and Friday nights only; children Tuesday and Saturday afternoons; private lessons by appointment; terms reasonable; satisfaction guaranteed.

NEW TERM opens Monday evening, Feb. 10, $5 per term of 20 lessons. Prof. R. M. Adams, 2715 Washington av.

PROF. R. M. ADAMS' Reception at the Cave Tuesday of this week; hereafter every Wednesday.

PROF. DAVIS' grand prize masquerade and valentine party, Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, Northwestern Hall, 2702 St. Louis av.; prizes finest and comical costumes; gents, 25c; ladies, 10c.

PROF. R. M. ADAMS, expert waltzing master and teacher of ballroom dancing; classes or private lessons. Academy and residence, 2715 Washington av.

MACHINERY.

OTTO GASOLINE ENGINES

Furnished on trial; results guaranteed; use one-tenth of a gallon an hour; do not increase insurance; any size for any work. Otto Gas Engine Works, 528 Locust st.

OTTO GAS ENGINES

For electric lighting. One h. p. yields ten lights, costing .01c an hour; two h. p., 20 lights, .02c, etc.; furnished on trial. Otto Gas Engine Works, 528 Locust st.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ADAMS ST., 2821—Two rooms on first floor for light housekeeping; separate entrance; also one second story front, neatly furnished, rent cheap.

ALICE AV., 2106—Three unfurnished rooms, newly papered; hot water and bath, laundry, all conveniences; cheap.

BACON ST., 2501—Three nice rooms, 2d floor, with hall, bath and gas.

BERNARD ST., 2727—Fur. room for housekeeping; very conv.; near street car lines; rent cheap.

BELL AV., 3222—Newly furnished room, southern exposure; furnace heat, bath; reasonable price.

BIDDLE ST., 1515—2 rooms, 2d floor; 1517½ Biddle st., 4 rooms, $9.00; 1400 N. 14th st., front, 3 rooms 1st floor, 3 on 2d, $9.00, in yard, 2 rooms 1st floor, 2 on 2d; 1526 Morgan st., 3 rooms, 2d floor. Keys 1530 Morgan st.

BIDDLE ST., 1432—Large furnished front room with private family.

CASS AV., 3616—Fur. rooms for light housekeeping, facing Grand av.

CASS AV., 3014—One nicely furnished front room, suitable for two.

CLARK AV., 2128—Two nice, light connecting front rooms; water handy.

CHESTNUT ST., 3002—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences.

COOK AV., 3656—Room-mate for young man in private family; all conveniences; references.

CHESTNUT ST., 2919—Well furnished room, private family; gas, hot bath, etc.; reference exchanged.

CASS AV., 2612—3 rooms, $7 per month; also small store, fit for tailor, plumber or shoemaker. Inquire in rear. M. J. Coen.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1924—Nicely fur. 2d-story room; gas, hot and cold bath; $6.

CARR ST., 1529—Nicely furnished second floor front rooms; gentlemen; private family.

CARR ST., 1909—Fur. rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $5 per month and up.

CASS AV., 1504—4 rooms, 2d floor, $13. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

CHESTNUT ST., 2917—One nicely furnished room, gas, bath, fire, private family, $8.

CLARK AV., 2228—Light housekeeping; also unfurnished rooms: one or more; near station; cheap.

CARR ST., 2204—Three rooms, first floor, $10; two rooms, second floor, $8.50.

CHANNING AV., 17 S.—Nicely furnished hall room for gent; board and room, $18.

CLARK AV., 2622A—Two adjoining front middle rooms, nicely furnished, with bath; will rent for light housekeeping or dressmaking.

CHESTNUT ST., 1611—Nicely furnished room for 2 gentlemen, with stove.

CARR ST., 1311—One nicely furnished front room, also small room for 2 or 3 gentlemen.

CLARK AV., 3622—Three nice large rooms, with water, large yard, in good repair. Open to-day.

CHESTNUT ST., 3004—Elegant furnished room; furnace, hot bath and gas; terms reasonable.

CLARK AV., 2705—One furnished front room for light housekeeping, 1st floor, $8; also one unfurnished room cheap.

CARR ST., 1727—Elegant large rooms, handsomely furnished, for housekeeping; laundry and all conveniences.

CHESTNUT ST., 2831—Nicely furnished room, upstairs; all conveniences; cheap.

CHOUTEAU AV., 944—Furnished front room, convenient for housekeeping; also other rooms; very reasonable terms.

EASTON AV., 2906—Newly furnished front and back parlor, with bath, for gents; terms reasonable.

EWING AV., 16 N.—Nicely furnished room for 2 gentlemen; all conveniences; $10 per month.

EASTON AV., 4467—Neatly furnished room, so. exp., bath, etc.; terms reasonable.

EASTON AV., 3007—Furnished complete for light housekeeping; handsome connecting front rooms.

EWING AV., 815 N.—Elegantly furnished 2d story front room for 1 or 2 gentlemen, strictly private family.

EUGENIA ST., 2113—Nicely furnished room.

EASTON AV., 3005—Well furnished rooms, gas, bath and all conveniences; reasonable.

FRANKLIN AV., 1712—Small room, nicely furnished.

FINNEY AV., 3704—Nice 2d-story front room, bath, furnace heat; nice neighborhood; terms reas.

FRANKLIN AV., 1600—Nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping, $2 per week; entrance at 821 N. 16th st.

FINNEY AV., 3907½—Police officer wants a roommate in private family.

FINNEY AV., 3750—Pleasant front room, single or en suite, with or without board.

FRANKLIN AV., 3422—Pleasant front room, 1 or 2 gents; private family; rent reasonable.

FOUNTAIN AV., 4904—Nicely furnished room; so. exp.; first-class board; home comforts; minute's walk from Suburban.

FOR RENT—Second-story front room; $8 month; either gent or lady. 11 N. 23d st.

FINNEY AV., 4228—Three rooms $12; two rooms $8.

FRANKLIN AV., 810—Third floor, two nice front rooms; $5 per month.

FRANKLIN AV., 2822—2 rooms, $9; 1 room, $3.

FINNEY AV., 3627—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room; small family; for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

GARRISON AV., 1009—Nicely furnished back parlor; every convenience; private family; terms reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 1715 N.—Large, handsomely furnished front, suitable for 2 gentlemen, $8; home comforts.

GLASGOW AV., 1822—Finely furnished rooms; very reasonable.

GARRISON AV., 1807 N.—Three pleasant rooms, 1st floor furnished for housekeeping; reception hall.

HICKORY ST., 3316—Three rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

HICKORY ST., 2358—For rent, three rooms.

HUNT AV., 4442—Two rooms, completely furnished for light housekeeping, first floor; $12 per month. Take Market st. car.

HOGAN PL., 4819—Three rooms with hall room and large attic, 2d floor, in new house; select neighborhood; rent very reasonable; Lindell Railway Spalding av. cars.

JEFFERSON AV., 237 S.—One unfur. room, two windows, $5 a month.

JEFFERSON AV., 310 S.—Nicely furnished second story front room for gentleman.

JEFFERSON AV., 2204 S.—One furnished room for rent.

LOCUST ST., 2816—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room; also 3d-story front; terms reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 2901—Flat 14, one unfurnished room.

LOCUST ST., 2815½—Nicely furnished 3d-story front, very reasonable to desirable tenants; privilege of housekeeping.

LUCAS AV., 2663—One unfurnished room; all conveniences; cheap.

LOCUST ST., 2704—Two nicely furnished rooms, one front room, $10.

LUCKY ST., 3722—Three rooms, first floor; $9. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

LUCKY ST., 3844A—Three rooms, 1st floor; $9. Keeley, 1113 Chestnut st.

LOCUST ST., 3122—Large front room, furnished; furnace heat, hot water, etc.; private family; reference exchanged.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2744—Two nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite; gas, bath, heat, etc.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2615—Large unfurnished parlor; southern exp.; conv. to board; private family; or suitable for doctor or dentist.

LACLEDE AV., 3007—For rent, a nicely furnished room with fire.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1021A N.—Nicely furnished rooms, convenient to three lines of cars; private family; terms reasonable.

LINDELL AV., 3569—Bright 2d-story front room, 1st-class board, $45; private family.

LINDELL AV., 3408—Nicely fur. 2d-story front rooms, suitable for 2 or more gentlemen; refs.

LUCAS AV., 3336—Large 2d-story front room; all conveniences.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 1206 N.—Nicely furnished second-story front room; rent reasonable; private family.

LUCAS AV., 2706—Front and connecting rooms, second floor, complete for housekeeping; rent reasonable.

LUCAS AV., 1700—2d floor, 4 large rooms, hall and bath.

LEFFINGWELL AV., 214 S.—One room furnished complete for light housekeeping; rent $2.

LEONARD AV., 1124 N.—Two or three unfurnished rooms with bath, etc.

MARKET ST., 2215—Unfur. rooms for rent.

MARKET ST., 2211—Fur. rooms, $1.50 per week.

MADISON ST., 2730—6 rooms, 1st floor; all modern conveniences; rent $14.

MORGAN ST., 1918—For rent, furnished front room for light housekeeping or gents.

MARKET ST., 3311—Two nice rooms and kitchen, with water, large yard; rent, $7. Open to-day.

MORGAN ST., 2234—3 rooms, 2d floor, $10. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

MADISON ST., 2208—Four large rooms, $8.50; water; two rooms $7.

MARKET ST., 2631—Furnished hall room, $4 per month.

MORGAN ST., 3214—Large, well furnished rooms to gentlemen; every modern convenience; private family; reasonable.

MORGAN ST., 2801—Nicely furnished room; 1st floor.

MORGAN ST., 2710A—A nicely furnished 2d-story front room, suitable for 1 or 2 gentlemen.

MARKET ST., 1013—Furnished housekeeping rooms, also rooms for gentlemen; all convs. and priv.

MORGAN ST., 2829—Second-story front, furnished or unfurnished, also two rooms complete for housekeeping; bath, neat home, nice locality.

OLIVE ST., 3127—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms, single or en suite; heat, gas and bath.

OLIVE ST., 2923—Furnished rooms for gents, $1.50 per week; 3d floor.

OLIVE ST., 1320—Fur. front room and hallroom.

OLIVE ST., 1506—Nicely fur. single rooms, suitable for one.

OLIVE ST., 1407—2 nicely fur. rooms; bath, hot and cold water; gas.

OLIVE ST., 1806—Basement furnished for housekeeping; hall room; room-mate for gent.

OLIVE ST., 2317—Two neatly fur. front rooms; one for housekeeping; reasonable; southern expo.

OLIVE ST., 2823—3 unfurnished rooms, with use of bath; rent reasonable.

OLIVE ST., 3684 (entrance 352 N. Spring av., cor. Olive)—Two nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences.

OLIVE ST., 2215—Nicely furnished rooms, furnace heat, gas and bath; hall room; $5.00.

OLIVE ST., 1318, opp. Exposition Building—Large room, 2d and 3d floors, handsomely furnished, bath and all conveniences.

OLIVE ST., 2643A—Rooms furnished and unfurnished; with bath and fire.

OLIVE ST., 3219—Furnished front room for two gentlemen or man and wife.

OLIVE ST., 2829—Two connecting rooms, unfurnished, and a hall room, furnished.

OLIVE ST., 1724—Handsomely furnished front room, hot bath, gas; terms reasonable.

OLIVE ST. (northeast corner 20th)—Rooms cut down to half price; open all night.

OLIVE ST., 2913—Nicely furnished 2d-story room, front and back room; only $7 and $8.

OLIVE ST., 2924—Elegantly furnished front room; bath, hot water; $10 per month.

OLIVE ST., 4210—Three heated rooms for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 2652—Large front and connecting room; complete for light housekeeping.

OLIVE ST., 2915—Back parlor for two gents; second floor; gas and bath.

OLIVE ST., 3020—One nicely furnished room; also one unfurnished room; private family.

OLIVE ST., 2816—One nicely furnished third-story front room.

PAPIN ST., 1430—Large front room furnished for light housekeeping, cheap; also other rooms, $1.50 per week.

PAGE AV., 4110—Two furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences; private family; no other roomers.

PINE ST., 1504—Furnished back parlor and small room connecting; private entrance; housekeeping; small room, $1.50.

PINE ST., 706½—Single front room, large double, 2 or 3 gents; rooms for light housekeeping.

PINE ST., 1316—Furnished rooms, 2 gents, 1st floor, $1.25 each; unfurnished, $6 per month.

PARLOR—Young widow living alone will rent front parlor to suitable gentleman, with privileges; no other roomers. Address W 6, this office.

PINE ST., 2121—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

PAGE AV., 3617—Nicely furnished rooms, bath, gas, all conveniences.

PAGE AV., 4102—2 fur. rooms for light housekeeping or gentlemen; furnace heat.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, room-mate; young man of good habits; nice room, with small family. Add. C 7, this office.

ROOMS—Widow living alone desires select transients; very private; West End. Address G 9, this office.

ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms for ladies; privileges. Address K 9, this office.

ROOM—Elegantly furnished room to discreet couple, where there are no other roomers. Add. B 10, this office.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, a pleasant lady employed during the day to share pleasant room near Lindell and Ware avs. Address D 11, this office.

ROOM—Nice furnished front room all conveniences; suitable for married couple or two ladies; one-half block from Easton av. line. Address D 8, this office.

ROOMS—Two connecting furnished rooms for quiet parties in nice neighborhood. Add. G 14, this office.

ROOMS—Quiet lady has handsomely furnished rooms for quiet couples; transient. Add. E 7, this office.

ROOM—Handsomely furnished front room, all conveniences, for transients; breakfast if wanted; first-class location. Address W 9, this office.

ROOMS—Second floor front; handsomely furnished; privileges. Address T 9, this office.

ROOMS—Newly furnished rooms, all modern conveniences, no board; gents only; from $8 to $18. Add. P 13, this office.

ROOM—Handsomely furnished room in quiet neighborhood to quiet transients. Add. K 16, this office.

ROOM—Widow has furniture in storage; wants gentleman to advance money and take same in room rent. Add. B 15, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, by gentleman, wife and 1 boy, flat of 3 rooms all conveniences; state rent and location. Add. P 21, this office.

ROOMS FOR RENT.

ROOM—Nicely furnished room for lady with privileges; central location; $3 per week. Add. W 17, this office.

RUSSELL AV., 2612—Pleasant apartments, single or en suite; modern home.

ROOM—Woman to take laundry room in exchange for work. 3302 Morgan.

ROOMS—Nice rooms for quiet couples. Address A 20, this office.

ROOM—One large furnished room and one furnished hall room; cheap. Call 1622 Franklin av.

ROOM—Widow has quiet room for transients. Add. D 17, this office.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, room-mate by a young lady. 2737 Olive.

ROOM—Widow will rent pleasant room, first-class transient; side street. Add. P 18, this office.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, a young man room-mate, respectable and agreeable; an electrician preferred. Add. O 18, this office.

ROOMS—2 adjoining rooms on 2d floor or 3 rooms on 1st floor, completely furnished for light housekeeping, to quiet couple, by widow living in the West End. Add. B 18, this office.

ST. VINCENT AV., 2723—3 rooms, good location; reasonable.

ST. ANGE AV., 1218—Nicely fur. 2d-story front room; also small room; $5 per month.

SHERIDAN AV., 2711—Nicely fur. rooms, single or en suite, 1st floor.

ST. FERDINAND AV., 3902—Three nice rooms, $8. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

SPRING AV., 716—Near Delmar—Two front rooms, fur. for light housekeeping; $10 per month.

WASH ST., 1803—Nicely furnished room, complete for light housekeeping; also basement room; low prices.

WASH ST., 2313—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

WRIGHT ST., 1456—Two rooms and hall, water on floor, inquire within. Furnished or unfurnished.

WASH ST., 2123—Five rooms, water, large yard; in a No. 1 condition; a bargain; $10. Jno. H. Terry & Sons, 621 Chestnut st.

WASHINGTON AV., 3885—Nice, bright furnished room, elegant location; only $10 per month.

WASHINGTON AV., 2715—Furnished room for 1 gentleman, $6 per month.

WASHINGTON AV., 1333, opp. 14th st.—Lovely room, with bath attached; refined; owner's premises.

WASHINGTON AV., 1013—Neatly furnished suite of rooms for four gentlemen; gas and fire; terms, $20 per month; other rooms.

WASH ST., 1803—Nicely furnished rooms, complete for light housekeeping; also hall room; low prices.

WASH ST., 1808—Two unfurnished rooms; also hall room, furnished; every convenience.

WASH ST., 1806—Two front connecting rooms on 1st floor; every convenience; $3.50 per week.

WASH ST., 1735—Front rooms, completely furnished for housekeeping; also for gents; so. exp.

WEST END PL., 516—(Olive and Ware)—Two rooms, 1 2d-story furnished, and 1 unfurnished; private French family; refs. exchanged.

WASHINGTON AV., 3915—Nice, warm furnished front room, gents, $6 per month.

WASHINGTON AV., 3893—Pleasant, well furnished room, so. exp., furnace heat, for gentlemen.

6TH ST., 1401 N.—2 furnished rooms, complete for housekeeping; laundry; $6 per month.

7TH ST., 1520 S.—2 rooms and kitchen; rent $7; rear.

7TH ST., 1517 S.—2 rooms and kitchen, $11.50; also 2 rooms, 3d floor, $6.50; new building.

8TH ST., 816—One nicely furnished front room on first floor, suitable for two; to desirable tenants privileges of housekeeping.

9TH ST., 810 N.—Nicely fur. rooms for gents and light housekeeping.

9TH ST., 1218 S.—Nicely furnished second-story front room, with fire; convenient to car line; quiet neighborhood.

10TH ST., 1031 S.—Furnished front room, with or without board. Mrs. Walker.

11TH ST., 18 N.—Furnished front room for light housekeeping.

11TH ST., 1108 AND 1110 S., bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory St.—Each with 2 rooms and kitchen; one has both; nice repair; cheap rent. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.

12TH AND OLIVE STS., N. E. Cor.—Nicely furnished room for couple or 2 gentlemen.

12TH ST., 208 S.—Opposite New City Hall—Room and board, first-class; private family.

12TH ST., 1732 N.—Two upstairs rooms; water; rent, $6.50.

12TH ST., 113 N.—Fur. rooms for light housekeeping and roomers; $5 per month and up.

14TH ST., 103 N.—Fur. rooms for gents or light housekeeping; very reasonable.

14TH ST., 1427 N.—Two large rooms with all conveniences, $5.

15TH ST., 920 N.—Neatly furnished rooms for light housekeeping.

15TH ST., 101 S.—Nicely furnished rooms for light housekeeping; also rooms for gentlemen.

18TH ST., 914 N.—Front room, furnished for light housekeeping or roomers; all conveniences.

19TH ST., 1105 N.—Nicely furnished front room; private family; for gents; all conveniences.

22D ST., 8 S.—For rent, 2 furnished or unfurnished rooms, with privilege of light housekeeping.

22D ST., 721 N.—Nicely furnished front parlor.

23D ST., 11 N.—Hall room, $1 per week; respectable private family.

23D ST., 718 N.—3 rooms, 2d floor, $10. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.

BOARDING.

BARTMER AV., 5451—Handsome room, with first-class board; a delightful house.

BOARD—Board and room for lady west of Grand av.; terms reasonable. Add. A 6, this office.

BIDDLE ST., 1315—Lone lady wants two mechanics to board.

BELL AV., 3015—Pleasantly fur. room, with or without board.

BOARD—Lady would like infant or child to board. Add. F 14, this office.

BOARDING—We have two rooms, just newly furnished, which we will let, with first-class table board, or without, in a Christian family; 2800 West. Address F 13, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, three or four nice, plain, respectable gentlemen to room and board with private family; good table board; hot and cold bath; house clean and comfortable; no style; terms moderate. Address H 12, this office.

BOARDER—Young couple without children, owning their own elegant home on Fountain av., 1 square north of Suburban line, wish a gentleman to live with them (no other boarders), or would take couple without children. Add. T 15, this office.

BOARDING—One or two congenial gentlemen wanting strictly first-class quarters, with good Southern table, in private family, convenient to cars, please address B 12, this office.

COOK AV., 3656—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; splendid table; bath, hot and cold water; furnace heat; private family; reasonable.

CASS AV., 1958—Lady would like child to board; best home and mother's care.

CLARK AV., 2715—Milliners coming to the city can find good rooms and board at $4 and $4.50 per week; home-like and all accommodations.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1326—Well furnished single room, heated, with good table board; very reasonable.

CLARK AV., 2214—Furnished rooms with board; gas, bath, steam heat; $4.50 and $5.00 week.

DAYTON ST., 2824½—Rooms, with or without board, to gentlemen or lady employed.

DICKSON ST., 2723—Nicely furnished rooms with good board; private family; reasonable.

EASTON AV., 3104—Two furnished rooms, with or without board.

FINNEY AV., 3646—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room and other rooms, with board.

GARRISON AV., 912 N.—Front and back parlors, 2d-story front room; modern conveniences, with good board, for first-class people.

GARRISON AV., 722 N.—New and handsomely furnished rooms and board, en suite or single; will suit the most fastidious; private family.

GARRISON AV., 932—Plain and neatly furnished rooms, first-class table board; suitable for two ladies or gents.

GRATTAN ST., 1011—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms, single or en suite, with board, second floor, private family.

JEFFERSON AV., 237 S.—Board and fur. front room, private family; $4 per week.

JEFFERSON AV., 1625½ S.—Nicely furnished room with good board; home comforts; terms reasonable.

JEFFERSON AV., 1122 N.—One nicely furnished front room, $8 per month.

LOCUST ST., 2828—Nicely furnished room with first-class board; terms reasonable; day boarders taken.

LUCAS AV., 2737—Elegant furnished rooms and good board; all conveniences.

LUCAS PL., 1714—Desirable room and board for married couple or two gentlemen; location and surroundings first-class.

LOCUST ST., 2700—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; will rent cheap, with board.

LASALLE ST., 925—Clean, comfortable 2d-story furnished room with board for one gentleman; refs.

LA SALLE ST., 1317—Board and rooms at reasonable terms; room-mate wanted; private family.

LAFAYETTE AV., 2901—2 beautiful rooms, with or without meals; first-class; private family.

LUCAS AV., 3414—Two desirable rooms, with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 2630—Well furnished rooms; good board.

LOCUST ST., 2307—Finely fur. 2d floor front; also adjoining room; strictly modern; good meals.

LOCUST ST., 3028—Nice second-floor rooms, also family room on third floor, with first-class board, heat, gas and hot bath; day boarders accommodated.

LUCAS AV., 2932—Elegant rooms, newly furnished; furnace; every convenience; good board; private; day boarders accommodated.

LUCAS PL., 1834—Second-story front room, with or without board.

LOCUST ST., 1706 and 2113—Handsomely furnished rooms; first-class board.

LUCAS PL., 1520 and 1507—Nicely furnished rooms, first-class board; rooms without board.

LOCUST ST., 2221—Large, nicely furnished rooms, good board; suitable for man and wife or gentlemen; furnace heat; hot baths; references.

LOCUST ST., 2631—Furnished parlor, bed room, other rooms; good board, with home comforts.

MORGAN ST., 3329—Large, handsomely furnished room, with board; also room for two young men; reference exchanged.

MISSISSIPPI AV., 1722—Nicely furnished room; good board; $18 and $20 per month.

MADISON ST., 2732—5 rooms on 1st floor; all modern conveniences; rent $12.

MORGAN ST., 3404—Nicely furnished rooms on 2d and 3d floors, with board.

MORGAN ST., 2741—Nicely furnished rooms, with board for couple or gents.

OLIVE ST., 2210—Nice rooms, with board, $3.75 per week; table board, $2.75 per week.

OLIVE ST., 2737—Large 2d-story front room, with best of board and all the comforts of a home; terms reasonable.

OLD ORCHARD—Two large, handsome rooms, so. exp., delightfully situated, with board; private family; reasonable to desirable parties. Add. P 989, this office.

OLIVE ST., 1504—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; first-class board; $4 per week.

OLIVE ST., 4051—Handsomely furnished 2d-story front room, with board; refs. req.; private family.

PAGE AV., 3615—One room for one or two gents, with board.

PINE ST., 2348—Newly fur. front room, with or without board.

PINE ST., 3022—A nicely furnished single room, with board.

PINE ST., 2824—Nicely furnished 2d-story, front room, with or without board; private family; hot bath.

PINE ST., 2634—Excellent board; handsome front rooms; hot bath, gas, furnace, private family.

PINE ST., 2722—Elegantly furnished 2d-story front room, with board; gas, furnace heat and bath; for couple.

PINE ST., 2310—Pleasant room, with board, $4 a week.

PENDLETON AV., 1014—Pleasant front room, with board; suitable for two gentlemen or couple.

PINE ST., 3110—Newly furnished 2d-floor front; other rooms, with board; hot bath, gas.

PINE ST., 3202—Select board with cheerful rooms; terms reasonable; refs. exc.

ROOM—Well furnished room for quiet gentleman, including bath, light, heat; breakfast if desired. Address 2634 Russell av.

ROOM—For rent, nice room, centrally located, 15 minutes' ride, with or without board; 2 gentlemen preferred; references exchanged. Add. R 15, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Lady can find pleasant room with privileges and board; private family. Add. C 15, this office.

ROOM-MATE—Wanted, room-mate at 2916 Gamble by refined gentleman in large, well-heated, light room and good board; reasonable.

ROOM AND BOARD—For rent, furnished room, West End; Jewish family. Add. M 14, this office.

ROOM—Front room, 2d floor, two gentlemen or married couple, with board; newly furnished; gas, hot and cold bath; private family; reference required. Inquire at 3031 Franklin av.

ROOM—Nicely furnished 2d-story front room, southern exposure; suitable for two gentlemen, with good board, in private family. Address 2657 Morgan st.

ROOM—Private family, West End, have nicely furnished room to rent, with board; no other boarders; two young men preferred; terms reasonable. Address B 9, this office.

ROOMS—Or suite in large West End residence, west of Grand; everything strictly high-class; reasonable rates. Add. S 18, this office.

ROOM—Beautiful 2d-story front room with first-class board, furnace heat, so. exp., private family, price moderate, for couple or two gentlemen, choice neighborhood. Add. M 5, this office.

ROOMS—Two rooms, furnished or unfurnished; good table board; hot and cold bath; private family; terms moderate; reference exchanged. Address H 12, this office.

ROOMS—Two pleasant rooms, separate or en suite, unfurnished or well furnished; southern exposure; in strictly private family; table the best market affords; every convenience; gentlemen preferred; reference requested. Address F 9, this office.

ROOMS—Two handsomely furnished connecting 2d-story front and back rooms, single or en suite, with good board, in strictly private family; hot bath and all home comforts; to family or gents; south of Chouteau; a good location and reasonable terms. Add. A 7, this office.

ROOM—A strictly private family will give room and board to two young ladies; sisters preferred. Chestnut, near Grand; $3 per week each. Address A 2, this office.

ST. VINCENT AV., [illegible]—(Compton Hill)—Board for one or two young men in private family; first-class table; home privileges; close to Compton Heights cars; $4 week.

BOARDING.

ST. ANGE AV., 1325—Newly furnished front rooms, with or without board; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 1813—Nicely furnished rooms, with first-class board.

WHITMORE ST., 2325—2d-story front, furnished or unfurnished, with board; front or back parlor, with board; terms reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 1405—Double parlor; also rooms for gents or housekeeping, single or en suite.

WASHINGTON AV., 2648—Rooms and first-class board, $4 per week; fine hot bath.

WASHINGTON AV., 2820—Second story front and other rooms; best board; day boarders acc.; ref.

WASHINGTON AV., 2631—Pleasant furnished room; also side room; excellent table; all conveniences.

WASH ST., 1800—Parlor for two gents, with or without board; also hall room; low prices.

WASHINGTON AV., 1416—Furnished rooms, with board; furnace heat.

WASHINGTON AV., 2717—Nicely furnished rooms, first, second and third floors; gas, bath, so. exposure; with or without board; reasonable.

WASHINGTON AV., 2620—Handsome second-story front room; private family; excellent table; all conveniences.

WASHINGTON AV., 3036—Pleasant front room, with board; day boarders accommodated.

6TH ST. AND FRANKLIN AV.—Rooms, $1 per week; beds and meals, 15c each.

15TH ST., 809 N.—Pleasant rooms, with board; two gentlemen or couple; $35 per month.

16TH ST., 5 N.—Nicely furnished rooms, with board.

21ST ST., 202 S.—First-class room and board, $3.50.

HOUSES, ROOMS, ETC., WANTED

BASEMENT—A respectable colored woman would like basement; willing to wash. Add. 1329 Morgan.

HOUSE—Wanted, an 11 or 12-room house, West End, by two responsible adults; would prefer carpets and gas fixtures; best refs. Add. H 1, this office.

ROOMS—Two unfurnished rooms for housekeeping in northern part of city wanted by two persons; state terms. Add. F 11, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, 2 rooms furnished for light housekeeping in desirable location. Add. E 15, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, two connecting unfurnished rooms, with water, on 1st or 2d floor; not over 6 or 8 blocks from Court-house. Address C 11, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, by young lady, single room, with heat; east of Jefferson av.; must be cheap. Add. M 9, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, four or five rooms in good neighborhood, west of Jefferson ave.; refs. Address D., 2609 Washington av.

ROOM—Refined middle-aged gentleman desires a room in the home of a widow living in a quiet, select neighborhood. Add. H 16, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room by quiet transient couple, near Chouteau av., bet. 10th and 18th sts. Add. T 18, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, furnished rooms for gent and lady west of 26th st. Add. N 16, this office.

ROOM—Gentleman wants nicely furnished room in private family at a reasonable figure; prefer room with wardrobe; also parties owning property; expect to be permanent; please state terms. Add. F 18, this office.

ROOM—A first-class furnished room, with modern conveniences and privilege, for a gentleman; must be centrally located; state price and address. Address L 9, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Gent wants room west of 28th, east of Grand; refs.; reasonable; private family pref. Add. P., 3309 Morgan st.

ROOMS—Wanted, one or two unfurnished rooms by father and daughter in West End. Add. W 7, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, two good-sized neatly furnished rooms on Pine st., between 32nd and Grand, or Locust, between 28th and 30th sts.; private family preferred; refs. exchanged. Add. L 7, this office.

BOARD AND LODGING WANTED.

BOARD—Young lady who is engaged during the day wants board in good locality at $4 per week. Add. P 10, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, by young lady, board and room in first-class house; lady room-mate preferred, share expense; references exchanged. Add. B 18, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, reasonable board with 2 rooms for 2 ladies; can fur. 1 room. Add. M 18, this office.

BOARD—Wanted, board in private family by married couple and young lady; adjoining rooms; South Side. Add. W 14, this office.

BOARD—Husband, wife and grown daughter want, with board, the second-story front and connecting room in a strictly private family in the West End; no boarding-house need reply. Address P 14, this office.

BOARDING—Wanted, by lady employed unfur. room in private family, in Compton Heights. Add. N 9, this office.

BOARDING—Furnished front room for couple, with board for lady; Jefferson av., south of Market. Add. P 4, this office.

BOARD—Young lady, music teacher, wishes to give piano lessons in exchange for board. Add. B 8, this office.

BOARDING—Unfurnished front parlor for couple; board for lady; southern part of city. Add. O 4, this office.

DINING-ROOM WANTED—A lady wants to take charge and rent dining-room and kitchen full of good-paying boarders. Address K 13, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room with board for a young married couple; best of refs. given and required; price, $35 per month; central location. Add. N 17, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, one or two unfurnished rooms, with board in private family for lady and two little girls, aged 4 and 6; terms must be reasonable; state same. Add. H 18, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, by a gentleman, nice room, southern exposure, with breakfast and dinner, with quiet private family preferred, between Garrison and Grand avs., north of Pine. Address, stating price, O 8, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—Room and board, two meals per day, by a lady employed as stenographer. Add. H 14, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, by gentleman and wife, with baby, nicely furnished rooms and board in Jewish family; West side preferred. Add. G 5, this office.

ROOM WANTED—Room in home of a quiet and refined widow lady by elderly gentleman; would also like board. Add. K 14, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted by single gentleman, in private family, west of 3500. Add., stating terms, Post-office drawer C., city.

ROOMS—Wanted, 2 unfurnished rooms, with or without board, in West End for 2 adults. Add. D 16, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED—Room and board in private family by single gent; state terms. Add. E 17, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, room, with or without board, by refined gentleman with young widow; home comforts desired; convenient to car lines. Add. R 16, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—A refined young gentleman wants room and board in young widow's home; must be first-class and homelike. Add. E 18, this office.

ROOM—Wanted, nicely furnished front room for quiet couple; board for lady. Add. L 15, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted, by young man in business, room and board with private family; state terms and particulars. Add. O 14, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted room and board by young lady school teacher; desirable location; terms reasonable; references exchanged. Add. M 13, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted at once, nicely furnished room with board in strictly private family for quiet lady, on or near Washington av. car line; not over $25 per month. Add. T 16, this office.

ROOMS—Wanted, two neatly furnished rooms, including board, for two brothers and sister in respectable German or American family; no boarding house. Add. D 13, this office.

ROOM AND BOARD—Wanted, rooms and board in small private family by young lady employed; no other boarders; state terms. Add. S 12, this office.

FLATS WANTED.

FLAT—Wanted, a flat of 2 rooms and kitchen; west of Jefferson av.; reasonable. Add. T 8, this office.

FLAT—Wanted, a nice second-story flat of five rooms, all conveniences, in desirable neighborhood within 30 minutes' ride to center of city. Address T 5, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS WANTED.

FLAT—A couple want furnished flat of four rooms. Address, stating price, 4147 Olive st.

FLAT—Wanted, 3-room flat, with bath, furnished for housekeeping, for couple without children; will be permanent; must be reasonable; state terms. Add. L 12, this office.

FURNISHED FLATS FOR RENT.

FLAT—A nicely furnished flat of 4 rooms for rent; everything new. Call at 3033A Dickson st.

FLAT—For rent, nicely furnished 3 or 4 room flat, with bath. Call Sunday or Monday at No. 3033A Dickson st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

WEST PINE ST., 4109—Nicely furnished 8-room house and reception hall; none but reliable party need apply.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BEAUMONT ST., 116 S.—Stable for two horses and large wagon shed.

BUILDING—For rent, 2,500 square feet, second floor, for light manufacturing; with power. Inquire American Steam Laundry Co., 21st and Morgan.

CLARK AV., 1234—Laundrymen, call and examine premises, 25x140; one-story building; well lighted by skylights; suitable for large steam laundry.

CASS AV., 1112—A large store, suitable for any purpose; rent $14.

CHOUTEAU AV., 1418—Store and cellar, 20x50; rent, $20.

CHESTNUT ST., 1113—Nice large office in rear. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

CHESTNUT ST., 1127—Nice store; also stable. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

FRANKLIN AV., 521—Store and 40 rooms; good location; rent low.

LOCUST ST., 123—Four-story building; large store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

LUCAS AV., 1021 and 1023—Four-story building, with store on first floor; will alter to suit tenant and put in elevator; suitable for light manufacturing. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

MARKET ST., 1416—Large store and six rooms. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

OFFICE ROOM—Good office room, Wells Building, Broadway and Olive st. Inquire 505 Olive st.

OFFICE—Wanted, a physician of the regular school to share office in the Commercial Building. Inquire at Allen's drug store, 7th and Olive.

OFFICE—For rent, most desirable office in Union Trust Building; lease to May 1, 1897. Call at once. Room 411.

OFFICES—6th, 7th and 8th floors, Commercial Building, southeast corner Olive and 6th sts.; best location in the city; vaults and washstands in offices; rent moderate; $15 to $40 per month, depending on location and size of office. Apply to W. B. Wells, Special Agent, 826 Commercial Building.

PINE ST., 1500—Nice corner store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

PINE ST., 613-615—Nice offices, with steam heat. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

ROOM—One furnished front room, suitable for office, physician preferred. Call Dental office, 1108 Olive st.

STORE—For rent, millinery and dressmaking department; good locality. Add. B 2, this office.

STABLE—For rent; lease; stable holding 8 head of stock, with a lot fronting of 25 feet. Call 2928 Carr st.

SIXTH ST., 412 S.—For rent, first and second floors, with power.

VIRGINIA AV.—Corner Bates—New store; good business point; no competition; open.

VANDEVENTER AV., 733 N.—Fine large store for any business; $25. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.

WASHINGTON AV., 210 and 212—Entire building, four stories and basement, fronting 48 feet by depth of 160 feet; corner of alley; good shipping facility, good light and electric power; suitable for any kind of mercantile business or manufacturing; cheap rent. Apply to St. Louis Electrotype Foundry, on premises.

3D ST., 914 N. (near Washington av.)—Second floor, fine condition, good light; also second floor, No. 916 N. 3d st., third door from southeast corner of Washington av.; both floors have entrances from street; both suitable for any kind of business or light manufacturing; low rent. S. Scharff. 704 N. 2d st.

4TH ST., 20 N.—Part of show window, with space in front part of store and large inside showcases. Apply to the Gilbert Book Co., 20 N. 4th st.

9TH ST., 2200 N., cor. Wright—Nice large store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

11TH ST., 700 and 702 N.—Large corner store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

11TH AND NORTH MARKET, S. W. Cor.—48x75, lighted all sides, 4 floors, at $75 month, or rent each floor separately; will alter to suit. Thomas Watson, [illegible] N. [illegible] st.

[illegible] AND OLIVE STS., S. E. Cor.—For rent, store room, suitable for saloon, drug store or [illegible]. [illegible] at office. Wardlow & Co., [illegible] N. [illegible] st.

RENT LISTS.

ONE LINE (double column), fourteen words, 10 cents; 5 cents for each addition of seven words.
ANY DRUG STORE is authorized to receive Want Advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

DWELLINGS FOR RENT.

ADAMS ST., 2832—Six-room house, bath, etc.; will rent cheap to good tenants. Key 2830 Adams st.
ADAMS ST., 2828—Eight-room house, bath, laundry, etc.
BELLEGLADE AV., 1816—Detached 4-room stone-front cottage; city water and large yard; $16.
BENTON STATION—For rent, 14-room house, with 8 acres of ground and fruit trees, $40 a month. Add. S. 17, this office.
COOK AV., 3617—7-room house, laundry, furnace, grates, etc., house and location good; see premises.
CASS AV., 3005—8 rooms and bath; reduced to $25. Carter & McLanahan.
CALIFORNIA AV., 1633, cor. Henrietta st.—Elegant 8-room corner dwelling, vestibule, furnace, hot and cold water, bath, gas. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.
CHESTNUT ST., 2609—Dwelling for rent, $35 per month. R. F. Lamb, 121 N. 3d st.
CLARK AV., 3022—Ten rooms, hall, gas, large yard; $30. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
CHESTNUT ST., 3526—11 rooms and bath, $60. Malcomb Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
COOK AV., 4118—6 rooms and bath, $33.35. Malcomb Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
CAROLINE ST., 3013-3015—Nice detached brick cottages, 4 rooms, hall, both; owner pays water license; rent $16. Apply 3011 Caroline.
CHESTNUT ST., 3337—First-class 9-room house, with all modern improvements; cheap to a good tenant. Inquire M. Werner, s. e. corner 6th and Washington av.
COOK AV., 3812—Seven-room house, $35. Apply 3808 Cook av.
CHOUTEAU AND SPRING AV.—New 4-room flat, $11; water free.
DELMAR BOULEVARD, 4185—Fine 9-room house, modern, all convs. Mathews R. E. Co., 803 Chestnut st.
DELMAR BOUL., 4129—Elegant 10-room modern residence; furnace, reception hall and all conveniences; cheap rent to good tenant. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.
DUNCAN AV., 4346—Nice 7-room residence, with all conveniences; $25. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.
DICKSON ST., 2816—A nine-room stone-front house. Inquire of Philip Roeder, 307 N. 4th st.
EUCLID AV., 1811—A neat 5-room cottage.
FOR RENT—8 acres of ground, with large brick house of 7 rooms; brick stable; $25 per month. 5856 St. Louis av.
HOGAN PL., 4762—8-room brick, bath, furnace, hot and cold water, large lot, first-class condition.
HOUSE—Furnished house of 6 or more rooms; must be modern and reasonable. Address M 8, this office.
IOWA AV., 3930—Nice house, large yard, rent $13; close to four car lines; half block from California av.
JUNIATA ST., 4143—Nice 7-room Queen Anne house; rent, $22.50. F. E. Niesen, 705 Chestnut st.
LEXINGTON AV., 4245—For rent 2 nice new 3-room houses; all conveniences.
LEXINGTON AV., 4210—Opp. Fair Grounds—4 large rooms, new, to quiet family, $9.
LEFFINGWELL AV., 206 S.—6-room modern house, hall, gas, and bath; perfect order; very low rent. Keys in drug store, 28th and Washington av.
LOUISIANA AV., 1541—New 6-room house, with bath; $22.50. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
LACLEDE AV., 3965—Nice 5-room house, for colored; $15. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
LEA PL., 4129, north of Fair Grounds—Four-room frame house, 50x110 feet to alley; stables; hydrant; $12. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.
MONTROSE AV., 319—7 rooms, hall, bath, gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
MARYLAND AV., 4108—8 rooms, all modern conveniences, $40. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
MORGAN ST., 1245—15-room house; all modern conveniences. Apply 521 Franklin av.
MADISON ST., 2621—6 rooms, in good repair; rent reduced.
NICHOLSON PL., 46 and 47—Nine rooms, furnace, range and gas fixtures, with cemented cellars; elegant home; only $50.
NORTH MARKET ST., 1312—Six-room brick dwelling. J. E. Greffet, 810 Chestnut st.
OLIVE ST., 2910—10 rooms, all conveniences, $50. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
OLIVE ST., 3516—10 rooms and bath, $50. Malcolm Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
OLIVE ST., 1214—13 rooms, with bath, over store. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
PAGE AV., 3912—8 rooms, hall, bath, gas, large yard. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
PINE ST., 3429—Eight large rooms, $50; bargain. Carter & McLanahan, 12 N. 8th st.
RUTGER ST., 2701—Cor. house, 6 rooms and bath; $20. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
SHERIDAN AV., 2911—6 rooms and bath, $22.50. Malcomb Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
SARAH ST., 718—Nice 7-room residence with all conveniences; $35. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 S. 8th st. Phone 797.
SARAH ST., 927—Neat 7-room residence with all modern conveniences; possession March 1, '96. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.
ST. VINCENT AV., 2719—Six-room dwelling, bath, hot and cold water and all modern conveniences; open Sunday.
ST. ANGE AV., 1401—8 rooms, modern, $25. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
SPRING AV., 717—Nine-room house in good order. Inquire 729 Spring av.
SHAW AV., 4533—Nice cottage, 3 large rooms and basement. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
SHERIDAN AV., 3139—Elegantly furnished flat of four rooms; cars convenient.
SHERIDAN AV., 2615—Nice 5-room cottage for colored. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
ST. LOUIS AV., 4622—New 6-room house, with bath; $15. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
WASH ST., 2617—Nice 6-room house, with bath, for colored. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
WHITTEMORE PL., 2324—10 rooms, in good repair; furnace, etc., $50. Moffet & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
WEST BELLE PL., 4317—9-room dwelling, furnace, all conveniences. Apply 4315.
WEST BELLE PL., 3963—Beautiful 12-room double residence with large yard and brick stable; cheap rent to good tenant. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.
WASH ST., 2737—Nicely fur. flat of 3 rooms for light housekeeping.
WEST BELLE PL., 4100—Nice 9-room residence, furnace and all mod. conveniences; rent $50. Thos. S. Gerhart, 104 N. 8th st. Phone 797.
9TH ST., 101 N., cor. Chestnut—12 rooms, hall, bath, gas. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
13TH ST., 2822—6-room house, bath, closet; $25.
16TH ST., 21 S.—Six rooms and bath, in first-class condition. Carter & McLanahan, 12 N. 8th st.
18TH ST., 2410 S.—Seven rooms, hall, bath, gas and laundry. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.

FLATS FOR RENT.

BATES AV., cor. Virginia—New flat, 4 rooms; gas, and water; $12; open.
BAILEY AV., 3204A—The finest 5 or 6-room flat in St. Louis; modern, convenient to cars; rent reasonable.
CHOUTEAU AV., 2804-6-10-12—Three and four rooms; half month free to good tenants; $8, $9, $10 and $11 per month.
COOK AV., 4355—Neat 6-room flat. See owner next door.
CORA PL., 1906—6 rooms, 2d floor, Baltimore heater, stable, all modern, $27.50. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
COMPTON AV., 1614 S.—5-room flat. Keys of Dyas & Co., 107 N. 9th st. Phone 697.
DICKSON ST., 2625½—Flat, 4 rooms; hall, gas, bath and laundry.
DELMAR AV., 4555—6 rooms, modern conv.; janitor service; $32.50; rent free till March.
DELMAR BOULEVARD—3940—Unusually desirable 8-room flat; newly decorated; furnace; every conv.; bargain.
EADS AV., 2932—Flat, 1st floor, 4 rooms; bath; $21. Keys at 2913 Park av.
EASTON AV., 4340 and 4346—5 nice rooms, upstairs; bath, closet and nice laundry; only $16.
FAIRFAX AV., 4165—Flat of 4 rooms; bath and water; $10 first or second floor.
FLATS—New modern 3-room flats; bath, hot water; Compton Hill, near Grand. Dausman, 802 Chestnut st.
FLATS—Nice, new, 3-room brick flats; city water; rent $8. Lee av. and Hull pl.
FLAD AV., 3658-3660 (Tyler pl.)—New 6 and 8-room flats. Dausman, 802 Chestnut st.
FRANCIS ST., 1445—A beautiful 3-room flat, 1st floor, with all improvements and conveniences; one block east of Easton and Grand avs.; rent $11. Keys next door.
FLAT—To rent, small flat and plain furniture for sale at a sacrifice. Add. C 31, this office.
GEYER AV., 2153—Three-room flat; first floor; newly painted; $18.
GARFIELD AV., 3637, near Grand av.—One nice, new 5-room flat, with gas, bath, closet and laundry.
JEFFERSON AV., 1809 N.—5 nice rooms; will put in first-class condition; $15.
KING'S HIGHWAY, 1434 N.—3 rooms, 1st floor, $14. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
KEOKUK ST., 2656—(Cor. Ohio)—Elegant, all modern 4-room flat; hot and cold bath; open.
LUCAS AV., 2816—Eight-room flat; hall, bath, hot water. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
LAFAYETTE AV., 2755—6 rooms, all conveniences, $27. Moffett & Franciscus, 703 Chestnut st.
ACLEDE AV., 4036A—New 5-room flat; all modern convs. Keys at 4034 Laclede av.
ACLEDE AV., 4326—New modern 4, 5 and 6-room flats. Dausman, 802 Chestnut st.
CLEDE AV., 4022—Flat; will sell furniture, carpets, etc.
ORGAN ST., 2734—6-room flat, upstairs, with all modern improvements. For particulars inquire at 2620 Morgan.
RGAN ST., 3820—New 4-room flat, with modern conveniences, $20. John P. Rodgers, 8th and Locust.
ARCUS AV., 2600A—Fine 4 rooms and hot and cold water; bath, porcelain tub; fine laundry and everything new; building fine neighborhood; $18; three lines of cars.
ARCUS AV., 2616A (47th st.)—Convenient to Washington av., Franklin av. or Cass av. cars; modern West End flat, 4 rooms; newly decorated; excellent neighborhood, near school; low rent; $12.50.
MINERVA AV., 5156—1st floor, 4 rooms, closets, hot and cold bath, gas fixtures and stable.
OREGON AV., 2141—Nice flat of 4 rooms, with bath. Keeley & Co., 1113 Chestnut st.
PAGE AV., 3929—New 5-room flat; latest improvements; separate laundry; water free; $24.
PENN ST., 2007 S.—First and second floor, 4 and 5 rooms, attic; all convs. Key at 2712 S. 13th st.
PENN ST., 1909½—Flat of 4 rooms, 2d floor, 1 block from Grand and Cherokee cars, $13.
PENDLETON AV., 1410—South of Easton—New 4-room flat; hot bath, laundry, hall, china closet, etc.; rent $19 to good tenant.
RUTGER ST., 2905—Flat, 1st floor, 3 rooms; $12. Keys at 2913 Park av.
RUTGER ST., 2227—Elegant 4-room flat, first house east of Missouri av.
SHERIDAN AV., 2909—3 rooms and bath, $13. Malcomb Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
ST. LOUIS AV., 4840—Neat 3-room flat, just finished, $11, with bathroom.
SHERIDAN AV., 2909A—3 rooms and bath, $15. Malcomb Macbeth, 12 N. 8th st.
VICTOR ST., 1105—3-room flat; water in kitchen; $7, $8. Apply 521 Franklin av.
VIRGINIA AV., 5512—2 new flats; bath, electric lights, w. c.; $14; open.
VICTOR ST., 1105—Three-room flat, water in kitchen. Apply 521 Franklin av.
WALNUT ST., 3415A—Flat, large rooms, water, gas and laundry; large yard.
WITHNELL AV., 1945—For rent, flat, 4 rooms and bath. Apply 1924 Withnell av.
11TH ST., 1037 AND 1112 S., bet. Chouteau av. and Hickory st.—Flats, each with 2 rooms and kitchen; nice repair; cheap rent. Apply 1101 S. 11th st.
14TH ST., 1831 AND 1833 S.—New elegant 4-room flats, very cheap. Inquire in rear.
18TH ST., 1108 S.—Three rooms, bath, nice basement, gas; reasonable to desirable party.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR RENT.

COTTAGE—Four-room cottage, one acre ground; $10 month. Webster Groves, box 157.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY WANTED.

WANTED—To buy 5 or less acres of cheap ground adjoining town; property on railroad, with or without house. Add. M 17, this office.

FOR RENT—FLATS.

Garrison Av., 2425--Flats
Five rooms; elegant; bath, gas.
Four rooms; elegant; bath, gas.
Keys next door. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

FOR RENT---FLATS AND ROOMS.

1623 Carroll st., 1st floor, 4 rooms and basement	$18 00
404 S. 3d st., 3 rooms, 2d floor	12 00
819 S. 7th st., 2d floor; 4 rooms	12 00
1124 S. 13th st., 2d floor, 3 rooms	10 00
2644 Papin st., 1st floor, 3 rooms	8 00
1629 Morgan st., rear, over stable	5 00
717 S. 3d st., 2 rooms, rear	5 00

Also other flats, rooms, etc.

JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,
107 N. 8th st.

1440 and 1442A N. Garrison Av.
And Glasgow pl., only 2 of those elegant flats left; new, 8-room, with hot and cold bath and w. c., only $16.
2828 Adams st., 8-room house, bath and closet; cheap; in good order.
2832 Adams st., 6-room house, bath and laundry; ewly decorated.
3707 Garfield av., nice 3-room flat, in good re-r, only $13.
07A Garfield av., nice 3-room flat, in good order, $12.
D. B. BRENNAN R. E. CO.,
618 Chestnut st.

FOR LEASE.

1303 MARKET ST.
For Lease—This house is opposite the new City Hall, and is a three-story brick, with store on the first floor. Occupied by monthly tenants. For particulars, call or address KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut.

FARMS FOR LEASE.

FARM—For lease in St. Louis county, only 3 miles from the city, 150 acres, all or in part, suitable for dairy, gardener, stock or general farming; reasonable rent; possession March 1, 1896. Apply to P. LANGALIER, 1009 Chestnut st.

FARMS FOR SALE.

FARM—Wanted, by March, an improved place 100 miles of St. Louis preferred; not exceeding 200 acres; state lowest cash price; not less than one-half acre. Add. C 9, this office.

FARM—For sale, poultry farm, near St. Louis; 2 acres; 3-room house; for $550 only; carriage-house and stable. Add. E. L., 2820 N. 15th st.

FOR SALE—First-class prairie farm of 300 acres; price $12,000, easy payments.
179-acre stock and dairy farm; price $4,400, $2,-300 cash, balance on long time, 6 per cent.
111-acre prairie farm; price $3,800, half cash.
80-acre timber land farm; price $1,600.
40-acre prairie farm, 1½ miles from railroad station; price $1,050, first payment $550.
The above farms are near school, church and railroad station; possession March 1. Write J. A. HARRIS, Greenville, Bond Co., Ill.

TWO CENTRAL BUSINESS CORNERS . . . Will be offered on the floor of the Real Estate Exchange, Seventh and Chestnut streets, at 2 o'clock P. M.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1896,

AT AUCTION!

FIRST—Southwest Corner of Pine and Eleventh Streets, Lot 50x109.4, with Seven New One-Story Brick Stores.

SECOND—Southeast Corner of Chestnut and Tenth Streets, Lot 85x112.9, with improvements.

Both of these Corners are Centrally Located and Increasing in value rapidly.

RUTLEDGE & KILPATRICK
REALTY CO.,
717 Chestnut Street.

FOR RENT—DWELLINGS.

$25 WILL RENT ONE OF THOSE Elegant Seven-Room Houses
On Lucky and Pendleton, just being completed; modern in every respect; hardwood finish, newly decorated and papered, hardwood mantels and cabinets.
AMERICAN REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO. OF MISSOURI.
Room 307, 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo

$37.50 FOR THAT ELEGANT NEW 7-ROOM HOUSE ON BOYLE AVENUE.
Just being finished in hardwood; decorated and papered; hardwood mantels, with cabinets; gas heaters, furnace, and all of latest style.
American Real Estate and Investment Co. of Mo., 810 Olive st., St. Louis, Mo., Room 307.

FOR RENT.
1112 Newstead av., 4-room flat, all conveniences, $23.
3691 Manchester rd., 3 rooms, water, etc., $9.
2821½ Howard st., 3 rooms, water, etc.; $9.
1712 N. Broadway, large store; low rent.
108 S. 11th st., large shop; $10.
2118 Adams st., 3 large rooms, water; $8 50.
3535 Bernard st., 3 rooms, (for colored), $9.
KEANE & GRACE, 923 Chestnut st.
Telephone 3965.

FOR RENT---DWELLINGS.

4429 West Belle pl., 9 rooms, reception hall; newly papered throughout; complete order; attic and new furnace	$50 00
2029 Rutger st., 8 rooms, good order	30 00
1143 S. 7th st., 12 rooms	30 00
3101 Adams st., one block south of Clark av., 6-room cottage, corner (detached)	25 00
821 S. 6th st., 6 rooms, reduced	20 00
3134 Clark av., 6 rooms, stable	20 00
628 S. 7th st., 7 rooms, hall	20 00
2702 Henrietta st., 6 rooms, hall	20 00

Also other dwellings, flats and stores.
JOHN MAGUIRE REAL ESTATE CO.,
107 N. 8th st.

If You Are Moving
Get the New York Storage Co.'s vans. Cost same as ordinary wagons; contract or load; responsibility for breakage assumed by us; 400 private rooms for storage of household goods. Packing and shipping a specialty. Office, 810 N. 7th st.

RICE--DWYER
REAL ESTATE CO.
322--Chestnut St.--322

DWELLINGS.	
5226 WELLS AV., modern 6-room brick	$25.00
4835 PAGE AV., modern, 10 rooms	40.00
4042 FINNEY AV., 6 rooms	20.00
5569 EASTON AV., 3 rooms, yard	9.00
FLATS.	
2414 N. PENDLETON AV., 3 rooms	9.00
1506 CHESTNUT, 5 rooms	20.00
2116 EUGENIA ST., 4 rooms and bath	18.00
5637 EASTON AV., 5 rooms, bath, gas, etc.	15.00
2616 MARCUS AV., 2d floor, 4 rooms	12.50
507E ESPENSCHIED, 5 rooms, 2d floor	6.00
507E ESPENSCHIED, 2 rooms, 1st floor	4.00
2618 MARCUS AV., 4 rooms	12.50
FOR COLORED.	
2041½ TARGEE ST., 3 rooms, water	$11.00
OFFICES AND LIGHT MANUFACTURING.	
322 CHESTNUT, 2d floor, with water	$25.00
324 N. THIRD ST., 4 rooms, 4th floor	20.00
324 N. THIRD, 2 front rooms, 3d floor	15.00
322 CHESTNUT, 4th floor, with water	13.00
322 CHESTNUT, 5th floor, with water	10.00
STABLES.	
716 VANDEVENTER AV., rear, large brick stable and carriage and wagon house	$15.00
2116 EUGENIA ST., 2 stalls, carriage room.	5.00

MOVING VANS.
The largest equipment, handsomest padded vans in the city; two-horse vans, three-horse vans, four-horse vans and ordinary furniture cars for hire by load or contract; experienced, sober and careful hands; satisfaction guaranteed; estimates cheerfully given.
Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co.
1723 and 1725 Morgan St. Phone 2890.
Down-town Office 1103 Pine. Phone 4101.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

HOUSE—Will pay $1,000 cash or more for house in Cabanne district and put in house on Morgan, west of Vandeventer, for $4,500 in part payment. Address T 12, this office.

FLAT—Wanted to buy a flat, 4 rooms on each floor; price and conditions. Add. 2723 Henrietta av.

FARMS FOR RENT.

FARM—For rent, 60 acres farm adjoining Old Orchard Station, Frisco R. R.; good house, stable, 133 acres clear in cultivation. J. E. GREFFET, 810 Chestnut st.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Two fine lots in West End Park. Inquire at 3313 Market st.

50-FOOT lot on Suburban Ry.; $2.80 per foot; $10 cash and balance monthly payments; also 25x125 on Delmar or Maple avs., West End; small monthly payments. PHIL CHEW, 213 N. Eighth st.

LOTS on Folsom and Blaine aves., opposite the big tobacco factory, at low figures. H. T. A. LINCHEY & CO., 418½ Olive st., Room 33.

40-FOOT lot on Etzel av., near Suburban Power-house; will sell for $15 per foot, on monthly payments. PHIL CHEW, 213 N. Eighth st.

LOTS—Fine lots on monthly payments. We are the sole agents for fourteen different subdivisions between Maplewood and Kirkwood; accessible to Mo. Pac. and 'Frisco R. R. stations. The Lindell Electric Line and Howard Electric Line (now building rapidly) go through our territory. Lots 50, 100 and 150 feet front by 150, 175 and 200 feet deep.
Buyers pay no interest or taxes for three years; streets and sidewalk made without the expense to you; terms, $5 to $20 down and $5 to $20 per month; restrictions on all our property.
PICQUET BROS. & WOOD, 8 N. 8th st.
F. H. WOOD, Salesman.

LABADIE AVENUE. 26
South side, 170 feet east of Euclid av.; lot 50x125; splendid lot, and "dirt cheap" Lot should bring $30 per foot.

GREER AVENUE. 24
South side, 170 feet east of Euclid av.; fine lot, 50x135; very cheap.
SAMUEL BOWMAN & CO.,
701 Chestnut st.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

MANUFACTURERS ATTENTION.
Inspect new building, Ninth and Market sts.

HOTEL FOR CONVENTION
Of 32 rooms; new, electric lighted, steam heat; cheap to right party; northwest corner 20th and Market sts. JOHN H. TERRY & SONS, 621 Chestnut st.

MAGNIFICENT OFFICE ROOMS
For rent in Allen Building, northwest cor. Broadway and Market st.; fire-proof vaults; steam heat and all modern convs.; from $10 to $25 per mouth. Apply at room 10.

FOR RENT—HERE IS YOUR CHANCE.
Saloon, 2001 S. 2d st.
Grocery and saloon, 22d and Gratiot sts.
No. 1 corner for grocery and saloon, 2700 Papin st. Fixtures complete in all places.
First-class saloon and restaurant, southwest corner Broadway and Howard.
Good saloon 319 Olive st.
ALSO FOR SALE.
First-class corner saloon, 701 Rutger st.
Saloon, good stand, s. e. cor. 17th and Market.
Call at NATIONAL BREWERY CO., 18th and Gratiot sts.

For Rent--ROYAL SALOON,
110-112 N. Eighth St.
ELEGANTLY EQUIPPED.
GIRALDIN BROS. & CATES.,
308 N. 8th st.

Fine Business Houses for Rent.

116 N. 12th St.,
Store and 9 rooms; $65.

Nos. 717-719 N. 3d St.,
Fine four-story building, with cellar and elevator; can be leased in whole or part.

No. 918 N. 6th St.,
A new four-story very strong building, with cemented cellar; excellent location for a jobber; long lease will be given at a low rental.

Also No. 1822 Olive St.,
A very nice store.

ADAM BOECK & CO., Agents,
622 CHESTNUT ST.

SUBURBAN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

TWENTY acres on Colorado Railroad, west of Clayton; produced 80 bushels corn last season; all fine rich land; price $60 per acre, sell on monthly payments. PHIL CHEW, 213 N. Eighth st.

RESIDENCE—For sale, suburban residence in the beautiful village of Webster Groves, on one of the best streets midway between Missouri Pacific and Frisco Railroads, in an excellent neighborhood; house has 9 pleasant rooms, front and back halls, with vestibules; front and back porches, large attic, cellar under whole house, with furnace; eight rooms and halls nicely papered; six rooms have marble mantels; size of lot, one acre; finely shaded; has two cisterns and stable; forty trains daily to village; one electric road now in operation and another will be in the spring; property belongs to a non-resident and will be sold at a bargain if taken soon; possession given by May. Address P. O. Box 137, Webster Groves, Mo.

TEN acres south of St. Charles Rock Road, St. Louis County, near railroad station; rich black soil; all in cultivation; monthly payments. PHIL CHEW, 213 N. Eighth st.

Suburban Residence.
No. 6926 Bradley av., one block from Gratiot Station and convenient to street cars, two-story brick house of nine rooms; slate roof and attic; hall, bath, etc.; hot and cold water; steam heat; artesian well with windmill; also, large two-story frame stable and carriage house, 30x30; lot 100x208 feet; will sell for cash or take vacant lots as part payment; $10,000.
ROBERT W. FRANKE,
1008 Chestnut st.

FINANCIAL.

SELL YOUR STOCKS AND BONDS.
And invest your money in first-class real estate paper which does not fluctuate and bears 6 per cent interest. Call on or write for list of what I have for sale. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

MISSOURI AND CRIPPLE CREEK BROKERAGE CO.
Buy and sell Cripple Creek mining stocks and properties. Send 10c for book about this great gold camp.
D. W. and LESLIE MARMADUKE, Managers,
P. O. Box F, Cripple Creek, Colo.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE.

MONEY—To lend on St. Louis real estate; building loans made; lowest rates; no delay. RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO., 322 Chestnut st.

MONEY—$35,000 to loan at 6 per cent in sums to suit; no commission; property must be worth double; state particulars. Add. F 8, this office.

CHEAP MONEY.
Any sum from $200 up to $20,000, at 5 and 6 per cent; money ready; no charge for papers; will give answer immediately; save time and money by seeing me at once. JOHN A. WATKINS, 105 N. 8th st.

"WE LOAN MONEY"
On vacant and improved city property. Applications answered in 24 hours.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

MONEY TO LOAN.
$100, $200, $300, $400, $500 to $50,000 on good St. Louis real estate security.
JNO. H. TERRY & SONS.

Plenty Small Sums to Loan.
$500, $550, $600, $650, $700, $750, $800, $850, $900, $950, $1,000, $1,050, $1,100, $1,150, $1,200, $1,250, $1,300, $1,350, $1,400, $1,450, $1,500, $1,550, $1,600, $1,650, $1,700, $1,750, $1,800, $1,850, $1,900, $2,000, $2,100 and upwards to loan on St. Louis city real estate. I will also make building loans in any of the above sums.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On St. Louis real estate at lowest rate. $20,000, $10,000, $5,000, $2,500 and smaller sums.
ADAM BOECK & CO.,
622 Chestnut st.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.

ARCHITECTURE—C. W. Kellogg & Son, architects, 712 Commercial Building.

HOUSE—For sale, 8-room, 2-story stone front, furnace, bath, etc. 3213 Chestnut.

BEST Bargain in City—2-story rock front 7-room modern house; new; hardwood finish and mantels; stone porch, carved caps; granitoid walks, slate roof; 4826 Greer av. For terms, see 4775 Greer av.

CITY PROPERTY—For sale, best improved city property, or will exchange for a No. 1 country home or business; reasons, family sickness. Address M 10, this office.

HOUSE—5883 Theodosia av., 5-room brick, lot 25x125; price $2,200. H. T. A. LINCHEY & CO., 418½ Olive st., Room 33.

5051 MINERVA AV.—8 room modern house; furnace, finished attic and all improvements; 2 story stable; very cheap; $200 down, balance cash or monthly payments. Key at 5049 Minerva av.

5153 MINERVA AV.—Lovely Queen Anne, six rooms and reception hall, bath, attic, granitoid basement; newly papered throughout; will sell for enough to cover incumbrances and taxes—viz, $3,250; $100 cash, balance monthly if desired.

3211 ST. VINCENT AV.—5 room house and large stable; very cheap; $100 down, balance cash or monthly.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS
For Sale—House and lot No. 1119 Aubert av., near Fountain or Finney av., brand new two-story pressed brick front house of 6 rooms; good cellar, hall, bath, inside w. c., furnace pipes; lot 28 1-3x170 feet to alley; terms $300 cash down, balance $25 to $30 per month. For keys and particulars call on KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
For Sale—House and lot No. 4622 St. Louis av., one block west of Taylor av. or Magnolia Terrace, brand new two-story pressed brick front house of six rooms, hall, bath and closet; lot 25x160 feet; terms $100 cash, balance $15 or $20 per month. Keys at KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

BRICK COTTAGE
For sale, brick cottage No. 4342, New Manchester road; has five rooms, with hydrant water in house, also sewer; lot 25x125 feet. Will sell at a bargain. Call or address KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

1531 and 1533 LOUISIANA AV.,
s. w. cor. St. Vincent av.—For sale, two new two-story buff-brick front houses of seven rooms each, with hall, bath and w. c. in each house; granitoid cellars; lot 42 feet front; both houses rented, and will sell same so as to pay 12 per cent interest. For particulars call on or address KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

For Sale at a Bargain.
Eight new houses, Michigan av. and Pestalozzi st. One store; two flats, three rooms each floor; five six-room dwellings, hot and cold water, bath, etc.; modern throughout. All these houses have cemented cellars and 13-inch walls all around; each lot 25x125. Will be open Sunday afternoon.
F. W. PLASS & CO., 814 Chestnut st.

For Sale—VALUABLE BUSINESS CORNER.
S. W. Corner 14th and Wash Sts.
Will net 8 per cent.
JOHN MAGUIRE R. E. CO., 107 N. 8th st.

WANT TO BUY A HOUSE?
Look at 3540 Nebraska av., between Miami and Potomac sts., a 2-story and mansard brick residence, containing 6 rooms, attic and cellar, with lot 25 or 50x125 feet; will sell cheap and on very reasonable terms. CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

5554 CABANNE PLACE,
A beautiful home between Belt and Clara avs., 11 room modern house; lot 150x215; low price to quick purchaser. H. T. A. LINCHEY & CO., 418½ Olive st., Room 33.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, $18,200 EQUITY.
In 8 beautiful detached 8-room modern brick houses near King's highway and Page av.; will trade equity for vacant ground and assume from $10,000 to $12,000 incumbrance. CHAS. KUHN, 521 Pine st.

LOVE'S LOVELY LIST.
4481 Washington av., 12 rooms, elegant, new, $15,000.
2926 Olive st., good 7-room brick, business, cheap.
5141 Page av., 9 rooms, new brick, fine, $4,950.
5081 Page av., 9 rooms, new style; see it; $5,000.
5077 Fairmount, 8 rooms, stone; see it; $6,200.
5830 Von Versen, 10 rooms, new; will trade.
2820 Thomas, flats, rent $50; new; $5,100.
5026 Ridge, 7-room brick; big lot; $3,600.
1139 Bayard, 6-room brick, slate roof, $3,100.
6137 Ella, 7 rooms, brick, good, $2,000.
4215 Pine st., 12 rooms, buff, new, $11,000.
Call and see us. LOVE & SONS, 209 N. 8th st.

MONEY WANTED.

MONEY—Wanted, $6,000 on high class real estate; valued at $12,000; no commission. Address R 6, this office.

MONEY WANTED—$150 on note; good indorsement. Address W 12, this office.

MONEY—Wanted $15,000 for 3 years at 6 per cent on property worth $36,000; no commission. Add. C 10, this office.

MONEY—Wanted $6,000 for 3 years at 6 per cent, on business property worth $15,000; no commission. Wm. S. Drozda, 4009 Chouteau av.

WE constantly have for sale choice first deeds of trust on St. Louis real estate, netting 6 per cent interest in various sums, from $300 to $5,000 and upward. RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO., 322 Chestnut st.

LOANS FOR SALE.
Secured by city real estate: $1700, $2000, $5000, $3800; certificate of title with each.
HAYDEL & SON, 109 N. 7th st.

Six Per Cent Money Wanted
On real estate security. I am making loans daily in sums of from $1,500 to $10,000; first deeds of trust on improved property, bearing 6 per cent interest. Call or write for list of what I have for sale.
CHAS. F. VOGEL, 716 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000, $1,500, $1,000 and $500 at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$500, $1,000, $1,500, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $4,000, $5,000, $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000 at 6 per cent on St. Louis city real estate. KEELEY & CO., 1113 Chestnut st.

LOANS ON PERSONAL PROPERTY.

LOANS on fur. and pianos; lowest rates; monthly payments. Eastern Loan Co., 714½ Chestnut st.

MONEY advanced on pianos and furniture at bankable rates; private party; no mortgages recorded. 810 Security Building, 4th and Locust sts.

MORGAN LOAN CO. will lend $10 and upwards on furniture, pianos, bicycles and other security, and guarantee the best rates in the city; weekly or monthly payments accepted. Call or address 1015 Morgan st.

MONEY—Loaned on furniture at reduced rates; easy terms; no extra charge for papers; St. Louis Mtg. Co., 816½ Chestnut st.

MONEY—Loans on furniture and pianos; business done at once; no delay; confidential; low rates. Anchor Loan Co., 108½ N. 8th st.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture, pianos, sewing-machines, and all good securities. Lowest rates. Business strictly confidential. 1005 N. 11th st.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE—If you wish a loan and are in doubt where the best and cheapest terms are found, call at 702 Olive st., 2d floor.

MONEY—To loan on furniture without removal; also goods stored and money advanced; lowest rates; confidential. Eagle Loan Co., 1238 Franklin av.

MONEY TO LOAN—On furniture, and pianos, any amount you desire, without removing property from house; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no commission or charges for papers; money given the same day applied for. John C. King, 814 Morgan st. Business private.

MONEY LOANED quietly and confidentially on furniture and pianos, property to be left in your possession, we make you a loan any way you desire; money can be paid back in installments and save interest; no publicity or charges for papers; rates lowest and easiest; leases and loans paid off and more money advanced; also loans on bicycles, typewriters, sewing machines, and all good security. National Loan Co., 1303 Washington av., 2d floor.

RESPECTABLE parties can borrow money on furniture, etc., of private party on easy terms; lowest rates; no extra charge for papers, by calling at 904 Olive st., room 3.

FURNITURE LOANS.
Money to loan on furniture at residence without removal; lowest rates; business strictly confidential. Union Loan Co., 1103 Pine st.

Repectable parties can borrow money on furniture or pianos on easy monthly payments without removal, in sums and terms to suit. Business confidential.
COMMERCIAL LOAN CO.,
712 Pine St., second floor.

INFORMATION WANTED.

INFORMATION WANTED—Information of some one of influence connected with Cuban insurgents. Add. C 8, this office.

INFORMATION WANTED—B. or D. Douglas, formerly of Cottage, Cairo, send present address to friend. Add. S 6, this office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL—A young lady of pleasing appearance, stranger in city, desires the acquaintance of a gentleman of means who can appreciate a cheerful, loving disposition; object, matrimony. Add. W 16, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A widow would like the acquaintance of a middle-aged gentleman in good business; object, matrimony. Add. K 12, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—A wealthy gent, 48, resident of the South, high business and social standing, desires to correspond with wealthy, refined lady; object, extension of business and matrimony. Address W 15, this office.

THE Only Matrimonial Bureau in St. Louis—Prominent and respectable persons accepted; gives satisfaction to every lady and gentleman; the quickest and luckiest way to get married; strictly confidential; personal information without charge; letters answered by inclosing 10c stamps. Mrs. Yaeger, 834 Chouteau av.

MATRIMONIAL—A young widow in fair circumstances desires the acquaintance of gentleman of means with matrimonial intentions. Address D 14, this office.

MATRIMONIAL—Gentleman of fair income desires acquaintance of nice young lady who would marry if suited; please make appointment. Ad. G 13, this office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—A. Z.: Received.

PERSONAL—J. N.: Fate seems against us. Leap Year Card.

PERSONAL—F. W. A.: Heliotrope, set your date. F. W. A.

PERSONAL—Will the lady that noticed gent on Olive st. car at noon, on 21st st., grant an interview? Address G 4, this office.

PERSONAL—A middle-aged widow in distress desires the acquaintance of some kind gentleman matrimonially inclined, who would assist her financially. Add. P 8, this office.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

A—1,000 BIZ Cards 25c, noteheads, billheads, envelopes, 75c. Cut prices. Benton & Co., 822 Locust.

A—DIVORCES a specialty; easy terms; confidential. Law office, 304 N. 6th, bet. Olive and Locust.

ALL private matters treated free, male or female. A cure guaranteed. D. Medical Co., 107 N. 9th.

ALL diseases treated, medicine furnished, for $1.00 per week; private diseases a specialty, cure guaranteed. Eureka Medical Institute, 1105 Olive st.

A HAIR DRESSER calls to residence; $2.00 per week; satisfaction or no pay. Address O 11, this office.

ALL chronic complaints of male or female, private diseases, etc., treated free at our office; no students; no exposure; quick relief; medicine furnished specially prepared for each patient and guaranteed to cure. D. MEDICAL CO., 107 N. 9th st.

CLAIRVOYANT and card reader from New York, 25c upward; charms free to ladies. 1411 Franklin.

DR. WIENER, Dentist, 1718 Franklin av.—Set teeth, $5 and $8; gold fillings, $1 up; silver fillings, 50c. Open Sunday and evenings.

DR. J. L. FITZPORTER, 1516 Chestnut st., has returned to the city.

DR. MARY ARTHUR, 2340 Wash st.; boards ladies during confinement; treats female diseases and complaints; ladies in trouble call or write; consultation free.

FORTUNE TELLER and clairvoyant, 1117 Franklin av; price 50c to $1.

LADIES—Pills for married women; sure, safe and quick; pay $100 to any one who does not get relief; no married woman will be without them after once tried. Mailed free from observation to any address. Price, $1 per box. Address Mme. Aurielle, sole American agent, St. Louis, Mo.

LACE curtains cleaned in 36 hours; best of refs. given. Add. 4339 Cottage av.

LUSK SANITARIUM—Diseases peculiar to women a specialty; perfect seclusion before and during confinement; only reliable incorporated institution of the kind in the West. 1630 Pine st.

MRS. FRANCIS, 1114 Locust st., massage and magnetic treatment for rheumatism and prostration.

MRS. M. B. PAGE, slate writing medium, 2711 Market st. 25c, 50c and $1.

MRS. B., 1011 N. 6th st., foretells the future; love, marriages, business, sickness. One price, 25 cents.

MME. MARCENA, the great Cuban palmist and fortune teller, has arrived in St. Louis again and is doing business at 2126 Carr st.

MRS. SCOTT, clairvoyant, past, present and future. Satisfaction guaranteed. Price, 25c and 50c. 2311 Market st.

MME. B., clairvoyant and fortune teller; prices 25c and 50c; no sign. 2838 Morgan.

MRS. L. HOTSON receives during confinement; treats irregularities; satisfaction guaranteed; honest dealing; information free; experience in diseases; ladies in trouble call. 1808 Washington av.

MRS. RENNEKAMP, midwife, private home and board for ladies during confinement. 2327 Franklin.

MRS. BARTHOLOMEW'S magnetic treatment is highly recommended; it restores the system. 109 S. 14th st.

MRS. L. REGENHART tells your fortune; send lock of hair; 25c. 926 N. 9th st.

MRS. FRICK, graduate of two colleges, receives in confinement; female complaints treated successfully; charges reasonable. 423 S. 14th st.

MRS. ANNA NEWLAND, midwife, 29 S. 14th st., boards ladies during confinement; treats female troubles; terms reasonable; call or write.

MRS. H. BAMBERGER, midwife; ladies can find help and board reasonable. Res., 919 Chouteau av.

MRS. CLARK, fortune-teller, 216 S. 16th st., tells past, present and future; price 25c.

MME. YAEGER was born with a veil; the only renowned medium of the age; can reveal your past, present and future; she gives your beloved as well as your own name if demanded; her sympathetic power is unsurpassed; she effects speedy marriage by means of an occult remedy, which also restores lost love; in business matters and speculations she is a valuable adviser; she succeeds in cures where all others have failed. By mail, $2. 834 Chouteau av.

MME. ANNA, the fortune teller of the West, 326 Market st., room 4. Established 1851.

RELIEF for Ladies—The Golden Seal female regulator; married ladies will find relief in ten hours; never fails to remove any irregularity from any cause; sent secure from observation for $1. Golden Seal Medical Co., P. O. Box 785, St. Louis.

THE great Russian catarrh remedy will cure catarrh; sample sent free upon receipt of 2-cent stamp to any address. The Shilling Remedy Co., 708½ Pine st., room 206, St. Louis, Mo.

A.—ARRIVAL OF PROF. MARTIN—

The world's greatest medium and clairvoyant has located permanently at 2342A Olive st.

"TRUTHFUL IN HIS PREDICTIONS, RELIABLE IN HIS ADVICE."

No matter what trouble you may have with yourself or others, come and he will guide you. He advises you with a certainty higher than human power.

PROF. MARTIN IS RECOGNIZED BY THE PRESS.

Medical faculty, and scientists generally as the foremost medium in the country, and should not be classed with card readers, fortune tellers, palmists, astrologers and similar humbugs.

HIS REVELATIONS ARE MOST WONDERFUL

And acknowledged to be of the highest order, not made to satisfy idle curiosity only, but intended to give those who seek the truth a permanent benefit. He does not cater to the superstition of the ignorant and credulous people. If you are in doubt that he can and will perform all he claims, feel yourself invited to call, and he will give you a more substantial proof of his marvelous power than you have ever before received from mortal.

If marriage, sickness, deaths, changes, travels, divorces, separations, lawsuits, business transactions, wills, deeds, mortgages, lost or absent friends interest you, if you desire to be more successful, if you desire to have your domestic troubles removed, your lost love returned, your bitterest enemies converted into stanch friends—in a word, whatever may be your troubles, suspicions, or desires,

CALL ON THIS GIFTED MAN

And he will send you away happier, wiser and bolder than before.

HOURS, 9 A. M. to 8 P. M., DAILY AND SUNDAY.

AT HOME ALL DAY SUNDAY.
LETTERS WITH $1.00 ANSWERED.

PROFESSOR MARTIN,
2342 Olive st., third door east of Jefferson av.

SUPERFLUOUS hair; write for free information how to remove hair permanently without slightest injury to skin; superior to electric needle. Curtis Co., 186 32d st., Chicago.

WANTED—Ladies that are suffering from female troubles to send for "The Woman's Best Friend;" safe, pleasant, reliable, gives immediate relief; cures old and young; gives health, beauty, long life, free from pain. Circulars free. Add. E. Martelle, No. [illegible] Locust st., St. Louis, Mo.

PERSONAL SUNDRIES.

New York Dental Rooms,
509 OLIVE ST.
GOLD CROWNS AND BRIDGE WORK A SPECIALTY.
DR. R. T. SANDERS, - - Proprietor

The New York Dental Rooms
That was established in 1871 at 820 Washington av., over 25 years ago, is now at
509 OLIVE STREET,
(Take Elevator) where
DR. R. T. SANDERS
Will be pleased to meet all his old patients and friends.

This Set of Plain Teeth,

Price $5.00 Per Set,
Is not the best we make. Any boy three months at the business can learn to make it in that length of time.

This Set,

Price $8.00 Per Set,
Is our second best and warranted. To make this set of gum sections teeth it takes a skilled workman of years' experience.
Don't take a set of plain teeth when you can get a set with gum sections for the same price, $8.00.
We make a still better set of No. 1 teeth for $10.00. These also are gum sections.
Take Elevator—509 Olive St., Rooms 3, 4 and 5.

WANTED—Person with some capital to take agency for the best line of disinfectants and bug exterminators on the market. Add. R 7, this office.

LADIES! Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills (Diamond Brand) are the best. Safe, reliable. Take no other. Send 4c stamps for particulars. "Relief for Ladies" in letter by return mail. At druggists. Chichester Chemical Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

MME. E. B. REYNOLDS,
The Queen of Fortune Tellers, formerly of Wash st., can be consulted at 1909 Market st., opposite Union Station; satisfaction or no pay.

Ladies' Special Physician.
Treats all diseases and irregularities; boards during confinement; call or write. Dr. Merwin, 2011 Olive st.

DR. D. JACOB, DENTIST
Formerly of the Electric Dental Rooms, 1000 Olive st., has removed to 705 Union Trust Building, 7th and Olive sts., 7th floor.

LUCK!
To lovers and Business People—If in trouble of any kind, call on
MADAME E. LA VETA.
The truest fortune teller in this city. Tells everything with as much ease as if she had known you always. Call and satisfy yourself that she is genuine. Gives luck in love and business affairs with perfect satisfaction. Not one failure. Sells the lucky belt at a very reasonable price. There is no doubt that Mme. La Veta is the greatest medium on earth. Has been patronized by the most prominent business men and women from all parts of the world. If you cannot call, send date of birth, lock of hair and $1 and have your fortune written. Address 1631 S. Jefferson av., St. Louis, Mo. Hours, 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Can be consulted daily. Mention this paper.

ALL SINGLE MEN The "MODEL" is the only Genuine substitute. A perfect device for males. Prepaid. Sealed 50 cents. Stamps. CROWN MFG CO., Dept G, 17 W. 28th St., N.Y. City.

300 PURE GOLD AND PORCELAIN CROWNS WILL BE MADE FOR............$5.00 EACH
During January and February.
CHASE, Dentist,
6th and Locust, Oriel Building.

MISSOURI DENTAL CO.
600 OLIVE STREET.
Largest Business—Lowest Prices in St. Louis. Conducted on Strictly Business Principles.
Teeth, Per Set, $7.00. Gold Crowns, $5.00
All Operations Painless. Examination Free.
Branch over First National Bank, East St. Louis
DR. DUNNING, Mgr.

DR. SHOBER SPECIALIST.
Absolutely painless extracting of teeth, 25c; no sore mouth; no after pain.
ALBANY DENTAL CO.,
215 N. 7th., S. W. Cor. Olive St.
Leaders of low prices for fine work. We make the best $7 teeth in the city. Diseased gums a specialty and guarantee a cure. 215 N. 7th st., S. W. corner of Olive st.

BICYCLES.

BICYCLE—For sale, '95 Waverly, 25½ in. frame, in fine condition; cash sale. Apply at 1509 Bremen av.

BICYCLE—1 high grade Falcon bicycle for sale cheap at Klein's music store, between 10 and 12 a. m. 1017 Franklin av.

BICYCLE—For sale, model 40-1896 Columbia bicycle, with Dunlop tires. Add. N 14, this office.

BICYCLE—For sale, Columbia bicycle, model 1895; perfect condition. Call at 409 Morgan st.

BICYCLE—For sale, $125 wheel, 26-in. frame, 24 pounds, M. & R. tires, wood rim; $40. 2706 Lucas av.

BICYCLE—For sale, a lady's and a gent's $100 wheel, new; cheap. Call before noon, stable, Vandeventer and Forest Park boul.

BICYCLE—For sale, ladies's high-grade Crawford wheel in first-class condition; used only two months; can be seen at 4347 Finney av.

KENWOOD BICYCLES.
HIGHEST GRADE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
KINGMAN & CO.
[illegible] and Washington Avs., ST. LOUIS, MO.

TYPEWRITERS.

TYPEWRITERS—All makes, from $2.50 to $60; rentals $4 monthly. Typewriter Headquarters, 520 Olive st.

DERMATOLOGY.

FACIAL BLEMISHES permanently removed by regular physicians. 20 years' practical experience. J. H. Woodbury, Union Trust Bld'g, Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap. 150 p. book for a stamp.

STORAGE.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

STORAGE HOUSE—Clean, new, for storing household goods, etc.; lowest insurance in city; see us before contracting. Selkirk, 1806 Chouteau av.

STORAGE—Regular storage house for furniture, pianos, vehicles, trunks, boxes, etc.; safe, reliable, clean rooms; get our rates; careful moving, packing, shipping, etc.; estimates free; money loaned. Consign goods to our care. Telephone 4[illegible]. R. U. Leonori, Jr., & Co., 1219-1221 Olive st.

STORAGE. YANDELL BROS. MOVING.
Bonded for furniture, pianos, etc., lowest rates, packing and shipping. 2632, 2636 Franklin av.

FIDELITY STORAGE, PACKING & MOVING CO
1723-25-27 and 29 Morgan St.
Branch Office, 1103 Pine st. Phones 2890 and 4101.

WM. O. LANGAN & CO.,
1602 AND 1605 MORGAN ST.
[illegible]

HOUSEHOLD GOODS FOR SALE.

CARPETS—For sale, for storage charges, lot of Brussels and ingrain carpets. 1827 Lucas pl.

DRESSER—For sale, mahogany dresser and several odd pieces of ebony furniture at a bargain. Add. B 6, this office.

FURNITURE—For sale, furnished complete, 8-room flat; cheap for cash; full of roomers; Olive st.; house rent, $28. Add. D 9, this office.

FURNITURE—For sale, furniture, carpets, gas fixtures of four-room flat. Call 2411 N. Taylor to-day.

FOR SALE—Entire contents of an 8-room house; in good locality for roomers or boarders, at reasonable terms, or cheap for cash. 809 S. 18th st.

FURNITURE—For sale, parlor, bedroom sets, sideboard. 4402A Cote Brilliante.

FURNITURE—For sale, folding bed, dresser and washstand. 2729 Dayton.

FOR SALE—Household goods at a bargain, new used in boarding and fur. room house; possession given immediately; good locality; reason for selling, will leave city. Call 2609 Lucas av.

FURNITURE—For sale, for cash, household goods of comfortably furnished 3-room flat (with bath), including range and hard coal base burner and fuel for both. Call at 5377A Theodosia av.

FURNITURE—At a bargain, all furniture of 5-room flat. Call at 2945 Gamble st.

FURNITURE—For sale, 1 White latest improved sewing machine, 2 Majestic ranges, second hand; 2 square Radiant Home stoves, 15 misfit carpets, Brussels and ingrain; fine Persian rugs, 500 yards cocoa matting, 4 desks, roll top; 12 plush and leather rockers, 2 fine parlor suits, 5 bedroom suits, 6 brass beds; must be sold at once; at your own price. 1515 Franklin av.

FURNITURE—For sale, walnut wardrobe, Domestic sewing machine, No. 7 Buck's cook stove, walnut extension table, double oak bedstead, etc. 1521 Biddle st., 2nd floor; call Sunday, Feb. 9, or any evening.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—First-class household goods of all descriptions very cheap. Inquire between 10 and 12 o'clock, all week. 912 Whittier st.

PARLOR SET—For sale, handsome parlor set, nearly new, to pay charges. Union Loan Co., 1103 Pine st.

STOVE—For sale, one Charter Oak cook stove, in good order; cost $24; at $5. 710 N. High st.

SEWING MACHINE—For sale, one oak Singer sewing machine; all attachments; like new; cost $65; at $16. 708 N. High st.

STOVE—Medium sized cook stove for sale; good as new; any price. 1900 Belt av.

CASH FOR FURNITURE

Parties leaving city or otherwise wishing to sell their furniture, pianos, etc., can receive highest cash price for same by calling or addressing 1015 Morgan.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

APPARATUS—For sale, oxygen apparatus, with all attachments necessary for generating and administering oxygen in all forms. Address L 8, this office.

BIRD—For sale, fine imported roller canary bird, at 3861 Kosciusco st.

BUFF COCHINS and eggs for hatching. 1411 Obear av.

BOOKS—For sale, some standard medical books at less than half price. 1630 Pine st.

BOXING GLOVES—For sale, fine set 6-oz. boxing gloves and No. 9 kangaroo top; buckskin sole boxing shoes; big bargain; $5. Add. A 10, this office.

BABY BUGGY—Handsome baby buggy for sale, $5.00. 2644 Chestnut st.

BATH TUB—For sale, one Smythe vapor bath tub; like one seen at Exposition last year; very cheap, new. Address O 7, this office.

BILLIARD TABLE—For sale, one billiard and one pool table; standard size; complete with ivory balls; good cues; everything first-class. Address Box 713, Mattoon, Ill.

COW—For sale, fine Holstein cow, giving five gallons of milk daily. Apply at Nine-mile House, Natural Bridge road.

CASH REGISTER—For sale, 1 National cash register, cheap. 912 Olive st.

CIDER—Pure apple juice; send for price list. G. W. Hilliard, Brighton, Ill.

COW—For sale, fresh cow and calf; 4 gallons of milk a day. 3831 St. Ferdinand av.

COWS—For sale, family Jersey cows; guaranteed excellent, gentle milkers; cheap. 5859 St. Louis av.

COFFEE BOILER—For sale, coffee boiler, bath tub and water heater. 1611 Chestnut st.

DOGS—For sale, Lewellen setter pups, black, white and tan; full pedigree. F. Fink, 1000 N. 6th.

DOG—For sale, St. Bernard dog. 1431 Locust st.

DOG—For sale, fine pedigreed St. Bernard dog pup; correctly marked; price $15. Room 47, 418½ Olive st.

DOG—For sale, small black and tan dog; house-broke; price reas. 1426 Hebert st.

DOGS—Fine dogs, pups, singing birds, talking parrots, at Gassman's, 712 N. 7th st.

DESK—For sale, desk in first-class condition; cost $60 in '95; will sell for $30. 714 Commercial bldg.

DEER—For sale, I have 18 tame deer, 7 bucks and 11 does, from 1 year to 4 years old; the does are with fawn and will drop them about the 1st of May; I will sell the herd. Add. A. H. Love, Salem, Mo.

FINEST talking parrots, roller canaries, fancy goldfish; dogs, all kinds. 17 S. 6th st.

FIXTURES—For sale, 10 bar fixtures, cash register, 4 grocery fixtures, 5 wall cases, 20 mirrors, lot show cases, 5 safes. New fixtures to order. Sartore Fixture Co., 1125, 1127, 1129 N. Broadway.

FIXTURES—For sale, at 766 N. Fourth st., shelving, 3 desks, letter press, safe, stoves, trunks, 1 sample trunk, typ writer, etc.

FOR SALE—13 feet by 6 inch lathe, 20 inch drill, 10 inch sensitive drill, Powe back saw, chock and lathe dogs. James T. Mackay, 615 N. 2d st.

FIXTURES—For sale, new and second-hand saloon, grocery, bakery and cigar fixtures, wall cases, shelving, counter and show cases; new store fitting a specialty. S. M. Dungey, 920 N. Broadway.

GUN—For sale, Greener gun, hammerless, 10 bore. F. Fink, 1000 N. 6th st., St. Louis, Mo.

GEESE—For sale, a pair of wild geese; good decoys. Add. A. Hartman, Swanwick, Ill.

OPALS—For sale, few choice Mexican fire opals. Call at 2209 Market.

PLANT—For sale, brass foundry and machine shop plant, with lease of shop, either in whole or in part. Apply at Werth's Insurance Agency, 18 N. 3d st.

PUPS—For sale, three rough coat St. Bernard pups, females, two months old; extra large, healthy and well marked; cheap. Add. W. C. Harris, Aux Vasse, Mo.

PUPS—For sale, water spaniel pups. 409 Lucas av., upstairs.

ROUTE—Post-Dispatch route for sale. Apply at 3963 Bell av., or Carrier No. 5.

NEWSPAPER ROUTE—For sale, a valuable Republic route privilege in N. W. St. Louis. For terms apply at room 28, Republic Building.

ROOSTERS—For sale, a number of fine bred bantam roosters. Call at 5377A Theodosia av.

STOCK SCALES—For sale, new Victor stock scales and stock tools at prominent shipping point; full control of weighing for shippers. Address box 73, Richland, Mo.

$3.00 UP—Pants to order. Meerltz Tailoring Co., 219 N. 8th st., cor. Olive, 2d floor.

$12.50 UP—Suits and overcoats to order. Meerltz Tailoring Co., 8th and Olive

TOOLS and HARDWARE.

Go to Cohen, 712 Market st.; cheapest place in the city. Tools bought and sold.

EDUCATIONAL.

LESSONS in elocution and acting. F. C. Molyneaux, 3006 North Market st.

TEACHER—Young lady wants teacher of elocution; price must be very reasonable. Address D., 2609 Washington av.

McDOLE COLLEGE.

Shorthand thoroughly taught, $5 per month; book-keeping, business branches, day or evening. Commercial Building.

LANGUAGES.

The Berlitz School of Languages, Odd Fellows' Hall. Branches in the principal cities; best instruction; reasonable fee; conversation especially.

RELIGIOUS.

FIRST Congregational Church, Delmar avenue, near Grand.—Services at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. Pastor, Dr. George. Morning subject, "Christ, the Revealer." Evening subject, "Christian's Dignity and Power." Special music in the evening by the choir, led by Mr. Douglas, organist. Friends and strangers welcome.

TEMPLE ISRAEL, 28th and Pine sts.—Sunday morning services at 10:45 o'clock. Subject of Rabbi Leon Harrison's lecture, "The Problem of Human Suffering." All interested are cordially invited.

SPIRITUAL lectures at Howard Hall, 3001 Olive st., Sunday morning and evening. Subject Sunday evening: "Life of Thomas Paine." Lectures and tests given at the Woman's Benevolent Aid every Friday at 2 p. m., same place.

MUSICAL.

A GOOD piano, in elegant condition; $100 if sold this week. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

BANJO, mandolin and guitar, Fred J. Schulte teacher; studio 1429 N. 24th st., corner Cass av.; terms reasonable.

BRIGGS Pianos; these superb pianos in the handsomest cases ever shown in St. Louis; only at the warerooms of the O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

CHORISTER WANTED—For Sunday school. Call any afternoon at Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st.

CLARINET—For sale, fine Eb clarinet; latest pattern; best make. Call evenings, 823 S. 18th st.

EXPERT teacher desires few more piano pupils; lessons 35c at home, 50c to go out. Mrs. Campbell, 1421 Glasgow av.

GEO. C. KRICK, mandolin soloist, will accept limited number of pupils; Italian method. Studio 1428 N. Grand av.

MUSIC—Mandolin, violin, guitar, banjo rented, 50c monthly; sold $1 weekly; sheet music, 4 copies, 25 cents; send stamp for catalogue. 2829 Olive st.

MUSICAL—Vocal, piano, guitar and mandolin instruction by Prof. Klein, 3107 N. 20th st.; any one wishing to learn either of these instruments will do well to see me and hear my scholars.

MANDOLIN—Cheap; cost $10, will sell for $2.75. Call to-day, 1819 Texas av.

MUSICAL—F. J. Keil, pupil of Foden, the world's greatest guitarist, teacher of guitar and mandolin. Studio, 2821 Olive st.

MARKET ST., 2711—Guitar and violin lessons; terms reasonable. 2711 Market st.

MASON & HAMLIN pianos and organs are the standard of the world; more unsolicited testimonials from the greatest artists than all others combined. A full line of these instruments. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

ONE Hundred Dollars is worth considering; that is what you save by buying a piano at the O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

PIANOS tuned, repaired, rented and refurnished just like new. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

PIANO teacher (graduate); at home, 25c; go out, 50c. Miss De Vene, 1215 Grattan st.

PIANO—For sale, 7¼-octave square Chickering piano. 813 N. 4th st.

PIANOS—For sale, two first-class square pianos, one at $90 and one at $75 if sold this week, at Koerber's, 1108 Olive st.

PIANOS—The reason why no other piano house can compete with our low prices and why we can save you from $60 to $75 on any grade of piano you wish to buy for cash or on easy payments, and why it is to your interest to call on us, is as follows: We pay no rent, as we occupy our own building, and have little expense; we take no pianos on consignments, but buy exclusively for spot cash; we are practical piano makers, therefore know what we are buying; we have been established since 1870, and have found that honesty and fair dealing pays. We have on hand a number of high-grade upright pianos, slightly used, from $125 to $475. Koerber Piano Co., 1108 Olive st.

PIANO—For sale, $35, square Chickering piano; cost $450; great bargain; selling out. 2712 S. Jefferson av.

PIANO—For sale, elegant Fischer piano, cabinet grand, very little used; cost $400; will sell at $225. Apply 4625 Cook av.

PIANO—$200 will buy upright piano (stool and cover); good make; slightly used; cost $450. Add. G 12, this office.

PIANO—For sale, a good square piano in good condition; stool and cover; $50. 1029 Chouteau av.

PIANO—Lady having an upright piano, good make and condition, which she has no use for, will sell it very reasonable to private party. Add. A 17, this office.

PIANO—Family will sacrifice magnificent upright piano; brilliant and powerful tone; all the latest improvements; three pedals; guaranteed by maker; absolutely as good as new; cost $600 a few months ago; sell for less than one-third cost; take part cash. Call private house, 2921 Easton av.

PIANO—$175 buys beautiful $450 upright piano; has had but three months' use; bring your expert to examine it. 1412 N. 16th st.

PIANO—For sale, $150 piano for $35; in good condition; a bargain. 4011 Finney av.

PROF. DALLMER and wife, violin, mandolin, guitar, banjo, piano instructors; instruments to take home for 50c monthly rent. 2829 Olive st.

PIANO—For sale, $95 buys elegant full-size piano, good as new. F. Beyer, 820 Chouteau av.

PUPILS WANTED—A few more pupils by competent piano teacher, 25c a lesson. Miss A., 2024 Olive st.

TEACHER WANTED—Respectable lady to teach piano lessons for room-mate. 113 N. 12th st.

VIOLIN, mandolin and guitar taught by Lowell Putnam, 1121 Leonard av.; city experience 20,000 lessons.

VIOLIN—For sale, genuine Stainer, not a model; cheap at $150, for $35, or will trade for a second-hand square piano. 2217 Franklin av.

WHY are we selling so many Schaeffer pianos? Because they are worth one hundred dollars more than we ask you for them. A magnificent piano will cost you no more than some others ask you for cheapest stencilled instruments in painted cases. O. A. Field Piano Co., 1003 Olive st.

WHITAKER'S, 1518 Olive st. and 2512 N. 14th st., sole agent for the celebrated Emerson, Bradbury, Hardman and Krakauer pianos and a host of other reliable makes. New pianos, $175 to $900. Largest variety of makes and lowest prices in town. Big inducements this week. Business is dull and we are overstocked. You can never buy cheaper than right now. Try us and see. Special bargains in second-hand pianos. Squares, $20 to $125; uprights, $140, $165, $185 to $220. No other place will give you as much for your money as Whitaker's, 1518 Olive st. and 2512 N. 14th st.

YOUNG lady with thorough and artistic piano method, assistant celebrated musician in city, will take more pupils; west 3500; terms reasonable. Address L 17, this office.

HORSES AND VEHICLES.

Wanted.

WAGONS—Wanted, 3 2-horse stake wagons. Add. C 2, this office.

For Sale.

BUGGY—For sale, bargain, fine storm buggy, first-class order; $40 takes it. 2009 S. 13th st.

BUGGY—For sale, storm-top buggy, good surrey, fine carriage; dirt cheap. 2728 Franklin.

BUGGY—For sale, cheap, one extra fine storm buggy (McCall and Haase make); also surrey, which was made to order and especially good make; also one nice horse, very gentle; the above articles must be sold at once to settle an estate. Call 4378 Washington av.

BUGGY—For sale, storm buggy, good as new, $65. Fidelity Storage, Packing and Moving Co., 1725 Morgan st.

FOR SALE—Family horse, harness and platform grocery wagon. Apply to 1407 N. 16th st.

HORSE—For sale, horse, buggy and harness, cheap; also heavy mule, cheap. 2825 S. Jefferson av.

HORSE AND STORM BUGGY—For sale cheap. 507 N. Channing av.

HORSE—For sale, big horse, $7, cheap. 2036 Division st.

HORSE—For sale, nice looking driving horse. Price, $25. 116 S. Beaumont.

HORSE—For sale, a horse, cheap, at 4540 New Manchester av.

HORSES—Good work horses, young and sound. I will sell from $15 up. Can be seen to-day at Stolle Bros.' farm yard, S. E. cor. 11th and O'Fallon sts.

HORSE—For sale, one bay mare, fast and gentle; $35. 3761 Pine.

HORSES—For sale, one young city-broke horse, one race horse, two park wagons, one new storm buggy, single harness. 5064 Wells av.

HORSES—For sale, a nobby pair young coach horses; thoroughly city broke, double and single; acclimated; tails docked; clipped; up to date teams. Address T 11, this office.

HORSES—Handsome pair carriage horses; sound, safe, gentle. Inquire at 3101 Pine st.

HORSES—For sale, two horses and three mules. Apply 1426 Bremen av.

HORSE—For sale, horse, buggy and harness, saddle and bridle; $65. 2814 Adams st.

HORSE—For sale, one horse, 8 years old, weight 1,400, and one about 1,000 pounds, 9 years old. Apply at 1415 N. Grand av., before 10 a. m.

MARE—A high priced mare for sale. Apply 2410 McNair av.

PONY—For sale, pony, sound and gentle, $15; buggy and harness, $55. 1314 N. Tenth st.

STORM BUGGIES.

EMBREE-M'LEAN, 1517-23 Olive st.

LODGES.

BREMEN LODGE, No. 254, K. of H.—Members of above lodge are requested to meet at their hall to-day at 1 p. m., to attend the funeral of our deceased brother, Chas. Eustall.

ISAAC N. ELLEDGE, Dictator.

MATT BONN, Reporter.

ANCHOR LODGE, No. 322, I. O. O. F.—Officers and members are requested to meet next Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Initiation. Visitors welcome.

W. M. CLARK, Secretary.

R. J. CALLEN, N. G.

ALL members of the Marble Mantel and Tile Setters' Association, No. 1290, are requested to attend the funeral of Brother Thos. Dewhurst, 2206 Olive st., at 2 p. m., Sunday, Feb. 9.

R. J. BELL, M. W.

J. J. McCLYMOUNT, Secretary Assembly 1290.

ALL SORTS.

ANY drug store is authorized to receive want advertisements for the Post-Dispatch.

STOVE REPAIRS.

Castings and repairs for stoves and ranges of every description. A. G. Brauer, 219 Locust st.

MRS. STIEPEL'S FORTUNE.

An Inventory Shows a Shrinkage to One-third Its Estimated Value.

The inventory of the estate of Mrs. Augusta C. Stiepel, which was filed by Executor G. A. Buder yesterday afternoon, reveals the fact that she died possessed of less than $30,000, instead of $100,000, as generally supposed. What became of the balance will probably never be known.

When Dr. Stiepel died in 1890 from a wound received from a gun in the hands of an unknown person, he left an estate of over $70,000. After his death his wife continued to practice and was supposed to have augmented her fortune. She was never known to indulge in any extravagance.

Under these circumstances the remarkable dwindling of the fortune, as shown by the inventory, has caused the greatest astonishment. There is not the slightest trace of the missing money—no memoranda of sums expended or loaned, no receipts—nothing.

Attorney Rassieur said: "I drew up Mrs. Stiepel's will and she told me then that her estate was worth about $30,000, but offered no explanation about how it had dwindled. If she had not made this statement to me there would have been cause to suspect that part of the estate had been made away with. As it is we can only accept things as they are. Her daughter, now Mrs. Balz, professes absolute ignorance."

NEW YORK REPUBLICANS.

The State Central Committee Upholds Morton's Candidacy.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Republican State Central Committee has decided upon March 24 as the date for the State convention and this city as the place. The committee also recognized the right of the County Committee to pass upon the question of the validity of the city organization enrollment and referred to that committee the protest of the committee of 500. The presidential candidacy of Gov. Morton was indorsed by resolution.

Edward Lauterbach replied to the arguments of Mitchell and Wise. He said the county committee was regular; that it was unquestionable that the rolls had been padded; but the fault was not the fault of the majority of the organization. There had been Tammany men on the rolls, he said, but who was responsible for them? The arguments of Mr. Lauterbach were a repetition of those contained in his recent speech before the county committee.

John F. Parkhurst moved the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That the proceedings of the Republican organization of the county of New York appear to be and are regular and proper.

"Resolved, That the gentlemen who appeared before the State committee having conceded that the constitution of the Republican organization of the county of New York needs amendment, that the State committee recommends that the Republican organization of the county of New York be requested to amend said constitution, and

"Resolved, That the memorial filed, with all the papers, be referred to the Republican organization of the county of New York for its consideration."

William Barnes of Albany proposed the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

"Whereas, The Republicans in the State of New York in convention assembled at Saratoga Springs upon Sept. 17, 1895, unanimously expressed their preference for the Chief Executive of this State, Levi Parsons Morton, as a candidate for the Republican nomination for President of the United States; and,

"Whereas, Mr. Morton has signified his willingness to accept the nomination for President, should it be tendered to him by the National Convention.

"Be it resolved, That we, the members of the Republican State Committee of the State of New York, heartily and enthusiastically indorse the candidacy of Mr. Morton and pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent effort in behalf of his nomination by the convention to be held at St. Louis June 16.

The committee then adjourned.

Hit With a Billiard Cue.

Michael Hart of 1220 North Third street went into a saloon at Third and Ashley streets yesterday morning to get rid of his salary and a Saturday thirst. Martin Ward struck him over the head with a billiard cue, inflicting a wound three inches long. Ward was arrested. Hart's wound was dressed at the City Dispensary and pronounced not serious.

RHODES WILL BEGIN AGAIN.

He Is to Return to South Africa After He Sees Jamison.

HIS FRIENDS REJOICE

Chartered Company Will Be Curbed, But the Ex-Premier May Yet Realize His Dream of Sovereignty.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The week ends with a surprise for the political world in the announcement by the Times that the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, the former Premier of Cape Colony, some times termed "Napoleon of South Africa," whose collapse as a leader of men and manipulator of important events was looked upon in many quarters as assured, is to return almost immediately to Rhodesia to resume his work in behalf of the chartered company. This announcement, which is fully authenticated, with Mr. Chamberlain's message to Gov. Robinson of Cape Colony, almost monopolizes the attention of the politicians.

Having conferred with the director of the chartered company, Mr. Rhodes, it is said, will soon return to Buluwayo. There he will reside in the fine house he has caused to be erected in the neighborhood of poor King Lobengula's former capital, except during the sessions of the Parliament of Cape Colony.

Mr. Rhodes will await the arrival in England of Dr. Jamison, as he is desirous of conferring with the famous leader of the raid into the Transvaal before he returns to South Africa.

The ex-Premier may make an address to the chartered company at a meeting of its shareholders soon to occur, and he may take this occasion to explain in detail his position towards the company.

The friends of Mr. Rhodes naturally claim that his return to South Africa indicates that the Secretary of State for the colonies is satisfied with his explanations and the idea, if it was ever really entertained, that the charter of the South African Company would be revoked may be dismissed.

However, it is generally believed that some show of severity must be made and that the chartered company cannot be permitted to escape scathless. Therefore, its charter may be considerably modified and its administrative powers may be withdrawn, though its commercial privileges are not likely to be touched.

The first step in the direction of disciplining the chartered company has been taken in withdrawing from its control the territories of Montsioe and Ikanning, which have been placed under the direct administration of the British High Commissioner.

These districts were the starting points of Dr. Jamison's column, and the effect of the change is to place the British territory adjoining the Transvaal under the imperial control.

Thus, it is asserted by the opponents of the company, the dream of incorporating the rich gold fields of the Rand into the territory of the chartered company must be definitely abandoned, and, consequently, they expect Mr. Rhodes to settle down at Buluway and devote his energies to the work of exploiting the resources of Rhodesia.

But, there are people who know Mr. Rhodes intimately and they have anticipations, quietly remarking, "Wait and see. Rhodes will never rest until his dream is an accomplished fact."

Mr. Chamberlain's message to Gov. Robinson, published by the official Gazette, yesterday afternoon, created an excellent impression on all sides. It is looked upon as being firm and unequivocal in its terms. It is said to clearly define Great Britain's position towards the Transvaal, and is warmly applauded by the press.

The most interesting features of the document are Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions for the treatment of the people of the Rand. He proposes that they be granted the franchise after five years' residence, and that the objectionable features of the oath of allegiance, which would deprive the oathtaker of his status as a British subject, be removed; that the Rand be accorded local autonomy, including control of its own taxation, subject to the payment to the Government of an annual sliding tribute, based on the fluctuations of the mining industry, and that such legislation be subject to the vote of the President and executive.

Mr. Chamberlain further proposed that the Rand be given a superior law court and that the Randers be not entitled to a voice in the Volkrand Executive, or in the President's election, thus relieving the burghers of their fear that the Uitlanders would utilize the franchise to upset the form of Government.

Mr. Chamberlain's suggestions are looked upon in some quarters here as being tantamount to suggesting that the Rand be granted home rule and comparisons are drawn of his attitude for the Uitlanders, and his uncompromising Unionism on the question of granting home rule to Ireland.

The Westminster Gazette says: The Liberals ought to be especially gratified at this reappearance of Mr. Chamberlain in his once favorite part of a home ruler. His action disarms Liberal opposition while it will not fail to secure the support of every Irishman.

The newspapers to-day agree that if the views expressed on the subject of the Transvaal by the inspired newspapers of the South African republic as wired to the Times from Pretoria, reflect the sincere intentions of the Boer Government, satisfactory solution of the whole question will early be accomplished.

FOR A HEINOUS CHARGE.

William Jones, Heretofore Esteemed, Arrested at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 8.—William Jones, married, and heretofore considered respectable, was arrested to-day on the charge of having criminally assaulted Wilhelma Widehill, aged 12. The alleged crime was committed this morning in the cottonwoods near the outskirts of the city.

The child is in a dangerous condition on account of the ill-usage that she received, and Jones is being closely guarded for fear of violence.

Jones is said to have attracted the child's attention frequently by presents of candy. The same bait is said to have lured her to-day.

KILLED BY FALLING SLATE.

One Miner Dead, Another Missing and Two Hurt in West Virginia.

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., Feb. 8.—Falling slate at Simmons mines to-day instantly killed Jack Curry and seriously injured Tom Mansor and Ben Plymore. One miner is missing and is said to be underground.

Marriage Licenses.

Frank X. Hausperger	5368 Bartmer av
Ella A. Loeblein	3629 St. Louis av
Josef Gislinski	1333 N. 8th st
Barbara Boloskes	1333 N. 8th st
Edward A. Knorr	Festus, Mo
Cecelia F. Moldenhauer	3611 S. Jefferson av
Harry Walker	Alton, Ill
Amelia Linsig	Alton, Ill
Morris H. Smit	1532 Carr st
Mollie Ellman	1309 Carr st
Valentine Hauck	2529 S. 7th st
Margaretta Ungering	2529 S. 7th st
Frederic Stenzborn	2810 S. 7th st
Ottilia Matlausch	2810 S. 7th st
Hayman H. Young	Granite City, Ill
Mary F. Brown	2714 Hickory st
Henry Feger	1633 Carr st
Maggie Summer	3108 Locust st
Jacob Sauer	1119 Missouri av
Tillie Baesler	1119 Missouri av
Andrew Wilhelm	2817 Lyon st
Kate Wander	819 Russell av
Mike Ikena	1128 N. 7th st
Jennie Goldberg	1308½ N. 8th st

WEDDING RINGS (pure solid gold, 18kt). MERMOD & JACCARD JEWELRY CO., BROADWAY, COR. LOCUST. Wedding Invitations, finest quality.

STARVING BRIDGE OWNERS.

Maj. Rainwater Says They Are Drifting to the Poor-House.

Citizens of St. Louis who are advocating the early construction of another bridge across the river to meet the demand of the city's enormously increasing commerce and attendant requirements of better traffic facilities will read the appended letter with deep interest. The statements it contains, particularly the one about the incapacity of the two existing bridges to produce profit, will no doubt be read by many with respectable credence, cominng as they do from a man who is in a position to know whereof he writes:

There may be others who will receive these statements with incredulity. Whether the writer is correct or incorrect in his estimate of the capacity of the existing bridges to earn a reasonable interest or not for their stockholders, the project of building a third bridge across the Father of Waters within the corporate limits of St. Louis will be pushed merrily forward to completion.

The letter was written to the City Comptroller by the President of the Bridge and Terminal Co. in response to a request for a highway addition to the Merchants' Bridge and is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3, 1896.

Hon. Isaac Sturgeon: Dear Sir—Replying to your communication of the 6th inst., in reply to proposed "Highway Bridge," I do not believe it is practicable to add the highway feature to Merchants' Bridge. Aside from the very objectionable fact that it should be necessary to construct a roadway on each side of the bridge on same level with present floor and railroad tracks, the item of cost would be almost prohibitory. An entire new structure would not involve a much larger investment.

Unless the people and property owners in North St. Louis who would be directly and greatly benefited are willing to subscribe a large proportion of the capital required, I cannot see how the money could be raised to build the bridge now.

The fact that neither of the present bridges are paying institutions is not calculated to encourage investments by capitalists in either bridge at this time. Yours very truly,

C. C. RAINWATER.

FRANKLIN DRAMATIC CLUB.

Members Will Celebrate Its Twenty-fifth Anniversary Wednesday.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the Franklin Dramatic Club will be fittingly celebrated next Wednesday evening at Concordia Turner Hall. A banquet and sociable will be given to the members of the club and a few invited guests.

The club is the oldest existing organization of its kind in the city. Composed entirely of young men of the Catholic churches, it forms a very strong bond between the members of the different parishes.

The club was organized in 1871 by members of the St. Aloysius Sodality of SS. Peter and Paul's Church, and since that time the venture has proved in every way successful. When the club was first started the following gentlemen were the only members: J. W. Guttin, J. H. Steutermann, G. A. Lansing, C. Piepenbrier, M. Kargus, Hy. Wetzel, John Schlichter, Henry Struckhoff, Anton Schelbrink, Joseph Dielschneider, J. Durant, Henry Roettker, B. Struckhoff, L. Beckman, B. Hilsman, P. J. Dietz. To-day the membership numbers almost 200. The society has every advantage for the promotion of fellowship and the education of its members. A suite of rooms where reading and indoor sports may be carried on is at their disposal, and the members fully appreciate their opportunities.

The sociable Wednesday evening promises to be a most enjoyable reunion. The officers of the society are: Con. Groepper, President; Hy. Temmeyer, Vice-President; H. J. Stevens, Recording Secretary; E. A. Wuerz, Financial Secretary; A. G. Weigel, Treasurer; Joseph Luebbers, stage manager; C. T. Martin, sentinel; Math. Weis, George Davis, W. F. Jobst, Directors; J. F. Schloemer, J. G. Kotte, George Jobst, trustees.

HAD NO LICENSE.

Five Retailers of Intoxicants Arrested by the Police.

The police of the Sixth District were out looking for unlicensed saloonkeepers yesterday.

The time for taking out State and city liquor license expired Jan. 1, but Excise Commissioner Bell permitted delinquents to go until Saturday morning. Friday all saloonkeepers in the Sixth were notified that they must have their license by Saturday, failing in which they would be arrested.

Saturday night Captain Campbell of the Sixth district detailed several of his officers in citizen's clothes to look out for violators of the law. The following arrests were made: John Knox, 4535 Easton avenue; Josie Marshall, 4575 Easton avenue; Anthony G. Ginocchio, 4183 Fairfax avenue; Lizzie Evans, 4039 Easton avenue, and Joseph B. Dobbs, 4674 Easton avenue.

MR. SEIBERT'S CANDIDACY.

His Nomination Will Be Opposed by the Bulk of the Party.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A well posted Democrat made a statement recently which was overheard by several. It was about as follows: "The silver wing of the Democratic party in Missouri, and by the silver wing I mean 90 per cent of the Democrats of the State, will oppose very strongly the nomination of Mr. Seibert for Governor. He has opposed them in every step they have taken toward an organization of their forces in this State during the last year, and he has affiliated at all times with the gold element.

"It matters not how strong he might now come out for silver, he is too late. His declaration will be considered a campaign document pure and simple, and will have no effect upon the rank and file. His nomination means we will have the old Noland trouble to fight over again, and many of his votes as a member of the Board of Equalization which have already been attacked will have to be defended.

"Seibert has made politics his business and for twenty-five years has held office in the State. There are 100,000 other ambitious Democrats in the State just as competent and worthy who would like to be honored, if Seibert could be prevailed upon to give them a show.

"His boom, launched by Francis, Carroll and Phelps, is unfortunate for Seibert, and it would be still more unfortunate for him should he be nominated. The silver men have a right to suspect him. This trio of statesmen are domineering, exacting and merciless, and may the Lord have mercy on the soul of any man who gets under obligations to them."

TEXAS POPULISTS.

At Abilene They Nominated a Full County Ticket.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

ABILENE, Tex., Feb. 8.—The Populists held their convention here to-day, nominating a full county ticket and selecting delegates to the State Convention. As the county and State officers are not elected until November, it would seem that they had made their nominations in due season. One of the chief grievances they have against the Democratic party is the alleged control of its conventions by a few politicians and that the voices of the masses are not heard. The last Legislature, which was Democratic, passed a law for the protection of primary elections, and to-day is the first time the Populists have had a chance to avail themselves of it; but they have followed the old time method of a convention of uninstructed delegates. The politicians got in their work as usual. Hon. W. H. Lickett of this place was indorsed as a candidate for Attorney General.

Missing From Home.

Henry Gessner, 35 years old, is missing from his home, 2100 North Fourteenth street. His sister, Mrs. M. E. Pauley, has requested the police to locate him.

BROKE HIS SKULL IN AN ASH CART.

Joe Cronin Uses an Ax on His Friend William Strothman.

A TRAGEDY IN LOW LIFE.

One Roystering Rough Wanted Money or Whisky and Another Gave Him His Death Blow.

William Strothman, who seems to have had no fixed place of abode, was sent to the City Hospital last night with a fractured skull.

He was hit with the ball of an ax.

Joe Cronin of 1947 Madison street is locked up at the Third District Station, charged with having inflicted Strothman's injuries. He belongs to the same class that his victim ornamented—young men of the tough order who work at odd jobs occasionally for the laudable purpose of securing more money with which to buy liquor. As long as the money lasts they buy bad whisky and as long as the effects of the whisky hold out they avoid work.

Yesterday was Cronin's day to work. He had rented a wagon on "shares" and was hauling a load of ashes for which he was paid $1. Half of this he was to retain and the other half was to go to the owner of the wagon. Besides accumulating the half dollar he had also succeeded in encompassing several large drinks of very fiery liquor.

He was in this condition when Strothman, who was drunk, but had no money, approached at Eleventh and Wash streets, with a demand for half of the dollar that had been paid for the ash-hauling job.

Cronin, not taking kindly to the communistic proposition of his friend, ordered him away and prepared to drive on.

Strothman insisted upon the "divvy," and when he saw that Cronin was still obdurate, he climbed into the wagon with the announcement that he would have money, whisky or blood. Cronin says Strothman had a potato knife in his hand, the blade of which was long and sharp. He also claims that Strothman tried to stab him, and in support of his declaration he exhibits a scratch on the wrist, which might have been made by a pin or the claws of a cat, as well as by the blade of a knife.

At any rate, Cronin believed, according to his own story, that his life was in peril, and he seized an axe which lay in the bottom of the wagon.

Without warning he brought it down with a resounding whack on Strothman's head. The force of the blow knocked the man insensible and fractured his skull. He fell in the wagon bed.

Without waiting to ascertain the damage he had done, Cronin drove rapidly away until Eleventh and Washington avenue was reached, where Strothman, who had partially revived, half-staggered to his feet and pitched headlong into the street. He was picked up by a policeman, who had him sent to the Dispensary, where Dr. Newcomb pronounced his injuries necessarily fatal.

Still driving furiously Cronin evaded the police until he halted at Fifteenth and Pine streets. The police say he was half drunk when arrested and seemed not to realize what he had done. He sobered up nough in a few minutes, however, to state that he had struck Strothman in self-defense, and that he had no reason to regret what he had done.

"That fellow was a bum," he said, "and I had told him a dozen times to keep away from me. He was always hanging around, trying to get in his graft for free drinks. When he found out I had a dollar he got it into his nut that he'd make me cough up half of it, and I just fooled him. Say, he had a knife as long as your arm and I believe he intended to do me with it. When I saw his game I plunked him one with the ax and he dropped. That's all I know about it."

SYSTEM WORK.

Report of the Electrician of the Electrical Bureau.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Feb. 8.—Late to-day the Western Underwriters' Union concluded its convention. The greater part of the business transacted was secret. No reports were given out, with the exception of the report upon the electrical inspection, which was submitted by Wm. H. Merrill, Jr., of Chicago, Electrician of the Electrical Bureau of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, showing that system work had begun in the way of inspecting electric wiring and a large amount of defective work had been found.

CATRON'S STATEMENT.

He Intimates That Gov. Thornton Was in Collusion With Stuart.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Delegate Catron of New Mexico is greatly displeased at the impression which has been formed that he was acting under the advice of Gov. Thornton of New Mexico in his efforts to prevent prize-fighting in the Territory. Mr. Catron not only denies that he has received the Governor's co-operation, but makes the direct charge that the Governor abetted Dan Stuart in his efforts to bring off the fight. Mr. Catron made the following statement this afternoon:

"The statement has been published substantially that the action taken by me on the prize-fight bill was on the advice and at the request of Gov. Thornton. Gov. Thornton never consulted with me, never advised me nor requested me to do anything in regard to that subject. From information which I have received from New Mexico I believe that Gov. Thornton, while pretending that he would like to stop the fights, was actually acting in collusion with Dan Stuart to have the fights to come off, had advised Stuart that there was no law in New Mexico which would enable him or the authorities to stop the fights and substantially informed Stuart that the fights may go on, although he could not openly consent. As soon as the bill had been signed last night the officials here telegraphed the United States Attorney in New Mexico to see that the law was enforced."

A FINAL DECISION.

Methodist Episcopal Conference at Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 8.—It was finally decided to-night that the quadrennial conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be held here, beginning in May next. The Book Committee, after a conference with the local committee and hotel men, expressed satisfaction with the arrangements and a final decision was given.

Ohio Republican Conventions.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 8.—The Republican State Convention is to be held in Columbus on March 10 and 11, and Joseph B. Foraker is to be temporary chairman. He was selected on motion of Judge Miller of Steubenville, and seconded by Charles E. Hard, both of whom are termed McKinley men. A resolution was adopted indorsing McKinley for President.

Where Is Deputy Coroner Lloyd's $90?

Deputy Coroner Henry Lloyd lost $90 Friday under circumstances that indicate robbery. Friday evening when Dr. Lloyd left the Coroner's office, he had $90 in his pocket. He boarded a crowded Mound City car and on Tyler street went to his home. Yesterday morning when the doctor arose, his money [illegible]

COL. COMFORT PLAYED POKER

And He Rode to the Four Courts in a Hoodlum Wagon.

Politician Charles D. Comfort rode to the Four Courts in a patrol wagon last night alongside of seven poker players. He might have undergone the humility of confinement in the calaboose had not his friend, Alderman James Cronin, appeared at the Central District Station just as Comfort was being searched preparatory to going back into the holdover, and bailed him out.

A swell poker game flourished in Peter O'Connell's room at 816½ Chestnut street last night.

There was no limit to the betting and money passed back and forth as plentifully as the refreshments. Including O'Connell, who is charged with having run the game, there were six players.

Just about 10 o'clock, when Comfort's luck was beginning to increase his supply of chips, somebody knocked on the door.

"Who's there?" asked O'Connell.

The reply came in the form of a sudden crash, and the door flew open. Detectives Meany, Scully and Kelly followed the crash, and corralled all the players. Then they bundled them into the hoodlum wagon.

At the Four Courts Comfort gave his name as George Summers and his occupation as a merchant. He had $64.

The other players gave their names as George S. Brown, clerk; Wm. C. Meddich, bricklayer; Albert E. Burton, clerk; Geo. Howard, merchant; and Peter O'Connell, gambler. Cronin bailed all of the men out under bonds of $200 each, with the exception of O'Connell, whose security was given by Saloonkeeper Jerry Sullivan. The men will be sent to the police court Monday.

SATOLLI'S VISIT.

Archbishop Kain Discusses the Invitation to the Distinguished Cardinal.

"A grain of truth in a mountain of falsehood," was the expression used by Archbishop Kain last night in characterizing a story published in an afternoon paper yesterday, purporting to give a description of a row among the Catholic clergy at a conference which took place a couple weeks ago at Kenrick Seminary.

"I do not know by what means such false accounts get into newspapers that have any claim to be reputable," said the Archbishop. "The statements that any priest at the Kenrick Seminary—still less any considerable number of them—opposed the extension of diocesan hospitality to Cardinal Satolli on the occasion of his expected visit to St. Louis, are utterly groundless, the only priest who said anything at all calculated to throw cold water on the cordiality of the Ablegate's reception was Fr. Ziegler and his words were more in the nature of criticism of Mgr. Satolli because he has lived so long in the United States and visited so many other cities apparently slighting St. Louis.

"I explained to Fr. Ziegler that the Pope's representative in America had not visited St. Louis for the very good reason that he had not been invited to do so, and I gave good and sufficient reasons why the invitation had not been extended by me until lately.

"Something was said about the probability of the eminent prelate coming among us during Lent and the impropriety of feasting him at that time, to which I replied that there was no expectation of wining and dining our distinguished visitor at a succession of banquets, but the rites of hospitality could be fulfilled and the rules of Mother Church complied with at the same time by giving him while among us one full meal a day.

There was nothing said by me at the meeting concerning Archbishop Kenrick that any one could take umbrage at, and I feel sure the nearly 100 priests who were in attendance will bear me out. Certainly there were no expressions of hostility to Cardinal Satolli by any of the German priests, nor was there any expression by any of the parish priests of opposition to the existing diocesan management of the See of St. Louis. I have asked Cardinal Satolli to be with us soon. Father Phelan and Brother Paulian will go as a delegation to New Orleans next week, where they will meet him and ascertain whether it will suit his plans to visit St. Louis.

"Mgr. Satolli will leave Washington on the 12th inst. He will spend one day in Atlanta and then go on to the Crescent City, thence he will go to Santa Fe and to Denver. We expect him to stop at St. Louis on his way East from Denver and hope to be able to prevail on him to spend a week here.

"He is a wonderful man. I feel sure all the priests in the diocese will unite in carrying out the plan arranged for his proper entertainment while in St. Louis. Should he visit us, every effort will be made to acquaint him with the objects of interest in our city and to bring him into pleasant relations with our citizens of all classes of religion."

SINGLE TAX CAMPAIGN.

H. Martin Williams Will Join the Forces in Delaware.

H. Martin Williams has heard the Macedonian cry of the optimistic and altruistic Single Taxers over in Delaware and is going over to help them.

He will leave for the Blue Hen State the last of the month and participate in the campaign for several weeks.

Col. Williams describes the campaign inaugurated by the single tax people in Delaware as the most unique in the history of politics in this country.

The exponents of the Henry George theory of economics have determined to put to the severest tests, during the forthcoming national campaign, the strength and practicability of their theory and give it the dignity of a factor in American politics.

With this end in view they have selected the little State of Delaware, with its stern Toryism, as the battleground and there they have already begun to concentrate their forces for an assault on the old system of taxation.

Delaware is considered a good strategic point because of its set ways and the compactness of its population, which has only 40,000 voters and only three counties.

In each of these political divisions of the State a systematic campaign has been inaugurated and the heaviest battery in the Single Tax army has been thundering away in them for more than a month.

The result is a mighty awakening of the land barons and the wage earners to a keen sense of the danger which threatens the longer continuance of the old conditions.

Col. Williams declares that the reports he receives from Delaware are of the most encouraging nature, and he looks for nothing less than a complete victory for the single tax in the November election.

The issue there, he says, is clean cut, and if the single taxers win they will have entire charge of the State Government and will proceed immediately to put into practice their theory of taxation.

With the granite conservatism of Delaware thus broken down and their system of taxation in operation, the Georgeites firmly believe that such an example will be furnished the country that within a very few years every State in the Union will have to follow little Delaware's lead.

Two New York Delegates.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Feb. 8.—At the Republican convention for the Ninth Congressional District held at Watkins to-day, Hon. J. F. Parkhurst of Bath and Col. A. S. Baxter of Elmira were unanimously chosen delegates to the Republican National Convention. Charles M. Woodward of Watkins and Charles E. Andrews of Seneca Falls were chosen alternates.

Resolutions favoring the candidacy of Gov. Morton for the Presidency were unanimously adopted.

Obituary.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Reinhold Rost, LL. D., formerly Oriental Lecturer in St. Augustine College, Canterbury, Secretary to the Royal Asiatic Society and Librarian to the India Office, who retired in 1893 from active duty, is dead. He was born in 1822 in Germany and came to London in 1847. He was a member of a number of literary and scientific societies, including the American Oriental Society and was generally recognized as a high authority on oriental literature.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 8.—This morning Robert F. Pepper died at Frankfort, aged 35. He was a son of the late R. P. Pepper and was the largest trotting-horse breeder in Kentucky, having succeeded to his father's business.

REORGANIZING THE DEMOCRACY.

Senator Lancaster Outlines the Proposed Plan of Campaign.

A CLUB IN EVERY PRECINCT.

30,000 Unregistered Democrats Will Be Roused From Apathy and Brought to the Polls.

The committee of seven which has charge of the work of reorganizing the local Democracy will complete the preliminaries of its plans to-morrow evening, when the matter will be turned over, practically, to the rank and file of the party for its rejection or approval.

The task of the committee has been, to a large extent, carried out and the gentlemen who have had charge of the matter thus far feel that they have framed a plan for a complete rehabilitation of the party organization in St. Louis.

Senator Richard D. Lancaster, who as a member of the committee has taken an active part in all that has been done to date, discussed the situation freely yesterday and expressed himself as not only entirely satisfied with all that had been accomplished, but was firm in the belief that the plans mapped out for the future would entirely revolutionize political conditions in the city.

"Our committee realized," he said, "that we had an enormous task on our hands when we undertook to put the party in fighting shape. There was the old feeling of apathy to overcome, to say nothing of the difficulty of harmonizing conflicting interests.

"Our work was two-fold. In the first place we had no basis for any action, and we called together some of the most prominent members of the party. These gentlemen met and named a committee of seven, consisting of Col. Harry Guinzburg, John B. O'Meara, C. H. Stark, M. J. Cullinane, Charles S. Wehner, C. F. Bauer and myself.

"Our first duty was to formulate a plan for future guidance. We did this by drafting a constitution and by-laws, which, when complete, was submitted to the men who appointed us for their approval. It was adopted without an erasure or an addition.

"This having been accomplished we were instructed to proceed. Cullinane and myself were named as a sub-committee to arrange the preliminaries. In accordance with this we set to work. At the outset we realized that there existed some friction here and there, and our first wish was to avoid increasing this and to remove it entirely if possible. This was our constant aim throughout.

"Well, we saw at a glance that we needed the co-operation of Democrats of all shades of belief and from all sections of the city. To accomplish this we began in the most systematic manner. We secured copies of the last poll-books and going through them carefully selected the names of three well-known Democrats from every voting precinct in the city. These were all presented to the whole committee, the members of which selected one from each set of three.

"When this had been done we sent out notices to all who had been chosen. There were 184 in all and we have asked them to meet us Monday evening to discuss plans for the future.

"Our idea is simply this: Each man selected will be authorized to act in his precinct. A day will be fixed for the calling of mass meetings in each precinct and all Democratic voters will be invited to attend and participate.

"When they meet in their respective places the temporary chairman, already chosen by our committee, will state the objects of the meeting and will call for the election of permanent officers.

"These officers will consist of a president, secretary, treasurer and sergeant-at-arms and a representative to the general committee of 302. These representative will be chosen on a basis of one to each 100 Democratic voters with an additional one for each fraction of 100 voters over 50. The precincts which cast the largest Democratic votes will naturally secure the largest representation in the central body.

"In this way we hope to perfect an organization which will be complete in every respect. Through the precinct clubs it will be expected that every Democrat will be drawn into line. Thousands of them, even among the more intelligent classes, do not know that they will be required to register under this new law.

"It will be one of the chief objects of our organization to see that they are educated up to this and to see as well that they take the time to get out and register and vote. It is the only way we can devise to reach the mass of the people and urge upon them the necessity for presenting a united front in the campaign.

"If we are successful I am confident that we will carry this city next fall by a majority ranging from 12,000 to 15,000.

"How do I estimate this? Well, my honest opinion is that of the 40,000 unregistered voters in St. Louis to-day not more than 10 per cent at the outside limit are Republicans. If we can get the other 30,000 out we will sweep the town from Baden to Carondelet.

"The trouble has been that we have had absolutely no organization in the past. Such Democrats as cared to vote did so without solicitation, and the others remained at home. It was this lack of an organization on our part that beat us at the last election.

"At the same time the Republicans were thoroughly organized. They had the Filley combine with its minute ramifications and the A. P. A., which was opposed to us. They got their people out on election day, and that won the fight.

"I want to say in addition to all this, that the organization we are trying to form is not in the interest of any clique or faction. It is intended to be broad enough to hold every Democrat in the city and is to be conducted for the purpose of electing tickets instead of elevating or pulling down individuals."

MURPHY BLAMED.

Detective Chappelle Tells a Story About the Bank Transactions.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 8.—Clarence Murphy, who was arrested about a week ago by Detective F. S. Chappelle and charged with being the person who robbed the Salem (Mass.) Savings Bank, professes to have no fear of the consequences. He denies that he admitted to Marshal Hart, who has arrived from Salem, that he is the man wanted.

"But," he continued, "the person who robbed the bank need have no fear that he will be prosecuted. The fact of the matter is that Treasurer Simon, who afterwards committed suicide, is the guilty party and his friends have arranged the matter satisfactorily. The reward which was at first offered has been allowed to stand good; hence my arrest."

Murphy's attorney has gone to Sacramento in the hope of controverting the requisition papers signed by the Governor.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Feb. 8.—Gov. Budd issued a warrant yeesterday on a requisition from Gov. Greenhalge of Massachusetts for the arrest of Clarence Murphy, a former bank clerk in Massachusetts, charged with embezzling $40,000 of bank funds.

Rev. Lee's New Charge.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Feb. 8.—Rev. J. N. Lee, D. D., of Waukegan, Ill., arrived last night for the purpose of taking charge of All Saints' Hospital at this place. Rev. Lee has been appointed by Bishop Brooke of the Presbytery of the Indian Episcopal mission work, with headquarters at South McAlester, I. T.

John Matlock for School Director.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democrats of the Fourteenth School District, comprising the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-eighth Wards, was held last night at Celia's Hall, corner of Delmar and Taylor avenues. John C. Mattack of the Simmons Hardware Co. was unanimously nominated for School Director.

T. P. A. NATIONAL CONVENTION.

National Directors Meet and Fix the Date for June 2.

The National Board of Directors of the Travelers Protective Association of America met yesterday at headquarters in the Union Trust Building.

The date for holding the National Convention at Terre Haute, Ind., was fixed for Tuesday, June 2.

National Secretary and Treasurer Louis T. LaBeaume reported a cash balance in the American Exchange Bank of $40,112.14.

The loss of membership on the January assessment, as reported by National President John A. Lee, to be only 5½ per cent, is the lowest percentage ever experienced by the association. There are only two assessments per annum and the losses before have never been below about 7 per cent of the membership. Many new posts have been organized in the last two months in Iowa, Georgia, Wisconsin, Texas and Indiana.

At a meeting of the Missouri Division Directors held subsequently the Secretary was instructed to correspond with the Kansas City and St. Joseph Posts requesting them to call special meetings on Feb. 22, 1896. Delegates from St. Louis were appointed to attend those meetings for the purpose of co-operating with the local members in arousing interest and the promotion of membership.

The time for holding the annual convention of Missouri Division was fixed for Saturday, May 2, in the rooms of the association, Union Trust Building, St. Louis, when officers of the Division will be elected and delegates to the National Convention chosen.

WAREHOUSE DESTROYED.

$6,000 Fire in the People's Furnishing Co.'s Warehouse.

The warehouse of the People's House Furnishing Co. of 814 and 816 North Broadway was completely destroyed by fire early last evening. The warehouse is situated at 1202 and 1204 North Seventh street. The fire originated in the rear of the building and the inflamable material upon which the flames fed were too completely enveloped, when the fire companies arrived, to be saved. The loss was complete, and the stock, valued at $6,000 to $7,000, was fully covered by insurance.

THE ALOE FIRE.

The Entire Salvage to Be Sold Out at Fire Sale Prices.

Wednesday at 703 to 709 Locust street the great fire salvage sale of the A. S. Aloe Co. will begin. Thousands of professional people—doctors, artists, draughtsmen, engineers, amateurs in the sciences of microscopy and photography and those who love the unique in bric-a-brac—have been anxiously waiting for this news. It means dollars to them—for a sale of this sort is one of the rarest things in mercantile history.

The four handsome stores on Locust street, just opposite the Mercantile Club, have been engaged as temporary quarters, and what is to-day a chaos of the choicest productions the world affords in the lines carried by this old and time honored firm, will by Tuesday evening be transformed into an orderly array of the most attractive bargains ever seen in the United States.

The artist must have materials, the surgeon must have instruments; the draughtsman and the surveyor must have them too; the amateur wants a kodak; the ladies want opera glasses; the cripple needs crutches or a truss. All these and the thousand and one other things of a similar nature; all and everything without reserve—damaged and perfect—will be included at fire sale prices.

It is therefore quite natural that thousands of people have been on the tip toe of anticipation regarding this sale.

All the goods carried by the firm on the main floor were hastily covered with tarpaulins at the first alarm—these escaped with scarcely a blemish. Hundreds of cases yet unpacked on the upper floors came down with the crashing structure—but beyond a few drops of water they were found perfect and unharmed. Wednesday will be eagerly looked forward to and the building at 703 to 709 Locust street will be packed.

POPULIST PLANS

To Defeat the Organization of the Senate by the Republicans.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The caucus of the Populist Senators this afternoon was interesting. It developed the plan which they will follow in the tariff fight and also on the proposed reorganization of the Senate. In the caucus Tom Watson of Georgia was unanimously selected as the Populist choice for Secretary of the Senate. No nomination for Sergeant at Arms was made because Grant of North Carolina, the Republican caucus nominee, is really a Populist.

It was also decided to present in the Senate a proposition to make the Vest silver substitute for the tariff bill a part of the tariff bill to be known as section 2.

That would allow the free silver men to vote on both propositions. If this is defeated then the Populists will vote against the tariff measure.

It seems probable that the Republicans may drop their reorganization scheme because so many Republicans are protesting that an alliance with the Populists will hurt the party nationally.

KELLER CASE ARGUMENTS.

Speeches to the Jury Will Continue Until Wednesday.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Feb. 8.—Arguments to the jury in the Keller family murder trial began to-day. S. D. Puett of counsel for the State spoke all day. There will be six speeches, three on each side, and it looks as if the case will not go to the jury before Wednesday.

REWARD FOR ROBBERS.

Gov. Stone After the Men Who Robbed a Freight Train.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—The Governor to-day offered a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of the robbers who held up the Missouri Pacific freight near Nevada, Jan. 15, 1896.

Love Feast at Marion.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

MARION, Ill., Feb. 8.—The Williamson County Republicans held a love feast here to-day. The meeting, which was largely attended, was addressed by Hon. Walter Warder of Cairo and Hon. A. J. Pickerel of Anna, candidates for State Senator; Hon. M. M. McDonald and Dr. Dallas Dewoody of Williamson County, candidates for Representative, and Judge Hartwell and State Committeeman Shea of this city. The sentiment of the audience was decidedly for McKinley. After the speaking the Republican County Central Committee held a session and named Saturday, March 21, as the day on which the Republican precinct primaries to select a county ticket will be held and a delegate convention was called for the 23d to name delegates to the senatorial, Appellate Court, Congressional and State Conventions.

A resolution was passed by the Central Committee asking the county convention to send uninstructed delegations to the State Convention. This was done in the interest of Capt. Thistlewood of Cairo, candidate for Auditor, and Judge Rose of Golconda, candidate for Secretary of State.

Daniel McColligan for School Director.

A called meeting of the tax-payers and voters of the 28th ward, 14th district, was held at Jules Henry's Hall, Taylor and Clayton road, Saturday evening in the interests of the coming School Board election. Mr. August Strauss was Chairman and Elton Allen Secretary. Mr. David Gould proposed the name of Daniel McColligan, and he was unanimously indorsed as the choice of the meeting to represent the district in the School Board. A resolution was adopted to submit to the School Board the names of good, reputable citizens in each precinct irrespective of party to serve as judges and clerks.

The meeting was addressed by Arthur Merriman, Charles Bishop, Robert Rice and David Gould.

Morehouse Made Inspector General.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—Gov. Stone to-day appointed Rawson G. Morehouse to be Inspector General on his military staff.

LOVING CUP FOR CROKER.

Presented to the Retired Sachem by Tammany Braves.

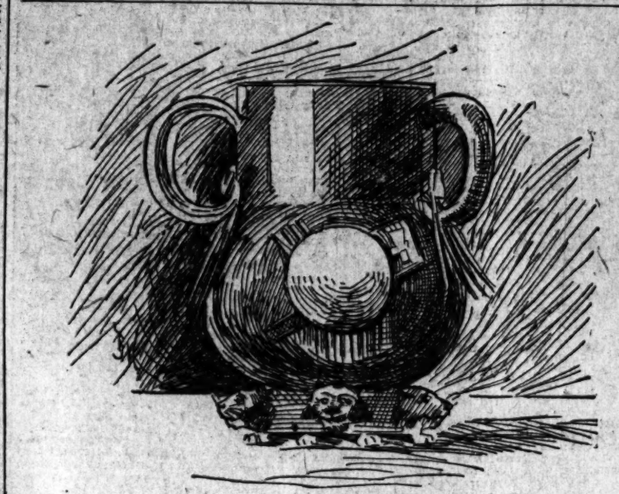
BANQUET, SPEECHES, CHEERS

Croker's Address, During Which Several Indians Gave Signs of Unfriendliness to Sheehan.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The greatest political dinner of the season took place to-night at the Savoy Hotel. The braves of Tammany, to show their respect and loyalty to Mr. Richard Croker, and their contempt for other people, who do not agree with them in their worship of the man who has won more political victories than any chief who ever stood at the head of the organization in recent days, decided that one supreme effort should be made to convince Mr. Croker that he should not entirely divorce himself from the politics of the city, where for so many years his word was law.

When leader John C. Sheehan arrived at the hotel he found Mr. Croker entertaining a crowd of active Tammany men with stories of old political battles he had fought and won. Mr. Croker complimented Mr. Sheehan on the splendid work done by him in the last campaign. The braves exchanged significant glances. This was the first public demonstration of the fact that Mr. Croker was pleased with his successor. The time before the dinner was pleasantly employed, but the Indians were not sorry when the orchestra broke into a march, as a signal for all to proceed into the dining room.



THE LOVING CUP.

The braves stood by their chairs for a minute and the immense silver loving cup was carried in and placed on the table in front of Mr. Croker. The Indians looked at the cup in open-eyed wonder. Mr. Croker merely smiled his thanks. It was certainly the finest thing of its kind ever turned out by Tiffany. It ranks with many of their famous products shown at the World's Fair. Studies of the native Indian were one of the features of the decorative silver work shown at the World's Fair, and this subject was the keynote of the decorations.

The cup weighs 210 ounces, stands thirteen inches high and contains two gallons. It is a superb example of a massive piece of silverware, which, through the skillful treatment of the artists, chiefly suggests solidity combined with art, while its massiveness and weight is only revealed in handling. As a background to the more elaborate decorations there is inscribed around the body of the cup a very ornamental Indian belt. On the upper half of the cup, between two of the handles, is the following inscription: "Presented to the Hon. Richard Croker at a dinner tendered him at the Hotel Savoy, February 8, 1896."

Mr. Croker seemed to be affected when he looked at this new evidence of Tammany's esteem. He nearly broke down when the assemblage burst into a tumult of applause, while over all the strains of the orchestra could be heard playing: "Hail to the Chief." The dinner was one of the most elaborate ever given in this city. At the close of the dinner Mr. Sheehan called them to order, and after a eulogy of Tammany and Mr. Croker, called on Senator Grady to respond to the toast to the guest of the evening.

When he arose another wave of cheering broke out over the hall. He made one of the most eloquent efforts of his life. No finer tribute was ever paid to Mr. Croker by a Tammany man. As Mr. Croker listened to the beautiful word painting of himself a blush suffused his cheeks and when he arose to reply it was some seconds before he could find words to express himself. The Indians cheered and cheered. It was like a good old-fashioned night in Tammany.

Mr. Croker spoke as follows:

"My Friends: I thank you most sincerely for the great compliment of your presence here, and I am deeply conscious of the necessity of the sentiment which occasions your presence to-night. This magnificent testimonial of your friendship which has been presented to me in your name in glowing language by the gifted Senator, I most gratefully accept. If I deserved in any degree the praises spoken in your behalf I could believe myself a most successful and fortunate man, but you gentlemen, who having associated with me in so many political struggles, are well aware that I always attributed the success of the organization with which we have been so long identified not to my individual endeavors, but to your loyalty and truth and to the unity which marked your efforts to promote the prosperity of Tammany Hall, and the masses who were faithful to the doctrines of true Democracy.

"There are many here who were my comrades in my boyhood days and who have traveled life's path with me to the present time. They will, I am sure, bear testimony to those of you who have not known me so long, to the sincerity of my words. The principles which dominated your actions in the councils of the organization were practiced among your associates in the districts of which you were selected and recognized political leaders, thus maintaining a unification in purpose among the masses of our associates in the organization, which practically makes it unconquerable. Now let me persuade and entreat you to a continuance of that cohesion, that truth, loyalty and unity among yourselves at all times and under all circumstances. Let not fell designs enter your councils, have but a single purpose, the advancement of our great Democratic organization, and I prophesy for you greater success, honor and glory than was ever thought of in the past.

"This beautiful memento of your affection is so prized by me that I am inadequate to the task of forming words to express the full measure of my appreciation of your attachment. It will be jealously guarded by me during my life and when I pass away it will be preserved by my children as the most prized bequest from their father. It will be to them as a manifestation of the esteem in which their father was held, and I assure you that my children will treasure it as evidence of that generous friendship of which I am so proud. In parting with you, from the depths of my heart, I extend to you, one and all of those who are present, and to the Democrats of this imperial city, with whom I was associated in the great struggles of the past, the hope and fervent wish that their future may abound in accord, prosperity and happiness."

This is one of the few times Mr. Croker ever made a speech in public. He seemed quite at home once he got started.

During Mr. Croker's praise of Mr. Sheehan, he was interrupted by ex-Register John Reilly, who asked: "Who made Mr. Sheehan leader?" The assemblage was perfectly still. Mr. Croker was astounded and faltered: "Those in the majority."

Frank T. Fitzgerald of the First District rose and said: "We do not want Mr. Sheehan as leader."

Croker showed his embarrassment. Sheehan grew red in the face. Croker said: "I did not pick out Mr. Sheehan. I haven't forced Mr. Sheehan on you." Another interruption came like a sledge hammer: "We do not want Mr. Sheehan for leader. He was never selected by the majority."

Mr. Croker paid no attention to this, but continued his speech.

BETRAYED BY HER CHILDREN

Mrs. Eliza May, the Draft Casher, Is in Louisville.

Mrs. Eliza May, who obtained $975 through Grocer S. D. Rossi on a worthless draft, is in Louisville, Ky.

Detective Thomas McGrath had satisfied himself of this. He brought Rossi down to the Four Courts yesterday and secured a warrant charging Mrs. May with obtaining money under false pretenses. Then the police of Louisville were wired a description of Mrs. May and requested to locate and hold her.

When Mrs. May left this city she put her three daughters in St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum under the name of Denton. McGrath has been watching these children and yesterday morning his vigilance was rewarded.

When he called on the young ones, they showed him a letter which they had received from their mother. It was postmarked, and dated from Louisville, Ky. The mother informed the children that she was well and doing nicely in Louisville. She said she would send for them in a few days. No address was given in the letter, hence all that is positively known is that she is somewhere in Louisville. Where she is stopping remains to be found by the Louisville police.

HIGHER FEES

Proposed by Men in the St. Louis Live Stock Exchange.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—A proposition to increase the membership fee in the Chicago Live Stock Exchange from $500 to $2,500 is to be submitted to members. The fee has long been considered too low for the advantages accruing to active members in the Exchange.

The proposition also includes authority to the Board of Directors upon the death of any member to pay his estate $1,000 providing the membership held by his heirs be surrendered and cancelled. For this purpose an assessment will be levied pro rata among members. It is thought that the demand for new memberships will be sufficient to absorb all memberships so surrendered at full value.

Kansas City has increased her membership to $1,000 without any provision for taking up and cancelling memberships upon the death of a member. Her memberships are to-day selling at about $800.

St. Louis has increased her membership fee during the last year to $1,000. This has increased the selling prices from $250 to $700.

M'CARTHY'S SUCCESSOR.

Sexton Not Ready to Accept His Party's Leadership.

DUBLIN, Feb. 8.—To-day's meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party was conducted with closed doors. A deputation appointed to wait upon Mr. Thomas Sexton, anti-Parnellite, with instructions to ask him to accept the chairmanship of the party, in succession to Mr. Justin McCarthy, reported that Mr. Sexton is not willing to accept. He promised the deputation, however, to give the matter careful consideration and said he would communicate with them as to his decision in a few days. The meeting then adjourned until February 18.

At the meeting to-day Messrs. Dillon and Healy arranged for a vote of thanks to Mr. Justin McCarthy, the retiring chairman, Mr. Dillon, proposing and Mr. Healy seconding the necessary motions.

Depositing Gold.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The news from Washington that the Sub-Treasury would be kept open until 1 o'clock to-day to facilitate deposits of gold on account of payments for bonds, resulted in unusual activity for a Saturday at that institution. Between 12 and 1 o'clock $10,000,000 in gold was deposited. The greater part of this was represented by assay office checks and certificates at the Sub-Treasury for examination. A large proportion of the depositors to-day were represented by foreign banking houses. Indications are that deposits on Monday will be very large.

Burial Permits.

John T. Bernhester, 20, 2013 N. 11th; consumption.
Chas. E. Drew, 19 days, 1820 North Broadway; congenital debility.
Irene J. Lindhorst, 1, 2337 Dozier; bronchitis.
Harriet Jones, 76, Poor-house; asthma.
Matilda Gertrude Steinmets, 8, 1735 Elliot; heart trouble.
Annie Cappel, 23, 2027 S. 18th; heart disease.
Sister Bridget O'Connor, 60, Sacred Heart Convent; inanition.
Clara Schlueter, 1 month, 1601 N. 14th; spinal tumor.
John M. W. Donner, 1, 730 Howell; brain fever.
Charles Mueller, 59, 3812 S. Broadway; apoplexy.
Mildred Esther Robinson, 1, 4214 Kennerly; bronchitis.
Carmine A. Politz, 2, 1110 N. 13th; measles.
John Chas. Burtall, 50, E. Bremer; accident.
Frederic W. Young, 18, 4902 N. Broadway; appendicitis.
Mary Moder, 74, 2412 Salina; heart failure.
Frans Blank, 57, 2406 Menard; cancer.
Carrie Elizabeth Elliott, 79, 109 N. 6th st.; peritonitis.
Nancy J. Bruffer, 69, 740 Aubert; hepatitis.
Emma Schweibel, 35, Poor-house; consumption.
Mary E. Edwards, 41, 3840 Page av.; neurasthenia.
Walter Riley, 21, 3710 Cote Brilliante; tuberculosis.
Sarah S. Tuembler, 59, 1020 Caramal; anaemia.
Marie Smith, 28, Female Hospital; syphilis.
Ann Kelly, 53, City Hospital; alcoholism.
Anna Pokaray, 76, 1811 Menard; consumption.
Fred Rohr, 37, City Hospital; pneumonia.
Wm. McCaferty, 52, City Hospital; consumption.
Lee Low, 28, City Hospital; consumption.
Lawrence Coupler, 44, City Hospital; pneumonia.
Wm. Lucas Bohnert, 3 months, 4138 Lexington; convulsions.
Thomas Dewhurst, 28, 2208 Olive; pneumonia.
Nellie Corbet, 23, 1222 N. 6th; diarrhoea.

THE COMING OF WEYLER.

Havana Officials Preparing to Receive the New Commander.

THE TIMID LEAVE THE CITY

Spain Has Influential Men at Work in Her Interests With Legislators at Washington.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—As the day for the arrival of Gen. Weyler, the new Governor-General, draws nearer the people are talking about giving him a great public reception. The ship is due here next week. At the same time the great wave of indignation which struck Cuba when his appointment was announced is still rolling over the island. The steamer Olivette, which sailed for Key West yesterday, took 325 passengers, the largest number carried at any one time in months. At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday the question of preparing festivities in honor of Gen. Weyler's arrival was discussed. No action was taken.

Mayor Quesada said that, notwithstanding the depressed condition of the municipal treasury, a fitting reception was indispensable. The matter was also discussed at the meeting of the Produce Exchange. The newspapers throughout the island have been speculating on Gen. Weyler's probable policy, and especially the attitude he will take towards Cubans not found in arms, but suspected of being rebel spies.

The Spanish mail steamer Reina Maria Christina arrived yesterday with five squadrons of cavalry. It also brought the last section of the Fourth Regiment of Mountain Artillery. With this addition there is now a strong artillery force here. The same steamer brought 334 cases, containing $1,000,000 in silver, consigned to the Governor General. The money to be derived this year from the carnival in Madrid is to be turned over to the fund for the relief of the Spanish wounded in Cuba.

TRAITOR IN THE EMBASSY.

Cuba Has Friends as Well as Enemies at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—A member of the Spanish legation visited the Cuban Junta in this city surreptitiously last night. The Spanish Minister is in the habit of seeing all the newspaper men in this city through his butler. He transmits the alleged cables he is supposed to receive through him, and in this way avoids a direct interview.

That there is a traitor in the Spanish Embassy here there can be no doubt. The Cubans here refuse to deny or affirm the fact. There are several Cuban born members of the Spanish Legation, and it is stated that one of them had the temerity to once express his sympathy for the Cubans and was promptly rebuked by one of his fellow diplomats.

While there may be a traitor in the Legation, it is understood that ex-Secretary of State Foster is using all of his powerful influence upon Congress to prevent recognition of any kind. It is said that he is working under a retainer in the interests of Americans who hold large and valuable concessions from the Spanish Government in the island, and that also he is putting his best work to the front in behalf of the Spanish Government.

Spain has a powerful lobby here. Representative Adams of Pennsylvania seems to be acting in connection with Spanish sympathizers. He is opposing the recognition of belligerent rights for the Cubans. He is a warm friend of John L. Welch of Philadelphia, a railroad man and sugar importer, who is likewise opposed to it on account of business relations. That Mr. Adams is acting according to his belief was demonstrated in the Committee on Foreign Affairs when the Cuban question was discussed and a determined effort to get it reported, which Mr. Adams opposed.

Spain has also invaded the precincts of the bureau of American republics and from it has selected one Jose I. Rodriguez, the Spanish translator, to succeed Mallett Prevost, who was appointed secretary to the Venezuelan Commission, to represent it at Norfolk in the steamer Veazy matter. This question has been giving the Spanish Minister a great deal of trouble of late, as he thinks it is another filibusterer. Rodriguez is a naturalized American citizen, but he leaves his post and goes to Norfolk to look after the interests of the Spanish Government. He may be on leave, but it is a strange commentary that an employe of this Government should be looking after the interests of Spain.

Senator Call said that he expected to get the Cuban resolution up in the Senate on Monday and that he had no doubt of it passing. Representative Sulzer of New York will make a determined effort to ascertain what progress the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has made in regard to the resolution submitted to them so many days ago. Next week has been selected for the time by Mr. Sulzer and it is his intention to get some assurance on the subject, if possible.

The cost of the war to Spain has already been fabulous and the supply of money has been about exhausted. Since last March the Spanish Government has taken out of the bank of Spain $3,400,000, a loan from the bank of $11,500,000, sale of bonds of the Cuba, 1886 and 1890, $7,000,000; loaned by the Bank of Paris and of the low countries, $10,000,000, a total of $31,900,000, for a little over nine months of war. It has cost Spain about six millions a month to conduct the present campaign, and now all payments on the island are three months overdue. The question that financiers are asking now is: Where will Spain get the money to carry on the fight? She has a $5,000,000 loan pending with the Bank of France and until February 15 it will not be known whether she is to get the money or not. This constitutes all the resources that the Spanish Government has to carry on the war in Cuba.

MOB IN MADRID.

They Cried "Death to the King" and "Live the Republic."

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Madrid says: This city was the scene of a demonstration that would have required but very little to have turned it into a serious riot. As told on Tuesday last, a number of men hooted Gen. Campos as he was driving to his residence from the railway station on his return from Cuba. Several of them were arrested and one of them broke away from the gendarmes who had him in custody and made his escape. The gendarmes fired and killed him. The shooting was bitterly condemned by the republicans.

The funeral of the victim took place and was attended by great crowds. Fully 12,000 men, most of whom were republicans, marched to the cemetery shouting: "Down with the police! Down with Campos! Long live the republic!" The Government anticipated trouble and there was a great display of gendarmes, who, however, appeared to be afraid to interfere with the procession lest they provoke a riot. Consequently the crowd shouted itself hoarse until the cemetery was reached, when the great assemblage stood with bared heads until the funeral rites had been completed. The greater part of the crowd then dispersed, but 2,000 of its number again formed in line and marched unmolested back to the royal palace, in front of which they gathered unmolested and shouted: "Death to the King! Death to the Queen Regent! Long live the republic!"

Even the palace guards seemed to be intimidated by the sullen temper of the mob, and made no attempt to drive them away. After partly venting their anger against the King and his mother, the crowds marched to the residence of Gen. Campos, where a similar demonstration of disapproval was made. The apathy of the police, which was unquestionably due to fear, was significant. So far as is known, the civil authorities made no request on the military for aid in dispersing the crowd. The crowd committed no overt acts, however, contenting themselves with shouting and hooting, but they were very evidently in a humor to fight had they been interfered with.

After darkness had set in it was proposed to gather under the windows of the hotel, at which were staying a number of Republican delegates who had come to Madrid especially to attend the funeral of the victim of the gendarmes, and serenade them. The police had in the meantime mustered their courage and told the leaders the serenade would not be allowed. The crowd, after insisting upon carrying out the plan, finally listened to the leaders and dispersed.

"Home Rule Must Be Granted."

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—Upon Campos' arrival in Corunna a few days ago he is quoted as having stated in conversation with Spanish correspondents who met him aboard the steamer that home rule must be granted to Cuba. This remark, coming from him, no doubt created great excitement. It is stated in news despatches that Gen. Campos did not make use of the expression for publication, but in conversation with a group of generals of the army who had met to greet him on his safe arrival. It is announced from Madrid that Vice Admiral Beranger, the Minister of Marine, has complained because in his report to the Government Gen. Campos makes no mention of the service rendered in Cuba by the navy. He calls attention to the fact that forty-six war ships with a thousand marines and five thousand sailors has done service in Cuba and are entitled to prizes. Gen. Campos has apologized to the Minister, it is said, for the oversight.

LAWYERS BANQUET.

Members of the St. Louis Bar Association Enjoy Viands and Wines.

In the St. Louis Bar Association are collected as much wit, humor and good fellowship as are to be found in any body of men in the country. In the stern routine of business these will occasionally drop out, but it takes an event such as the association's annual banquet to bring to the surface all the sparkling attributes that distinguish the gentlemen who at other times are engaged in tearing each other's arguments to tatters.

Such an occasion was the third annual banquet of the association held last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

There were 65 members of the association present. Col. James O. Broadhead, as the honored guest, sat at the right of ex-Judge James A. Seddons, President of the association and master of ceremonies. At the head of the table also sat Judge Amos M. Thayer, Judge H. S. Priest, Judge Daniel Dillon, H. A. Haeussler, Gen. George H. Shields and James Hagerman, general solicitor of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway.

Next came ex-Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, Judges Klein and Wood of the Circuit, Judge Leo Rassieur of the Probate, Thos. B. Harvey of the Criminal Court.

Ex-Judge D. D. Fisher of the Circuit Court and Mr. G. A. Finkelnberg sat side by side. Henry T. Kent, F. W. Lehman and F. M. Estes formed a group at the end of one of the tables. Others of prominence were ex-Judge Geo. W. Lubke, Edgar A. Rombauer, A. C. Stewart, Arthur Lee, George M. Maverick, Henry Semple Ames, J. Clarence Taussig, Charles Claflin Allen, J. C. Orrick, H. L. Christie, Isaac H. Lionberger, Geo. W. Taussig, F. J. McMaster, Horatio D. Wood, John D. Davis, Charles S. Taussig, E. C. Elliot, John F. Shepley, E. T. Farrish, Silas B. Jones, Moses Sale, R. P. Williams, John Green, W. Palmer Clarkson, A. C. Orrick, George H. Shields, Jr., Paul Coste, Thomas Mulvihill, E. C. Dodge, A. C. Fowler, A. L. Abbott, F. H. Bacon, Montague Punch, Charles E. Wise, Thomas Percy Carr, F. W. Dewart, Clifford L. Mott, and James A. Carr.

When the menu had been completed Judge James A. Seddon, after paying a glowing tribute to the profession, called upon Col. Broadhead to respond to the sentiment, "The Bench and the Bar of Missouri."

Col. Broadhead's remarks were interrupted with applause and roars of laughter, dealing as they did with incidents which he said John Orrick would remember. When he had concluded, Judge Thayer was called for, and responded with a witty story. He was followed by ex-Judge Wilbur F. Boyle, who said that while he was supposed to have been unprepared to speak, he must thank the gentlemen he had instructed to call on him for their promptitude.

Judge Boyle was followed by M. F. H. Lehman, who was the recipient of a flattering demonstration from those present. Mr. Lehman showed himself learned not only in the law, but in the history of the law and of the figures who have been prominent from the overthrow of the Stuarts until the present.

Mr. James Hagerman followed Mr. Lehman.

The arrangements were in charge of Judge Boyle as Chairman and James Hagerman, Col. W. H. Blodgett, Henry T. Kent and Judge Seddons as members of the Committee on Arrangements.

LEGION OF HONOR BANQUET.

Alpha Council's Chapters Meet and Make Merry at the Festal Board.

The two chapters forming the Alpha Council of the Legion of Honor gave a banquet at the Planters' Hotel last evening.

It was the result of a contest begun a few months ago. The chapter, headed by N. Young, agreed to get more new members than the chapter headed by W. H. Hofmeister. If they failed they were to treat the Alpha boys to a spread. They lost and the banquet was the result.

Among those present was the Supreme Chancellor, J. B. Farmer, Past Supreme Chancellor O'Neil Ryan, and Chancellor of Alpha Council, E. McMillan.

The toasts were responded to in a way that showed that there were orators as well as merrymakers in the order.

Mr. J. B. Farmer responded to the toast "Legion of Honor Among the Fraternity."

Other toasts were responded to as follows: "Solidity and Integrity of the Legion of Honor," A. F. Hoffer; "Alpha, the most beautiful of Farmers' daughters," by O'Neil Ryan; "Our wives and mothers, the ministering angels of earth," by M. G. Craft; "How to increase our membership," by W. Pames Wright; "Our sweethearts," by Julian C. Cruttwell; "A new member's first glimpse of the Legion of Honor," by P. A. Mattimore; "Charity," by A. A. [illegible].

STABBED AT A LUNCH COUNTER.

Michael Green Fatally Wounded in the Golden Lion.

QUARRELED WITH A LAWYER

Thomas Reveley, His Assailant, Is Paralyzed But Wielded a Pocket Knife With Deadly Effect.

Michael Green, a waiter at Peckington's Golden Lion saloon, Seventh and Pine streets, was fatally stabbed by Thomas T. Reveley, an attorney at law shortly after 9 o'clock last night.

The men quarreled and almost before any one knew it Reveley had sunk the blade of his pocketknife in Green's chest just above the heart. He is now locked up at the Four Courts, while Green is at the City Hospital.

Peckington's saloon has a lunch stand, billiard room and other features to attract custom, and a rushing business is always being done. Last night being Saturday night the crowd in the saloon was unusually large.

The first thing to attract the attention of the habitues of the place was a cry of pain from one of the waiters. Everybody looked toward the lunchstand, whence the sound came, and they saw Reveley plunging a knife into the bosom of Green. The wounded man was staggering backward all the time and crying out for help.

Then Peter Noel, the big bartender, came to the rescue. Grabbing a club, which is kept handy for unruly customers, he rushed from behind the bar and landed a vicious blow on the head of the man who was wielding the knife.

"Drop that knife," he shouted, "or I'll knock your head off."

And again he came down on the fellow's skull.

Throwing the knife from him, Reveley made a break for the door and escaped into the street. He fled to Schweickhardt's saloon across on the other corner.

He hid in the office, and the crowd following after him could not find him, but Officer Kavanaugh had seen him go into the place and soon pulled him out of his place of concealment.

In the meantime Green, who lay on the floor, was bleeding profusely. A physician was sent for and he saw at once the danger of the wounds. There was one particularly serious. It was just over the heart. The doctor bandaged the unfortunate man as best he could and the Dispensary ambulance having arrived, he was hurried there and then sent immediately to the hospital.

He was very weak, losing consciousness before reaching the hospital. It is thought he cannot live.

The origin of the quarrel is clouded in doubt owing to the conflicting statements. Very little was learned from Green during the excitement, but Peter Noel says that the quarrel originated over a bill for drinks which Green accused Reveley of owing him. Words passed between the two, Noel says, and then Green walked away a few steps, Reveley following.

As Green turned to answer one of Reveley's remarks the latter stuck out his knife and kept sticking him until he fell to the floor.

Reveley declares that he went over to Peckington's from Schweickhardt's where he had been sitting reading his paper during the early part of the evening.

While he was buying some bockwurst from Gus, the lunch man, he says Green came up to him and began annoying him. His object in this, so the lawyer says, was to get him to buy him a drink. Finally the waiter began striking him, and he went back at him with his knife.

Other witnesses say that Reveley was in Peckington's twice. He first went over for the lunch and at that time had the quarrel with Green, but nothing came of it. He took the lunch back to Schweickhardt's where he ate it and then returned to the Golden Lion and did the stabbing.

Green's friends accused Reveley of having gone back there with the deliberate intention of cutting his man.

Reveley is about 45 or 50 years of age. He is a lawyer, but seems to be in hard luck. He looks like a man who had drunk himself down in the world. He is associated with Judge J. P. Vastine in the latter's office, at 104½ North Broadway. His home is at Kirkwood, where he lives with his father, who is a real estate broker at 806½ Chestnut street. He has a brother who is manager of the Windsor Spring Co., at 1639 Olive street. His left arm is almost totally paralyzed.

Reveley was seen in the holdover last night and readily admitted that he stabbed the man. His story only differed with the others in the cause assigned for the quarrel.

"I didn't know anything about the man," he said. "He came up to me and began picking on me, for what I don't know, unless he wanted a drink. I told him to leave me alone and then he began striking me. I am crippled in my right arm and finally I said to him:

" 'If you strike me again I'll cut you.'

"I had my knife in my hand, and when he struck me again I reached out for him the best I could."

Reveley denied owing Green a cent or the saloon either, although he said Proprietor Peckington would be glad to lend him $50 any time he wanted it.

Green is 60 years old.

Blair Relief Corps.

The ladies of Frank P. Blair Woman's Relief Corps, No. 2, will give a ball at Anchor Hall, Jefferson and Park avenues, on [illegible] evening, Feb. [illegible].

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH

PART THREE

PAGES 17–24. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1896. PAGES 17–24.

LONDON'S LATEST SOCIAL SCANDAL.

Breach of Promise Suit With Damages Laid at $100,000.

BALLET GIRL VS. BARON'S SON

Exodus of Yachts Toward the Mediterranean, the Henley Regatta, Theatrical and Personal Gossip.

(Copyrighted, 1896, by the Associated Press.)

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Socially and politically this has been a dismal week, although there has been a revival of interest in politics in view of the approaching opening of Parliament.

A breach of promise case which promises to be of great interest to the young men and women about town commences on Monday next before Judge Russell and a special jury. It is the suit of Birdie Sutherland, a popular ballet girl, against the Hon. Dudley Churchill Majoribanks, eldest son of Baron Tweedmouth and a Lieutenant in the 4th Battalion of the Argyle and Southern Highlanders, for £20,000 ($100,000) damages. Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., M. P., formerly Solicitor-General, has been engaged to represent Miss Sutherland and Mr. Henry Asquith, formerly Secretary of State for Home Affairs, will defend young Majoribanks, whose offer of £3,000 ($15,000) to settle the case was refused.

The case is likely to turn upon the point whether the Lieutenant was of full age when the promise of marriage is alleged to have been made. Birdie's sister, Lillie Harold, is now appearing in the pantomime at Drury Lane. Birdie, nee Watkins, being an infant in the eyes of the law, sues through her father, who was formerly a clerk in the Bank of England.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that in the event of the death of the Queen it will be found that her majesty has bequeathed Osborne house to Princess Beatrice, including the right of gift of the living of Whippingham Church. Partly for this reason, it is added, Princess Beatrice wishes the remains of her husband to be interred there.

It is understood that the Prince of Wales, after the Queen's demise, will have Balmoral Castle, as he is the only member of the royal family capable of supporting it, or else it will be sold and the proceeds divided between the Duke of Connaught, the Princesses Christian and Louise and the children of the late Duke of Albany.

There has been an exodus of yachts this week towards the Mediterranean, where they will take part in the Riviera racing. The Britannia, Ailsa and Satanita met with rough weather while on their way there. The Ailsa had to return to Gibraltar owing to the severity of the gale, which she encountered, and a seaman of her crew was washed overboard and drowned.

In sporting circles there has been considerable attention aroused by the cable dispatches announcing Yale's intention to send a crew across the Atlantic to compete at the Henley regatta. The news met with a kindly reception among amateur oarsmen, and no doubt is felt that the appearance of a sportsmanlike crew such as Yale is sure to send will do much to efface the bitterness resulting from the Dunraven incident, and the unfortunate experience of the Cornell crew in England last year.

Truth, discussing the prospect of Yale sending a crew to England, says:

"With every desire to welcome Yale, we cannot help expressing the selfish wish that for one short year no foreign crew will come to Henley. Their presence raises the excitement to such a fever pitch that pleasure is to a great extent destroyed. However, a crew or two will undoubtedly come and in order to meet emergencies the Oxford University boat club has ordered more racing boats."

It is not disguised here that the success of the popular loan in the United States is a great surprise and is held to justify the more hopeful view of the financial situation. It is generally interpreted as showing that the Americans believe that the loan will not be repaid in silver.

A representative of the Associated Press called yesterday at the Rothschilds' banking house and asked the representative of the firm what he thought of the new United States loan. He said: "The promptitude with which the loan was taken up was something of a surprise to London bankers. President Cleveland is to be congratulated upon its success. There may, however, be some trouble in readily finding gold to take the bonds. In that case it would have been more easily accomplished by a syndicate. I do not know what proportion of the loan is subscribed for in Europe, but I think it is only a small amount."

At the J. S. Morgan banking house a representative of that firm remarked: "I cannot say accurately until the Government award is published, how many bonds were sold to Europe. I think about $5,000,000."

At Brown, Shipley & Co. a representative of the firm said: "I have had some orders from customers, but nothing in proportion to the former loan."

The secretary of the Bimetallic League remarked: "I am not inclined to see simply a gold issue in the wonderful manner in which the loan was subscribed. It seems to have come from general sources and I do not believe the subscribers are among the silver men. I regard it entirely as a gold loan."

It is now thought more than probable that the next President of the Royal Academy will be Val Princep. Although the popular choice of the academicians will likely be given to Sir John Millais, there are many things to be taken into consideration in choosing a president.

It is announced that Mrs. John W. Mackay has sold her house in Paris and will hereafter reside in London. Her London residence, No. 5 Carlton House Terrace, is the handsomest mansion in that artistocratic quarter and she has as neighbors the Duchess of Marlborough, George N. Curzon and the Duke of Portland.

E. S. Willard has now definitely decided as to his future plans. It has frequently been stated in the papers that he would re-engage the Garrick Theater, taking the lease of that house from John Hare upon the latter's return from America. Mr. Willard said: "These reports are not true. I shall remain at the Garrick during the season, but I am already arranging for another American tour in the autumn. I shall open my season there in New York early in November. I am rather worried over the idea that the next Presidential campaign will be a very exciting one and that will undoubtedly have a bad effect on the theatrical business.

Augustin Daly's London representative asked the Associated Press to deny the report for some time current in the London press that upon his return from America Sir Henry Irving would leave the Lyceum Theater and transfer his productions to Daly's.

Paul Potter, who of late has been much entertained in London artistic circles, has been in Paris making arrangments with Henri Cain to write a comedy opera on the story of "Trilby." "Trilby" still continues the popular rage at the Haymarket Theater here. It is almost certain that the place will continue to hold the board for an entire year, if not longer.

Sir Augustus Harris will shortly secure the management of another theater. This is the Opera Comique, which, since the close of Nellie Farren's season, has been occupied by a German company. At the conclusion of this engagement it will pass into the hands of Sir Augustus, who will then produce Stanford & Temple's new English-Irish opera, "Shamus O'Brien."

"The New Barmaid," a musical sketch, will be produced at the Avenue Theater next Wednesday evening, February 12. The play is of the variety order, and there is a part which will serve to display the talents of Lottie Collins, Florence St. John, J. L. Shine, the Irish comedian, and J. J. Dallas will also be in the cast.

OLD SERVANT OF VICTORIA.

Edward Littlejohn, Now Dead, Attended Her in Her Girlhood.

QUEBEC, Quebec, Feb. 8.—One of the last of the old personal servants and attendants of Queen Victoria is dead in this city.

His name was Edward Littlejohn, and he was the same age as his royal mistress, having been born in Devonshire in 1819. While a boy his quick intelligence and handsome features attracted the notice of the Queen's mother, then the Duchess of Kent, and she made him her page.

It soon became his duty to wait upon the little Princess Victoria, and he was for some years her personal attendant whenever she went out driving or riding at Kensington.

When the young guardian of the future Queen and Empress grew too big to retain the position of page, Lord Gasford, who was on the point of leaving for Canada to assume the office of Governor General, offered him a post in his household.

Littlejohn remained in the service of the successive Governors General until the confederation in 1867, when he was appointed chief doorkeeper of the legislative assembly and sessional messenger. This place he held until his superannuation in 1890.

Lord Monk, when Governor General, took Littlejohn with him to England on one of his visits, and at Windsor the Queen was particularly generous and considerate to her old servant, giving him a substantial gift and presenting him to her children.

In later years when the Princess Louise visited Canada, the Queen's former page was again looked after at her Majesty's wish, and at the vice-regal court he received fresh tokens of his sovereign's remembrance and regard.

Soft shell crabs, first of the season, Bo portion, Milford's, Sixth street, near Olive.

ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE.

Trial of the New Machine on the Brooklyn Bridge.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The first real trip of the new electric passenger car locomotive on the bridge was successful this morning. At 11 o'clock this morning it started from the Brooklyn end on a trial trip. The motor car carried a number of officers and public men besides the bridge officials. There were three other cars on the train and to them were admitted regular travelers over the bridge. At the starting signal the train moved promptly by electric power down to the tilting sheaves where the grips were attached. The noisy locomotive was conspicuous by its absence. The train proceeded to the New York end, where it was shifted by a locomotive, as the trolley is not completed at this end of the line. The train returned to Brooklyn. The train was quickly switched by the electric car. These electric cars will remain with the train at all times and switch them at the terminals. During early morning hours when the cable it not running the trains may be operated entirely by electricity. Each motor weighs about three thousand pounds and exerts a drawbar pull of 1,800 pounds at eleven miles an hour. It was found that the saving of time in switching was one-half of that necessary to switch a train with steam locomotives. The speed across the bridge was the same as that of the cable. It is proposed to fit each train with one motor. The car will remain in service about thirty days so that the bridge trustees can determine its utility under all conditions. The average amount of electricity used was about three hundred amperes.

To Disbar Campbell.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A Star special from Wichita, Kan., says: Disbarment proceedings against Assistant Attorney-General W. P. Campbell for alleged misconduct in office began in the District Court here to-day. Hon. W. E. Stanley leads the prosecution and Col. James L. Dyer appears for the defense. A number of saloon men appeared against Campbell and testified that he had made overtures to them looking to the settlement of their cases out of court on the payment of various sums.

CAUGHT IN A FLY WHEEL.

Horrible Fate of an Old Man While Oiling an Engine.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—John Sullivan, 35 years old, was instantly killed this morning by being caught in a rapidly revolving fly wheel in the engine room of the Fahy Brewery. His body was ground into a mass and every particle of clothing was torn from his body. Shortly after 11 o'clock he was cleaning the engine. He was chatting with two men, who were several feet distant. When his companions last saw him he was approaching the fly wheel with an oil can. The men gave him no attention until they heard him scream. Hastily descending from the ladder on which they were working, they reached the scene in time to see his body thrown into the air and fall in an almost shapeless mass on the floor several feet distant. His head was crushed and portions of the body were scattered all over the room. The fly wheel was [illegible] and for several moments stood looking at the body. It was found that while oiling the engine, Sullivan's coat became entangled and before he could release himself he was drawn between the fly wheel and the dynamo. His body made one or more revolutions with the wheel, which was making 300 revolutions a minute, and then thrown upward struck the governor of the engine, bending it out of shape and stopping the engine.

DALLAS THOMAS' DIVORCE.

Swore That He Was Wedded Against His Will at Unionville, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A Star special from Perry, O. T., says: Dallas Thomas has obtained a divorce from his wife, Nina Thomas. Thomas swore he and his wife were married at Unionville, Mo., against his will, in September, 1895, and that he immediately came to Oklahoma and sued for a divorce.

Cripple Creek

[illegible] Camp in the world [illegible]

A HALE AND STALWART SOLDIER-PRIEST.

STUDY FROM LIFE OF REV. P. G. ROBERT IN THE PULPIT OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION.

IT IS REPLETE WITH TENDER MEMORIES.

History of the Church of the Holy Communion---Its Rector, Rev. P. G. Robert.

There are few churches in America more replete with tender memories to its congregation than the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion on Washington and Leffingwell avenues, of which Rev. P. G. Robert is rector. It is unique in this, that the communion service, the altar rail, the chairs, the lectern, the pulpit itself, indeed almost every article of furniture down even to the kneeling cushions are sacred memorials, given to the church in remembrance of some departed member of the family of the parish. There are hundreds of such memorials, of parents for children, of children for parents, husbands for wives, wives for husbands, brothers for sisters. Thus the members are bound to the church and to each other, by sacred ties more binding than the ordinary bonds of church fellowship. More than half the Sundays of the year are taken as memorial days of those who have died in the parish, the Sunday nearest the date of death being the day selected, and on such occasions the relatives of the deceased decorate the altar with flowers. Another custom borrowed from the Anglican Church is that of draping the pew of the bereaved family the Sunday after the death occurs. This is done by the altar committee, and is a custom seldom observed in American churches, but which is universal in the Church of England.

The Church of the Holy Communion was the outgrowth of the efforts of certain laymen of Trinity Church when located at Eleventh and Washington, assisted by members of other parishes, to establish a mission Sunday school in the West End, then quite sparsely settled.

This was in 1867, when Dr. Carter Hutchinson was rector of Trinity, The Mission school was established at 2914 Morgan street in a school-house owned by Wm. J. Lewis, who gave the use of it free of rent for five years. The first officers of the Mission Sunday-school were: Wm. H. Thomson, Superintendent; Wm. P. Nelson, Secretary; George D. Little, organist. Subsequently a chapel was built on the south end of the lot with a fine stained window over the altar, and the chapel boasted a steeple and bell, donated by an old river captain, the ringing of which could be heard far and near.

After the Sunday-school was established futile efforts were made for two years to organize a new parish. A meeting was held in 1867 at the rink, Nineteenth and Pine, and another year later in a hall at Market and Summit, but both failed of their purpose. In the meantime, however, the Sunday school flourished and services were held at the Mission every Tuesday night, various parish clergymen officiating.

Finally after services on Tuesday night, Jan. 24, 1869, Dr. Hutchinson officiating, the congregation was requested to remain. Bishop Robertson had been administering confirmation at Christ Church that evening and from there he was driven in a carriage, still wearing his robe, to the Mission Chapel. He took the chair and before the meeting closed the congregation was organized into a parish to be called the Church of the Holy Communion.

The first officers of the parish were Frank Webster, senior warden; Wm. T. Mason, junior warden. Vestrymen—Dr. Wm. C. Glasgow, R. W. Powell, J. T. Uxterback, Wm. H. Thomson, Henry G. Isaacs, Frank Carter, L. E. Alexander and Nathaniel G. Hart.

The church began with twenty-three communicants. Rev. P. G. Robert of Virginia, then rector of Christ Church, Little Rock, was elected first rector through the instrumentality of Mrs. Wm. Glasgow, and W. H. Thomson. Dr. Robert accepted on three conditions. First, that the church should be supported by voluntary offerings; second, that the vestry should never involve the parish in debt without the rector's consent; third, that the music should be entirely under the control of the rector, as the rubric prescribes. These conditions being accepted, Dr. Robert took charge on June 6, 1869, his first sermon being from Acts 10:29—"I ask for what intent you have sent for me"—and in which the rector laid down the principles of the church and the lines along which the parish would be administered.

Soon the mission chapel became too small for the increasing congregation and a lot was bought on the northwest corner of Twenty-ninth and Washington. But as Pilgrim Congregational Church was on one corner and St. John's Methodist close by the rector objected to a church being built on the site, since the close proximity of three churches to each other, each holding services simultaneously, was bound to result in mutual annoyance. The lot was therefore exchanged for the one at Twenty-eighth and Washington, where the church is now located. It was bought from James Carson. It is 80.3x134.8 feet and cost $12,000, being at the rate of $150 a front foot.

A chapel was begun on this lot after designs by Henry G. Isaacs, who gave his services free. The structure was intended to be one of a group of buildings of fine effect, but this plan was afterwards abandoned. The first service was held in the still incomplete chapel on Dec. 18, 1870, which was the eighteenth anniversary of the rector's ordination to the priesthood. A debt of $6,500, incurred in building the chapel, was cleared off on May 9, 1872.

The voluntary offering system met with such success from the first that it attracted attention everywhere. Dr. Robert received letters from ministers of all denominations from a number of States, and Bishop Robertson was so impressed with it that he called on Treasurer Frank Carter to explain its workings, which he did fully in a letter published in the Church News in May, 1873.

In 1875 the congregation had become so large that Dr. Robert in recommending that the communion service of white metal be replaced by vessels of silver suggested that the congregation offer on the altar pieces of silver, coin, fragments of the metal to which precious memories clung, especially of dear ones departed, promising when enough was received to personally see it melted down. Miss Daisy Baker, daughter of W. D. Baker, for some time senior warden, made the first offering on Oct. 17, consisting of a massive silver basket, given in gratitude for a merciful escape from a great danger. That basket with numerous other pieces, most of them given by members of the rector's family, made the first oblation. The following Tuesday as much more was given, and the offerings poured in until by the end of the month there were twelve and one-half pounds of silver and an ounce of gold. The offerings took all kinds of shapes. There were medals, buckles, bracelets, coins, articles which had been the playthings of children or ornaments worn by their elders; spoons in which medicine had been administered to those whose sufferings were ended, the cases of watches which had been worn next to hearts now stilled, and among other offerings was a silver brick which belonged to Mrs. Walker R. Carter, who for twenty-five years conducted the Orphans' Home. Every piece placed on the altar had some hallowed association, so that when the whole was melted and transformed into a handsome communion service, most of the congregation had a personal and sacred interest in the vessels. The initials of all the donors or of those thus memorialized were engraved on the vessels. When this was done a balance of $37 was due the jeweler who manufactured the service. It remained unpaid for some months. A member of the parish discovered this and paid the amount on condition that his identity be not disclosed. Now that he is dead it is violating no confidence to state that the generous communicant was Capt. R. B. Wade. The communion vessels were first used Jan. 2, 1876, and the alms dish the following Easter Sunday. The custom of keeping green the memory of the dead in this way thus inaugurated has been preserved in that church ever since, and there is probably not another church in the country so rich in such memorials.

Owing to differences of opinion on the best plans, the building of a church had been delayed for nearly six years. Finally, on Easter Monday night in 1876 Geo. McCartney moved that a committee be appointed to raise money to build a nave, rendered necessary by the growth of the parish. This was done and Mrs. Benjamin O'Fallon, Mrs. Frank Carter and Mrs. P. G. Robert secured subscriptions aggregating $8,000 in three weeks' time. Work on the nave was begun June 15, 1876. It is not customary in Episcopal churches to lay cornerstones, but on a certain day the rector was notified that a large stone at the intersection of the east wall of the nave and the south wall of the chapel was ready to be swung into place. It is recorded as an episode worthy of preservation that the workmen, who were Roman Catholics, reverently uncovered as the rector swung the stone into place with the words, "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost," and they voluntarily responded "Amen."

While this enlargement of the church was going on services were held in a frame building belonging to Dr. Brank's Presbyterian congregation. It was sold, or rather given, for a song to the Church of the Holy Communion. The Presbyterian congregation now of the church on Grand avenue was about to buy it, but when they heard that their Episcopal brethren needed it worse than they did, they withdrew their claim at the instance of Dr. Horatio Spencer, for all of which these two bodies of Presbyterians are held in loving remembrance by the parish.

On Good Friday, March 30, 1877, services were first held in the enlarged church, and on March 31, the first baptism was administered. The following Easter Sunday, Bishop Robertson held the first confirmation in it, on which day the offering amounted to $700. The Sunday school contributed $120, of which $100 was the gift of one scholar, Miss Addison Mitchell. Her donation paid for a communion rail long in use in the church, and still preserved in the chapel chancel. The altar was the old one enlarged by Robert Norrish, who also gave his time and work in putting in place the credent's table which is a memorial of the deceased children of the rector.

Then it was discovered that the enlarged church was an acoustic failure, and of the 900 seats there were only 430 in which a complete sentence could be heard. This led to the rector studying the effect of the peredos in large English and Continental churches on a subsequent tour of Europe, and the present structure was built in accordance with his recommendations. It is remodeled it has only 600 sittings instead of 930, but all are available from an acoustic standpoint. The church cost up to 1886 $51,000, and since then $15,000 have been spent to bring it to its present condition.

In 1894 the church was in such condition that it was evident that if not thoroughly repaired at once it would cost a large sum to put it in shape a few years thence. Mrs. John J. Mitchell had left a bequest of $2,000 to the parish to be used as the rector might determine. It was thought advisable to use this with additional funds subscribed by the congregation, for this purpose. And the congregation was further brought to this determination by the offer made to Dr. Robert by a personal friend to put in a $7,100 organ on the condition that his identity should not be disclosed. The result was the possession by this parish of one of the finest instruments in the Mississippi Valley. In addition Claude Kilpatrick at a cost of $2,000, added a beautiful vestibule which not only made the entrance more convenient, but improved the exterior by removing the porch on the east side. During these changes a unique altar rail was given in memory of Mrs. John J. Mitchell by her daughters after a design furnished by the rector. It is of carved black walnut, the standards representing bound sheaves of wheat, carrying on the upper rail of a grapevine.

It was not until Jan. 5, 1890, that the edifice was consecrated. The debt was then cleared off; no Episcopal church can be consecrated while any part of its cost remains unpaid. Near the west entrance a sentence is inscribed: "The Rich and the Poor Meet Together, the Lord Is Maker of Them All," and this sentiment the church endeavors to live up to.

The officers of the church are:

Charles Clark, Senior Warden; William Bagnell, Jr., Junior Warden; Joseph N. Gettys, Clerk; E. J. Thomas, Treasurer. Vestrymen—Louis Kilpatrick, William Hales, J. R. Mosby, A. W. Moise, J. A. Chisholm, J. B. Carter, George Tyler, E. C. Simmons.

Prof. Wm. M. Jenkins is organist and director, and the choir is composed of Mrs. Searles, soprano; Miss Florence McGrath, alto; James Peacock, tenor; John B. Higdon, basso.

The Sunday-school meets at 3:30 p. m. It has an enrollment of 125, with an average attendance of eighty-five, who are instructed by ten teachers. Rev. A. W. Cheatham is Superintendent; Guy Hitchcock, Secretary; Lee E. Robert, Librarian; Harry Wilcox, Assistant Librarian and Treasurer.

The Guild of the Church of the Holy Communion, composed of ladies, is divided into several branches or committees, each of which attends to some branch of the church's work. The general Guild meets once a month to receive reports from these branches. The officers of the Guild are: Mrs. P. G. Robert, President; Mrs. Jos. N. Crooks, Secretary; Mrs. George Tyler, Treasurer.

The branches are named and officered as follows:

Parish Aid—Mrs. J. D. Lawnin, President; Mrs. E. B. Hull, Secretary and Treasurer.

St. Margaret's Branch—Mrs. John Robert, Directress; Mrs. Isabel Hull, Assistant.

Sewing School—Mrs. A. W. Moise and Miss Anna Branch have charge of this work. They have a class of about thirty girls of the parish, who are instructed in sewing every Saturday afternoon in the Guild rooms.

The sewing branch, which is distinct from the sewing school, is composed of the young married and unmarried women of the church, under the direction of Miss Lizzie Glenn. Its work consists of making clothing for the poor of the parish and various institutions, especially for the inmates of the Orphans' Home and the Children's Hospital.

Rector's Aid—Mrs. A. W. Moise, Warden; Mrs. Frank Turpin, Secretary.

Altar Committee—Mrs. A. W. Moise, Miss Nellie Stockton, Miss Willie Mitchell.

St. Luke's Committee—Mrs. Howe and Miss Lillie Clark.

Managers Orphans' Home, which, supported by the church at large, is managed by a board composed of four members from each parish: Mesdames E. C. Simmons, S. S. Blackwell, Wm. E. Burr, Joe Gettys.

Outside of the Guild, the only society of the church is the branch of the St. Andrew's Brotherhood, of which Geo. P. Andrews is Director, Henry Branch Secretary and Roy C. Curtis Treasurer.

Rev. P. G. Robert, the rector, is nearing his 70th year, but he has the appearance of a man in the prime of life. Tall, broad shouldered, erect, of commanding appearance, full of fire and energy, he has all the vigor that attaches to a healthy man of 50. He was born in Virginia, Dec. 16, 1827. He was educated at the Richmond Academy and at the private academy of Dr. Socrates Maupin, an eminent instructor of the University of Virginia. Mr. Robert first turned his attention to business as a grocer's clerk in Richmond, and later in the office of a wholesale tobacco house. In 1847 he entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia, near Alexandria, to study for the ministry, and graduated in 1850. He was ordained deacon July 12, 1850, and priest Dec. 18, 1852. He was sent by Bishop Meade to Greensville County, Va., where he remained eight years, and went from there to Smithfield, Va.

Then came the war and on July 1, 1861, Dr. Robert was commissioned a chaplain in the Confederate States Army, his commission being the first one issued after the removal of the Confederate Government to Richmond. Dr. Robert served for sixteen months as chaplain of the Second Louisiana Infantry, of Stonewall Jackson's division, and was then transferred to the Thirty-fourth Virginia Infantry. He served throughout the war and surrendered at Appomattox Court-house, April 9, 1865. Among the fields of action he served on are: Dam No. 1, on the Yorktown peninsula; Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, James Island, S. C.; Port Walthall, "The Crater," near Petersburg, Hatcher's Run and Appomattox.

After the war Dr. Robert went to Little Rock, Ark., to assist Bishop Lay, an old schoolmate, and on the translation of the latter to the see of Easton, Md., Dr. Robert became Rector of Christ Church, Little Rock. He remained there till 1868, and until called to the Church of the Holy Communion.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND THOUGHTS

We spoke last week of the proposed, or, rather, suggested, amalgamation of the Hebrew and Unitarian faiths. Certain Jewish papers have pointed out the advantages that would arise from such a union, and at least one Unitarian minister has declared that the two religions are not unlike nor unsympathetic. But this week we are enabled to chronicle a new and startling proposition, which is nothing if not original and unique. Dr. Krauskopff, an eminent Philadelphia rabbi, has a plan by which he would bring together into one great family both Hebrews and Christians, the result to be called the Faith Universal. The scheme was first propounded in a recent Sunday lecture, when the rabbi urged his flock to take the initiative in crossing the present dividing line. He further advised that the names Jew and Judaism be dropped, together with those ancient rites which are identified alone with the Israelites. Unlike the idea above referred to as mentioned in a previous column, this latter plan is not indorsed by the Hebrew press. It is a good and welcome sign that the various sects talk about uniting or federating, but we have yet to hear a feasible proposition looking towards the union of the world's religions.

A Clear Definition of Infallibility.

Since we wrote a couple of weeks back of the reported discovery in the Index Expurgatorius of a book written years ago by the present Pope, Leo XIII., and at the same time discussed the report on good authority, the Catholic press has been discussing the matter still more vigorously. The chief bone of contention seems to be the implication that the doctrine of Papal infallibility has been hurt, inspired by this thought the Freeman's Journal of New York has an editorial on infallibility, both defensive and explanatory, from which we quote the following clear definition of the doctrine: "The church does not teach that a man is infallible before he becomes a Pope, or that he is infallible in his unofficial utterances, as a private writer or theologian, even after he becomes Pope. It is in his public and official capacity, and as head and voice-bearer of the church of Christ that he is infallible. A remote analogy may, for the sake of illustration, be drawn between the Pope and a judge of the Supreme Court. Off the bench the judge's utterances depend for their value on our opinion of his capacity and learning; we are free to accept or reject them as they coincide or oppose our own views. He is neither more nor less than Mr. So-and-so. But when he takes his position on the Supreme bench or judicial cathedra, and officially announces a decision, his pronouncement is of binding force, and we must submit to it, at least in foro externo, because the power of the nation is behind it. The infallibility of the Pope is precisely the same, the Freeman's Journal argues, for it is necessary that the divinely commissioned utterer of the ultimate word in the spiritual realm must be in reality what the Supreme Court, though necessity, feigns to be, that is—infallible."

For and Against Another Parliament.

The parliament of religions held in connection with the Columbian Exposition will never be forgotten. Some of the most vigorous, aye, and bitter articles still appear as a result of that famous congress. On some hands the utmost antagonism was and is yet expressed against the parliament, so that double interest attaches to the proposition that another and a similar gathering be held in conjunction with the Paris Exposition of 1900. The originator of this proposition is a French Roman Catholic abbe, Victor Charbonnel, and his idea was circulated by that great journal, La Revue de Paris. The President of the Chicago congress, Dr. Barrows, heartily indorses it, and a lively interest is already manifested in the project. One discordant note is sounded, however, by the new Protestant journal, La Signale, which declares that "the religious parliament will do more service to religious doubt than to religious faith," adding that it is a great mistake to suppose that such a congress will spread the Gospel or bring widely diverging sects into closer relationship. Influential men are both for and against the holding of this second parliament, and many persons will await with anxiety the final decision.

Pulpit and Choir.

A famous divine of the last generation used to remark, with how much truth we are not at liberty to say, that in most churches the minister is in the pulpit while the devil is in the choir. However, the question of minister and choir is a much-debated one. A current writer on the topic suggests that to the pastor belongs the chief control of the singers, especially as their duties on the Sabbath should harmonize with his. At any rate, he should have a certain supervision of the choir, because in some cases it is really necessary that he should interfere with the work of the choir loft. Occasionally some well-meaning, though poorly informed, organist, desirous of making a hit, will play selections from some opera or other secular composition, much to the dismay of the pastor and people, and not infrequently we hear a Protestant choir singing an "Ave Maria." Rowland Hill spoke well and truly when he said: "Why should the devil have all the best music?" But the writer of the present article is equally correct when he says the pastor of a church should have the privilege of passing on the music selected.

Religious Progress in Turkey.

The latest and best statistics report that Turkey has 223 foreign missionaries and 1,094 native pastors and workers. America alone has sent to Turkey 550 missionaries since 1821. The value of American missionary property is placed at two and a half million dollars. This country sends to Turkey every year $225,000, and has spent on her missions there from the first till now about $10,000,000. As a result of this vast expenditure the following figures are given: There have been gathered 135 churches, with 31 other preaching stations; 13,538 communicants have been received and there are about 60,000 adherents. In addition to this, we have five colleges, six theological schools, eighty high schools and training schools, 530 common schools and total of 27,400 students. There is also a fine American medical college at Bevnit, where they publish an Arabic weekly paper. At Constantinople the American missionaries publish and circulate weekly and monthly newspapers in four of the languages of the Empire. The American Bible House at Constantinople, the Presbyterian press at Beirut and the American Bible Society have distributed a vast number of works and pamphlets throughout the Empire in many languages, and the total output since 1820 is estimated at 7,000,000 copies.

The Oldest Church.

The Armenians boast that they possess the oldest state church in the world. They have a tradition that Thaddeus and Bartholomew, two of the twelve apostles, preached to them. History tells us that their church was founded by St. Gregory, who became bishop of Armenia 302 A. D. The plan of church government which he instituted was like the present Episcopal and the forms of worship are like the Greek Church. The liturgy of the Armenian Church is beautiful, and in doctrine it is orthodox. The Jesuits when many converts in the sixteenth century, and since there has been a separate church of Catholic Armenians.

Its Eighteenth Anniversary.

That most wonderful of all religious movements, perhaps, in the history of the world, the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor, was fifteen years old on the 21 of February last. For a mere youth this hearty organization has accomplished wonders—has, in fact, made history. Many years ago, Henry Clay and a party were traveling in the Adirondack Mountains. It was before the days of railroads. Mr. Clay stood with folded arms surveying the grand scenery that stretched before him. One of the party asked: "Mr. Clay, what are you thinking about?" And the great statesman replied: "I am listening to the tramp of the oncoming generations of America!" Doubtless his prophetic ear caught the sound of the future march of the army of Endeavor. At any rate, for many years and centuries to come the sound of the tramp of this mighty body of Christian soldiers will resound on and on to the edification and glorification of the cause of Christ, the world ever.

Must the Booths Go?

Great anxiety is being felt the land over on account of the summons sent to Commander Booth and his wife of the Salvation Army, ordering them to England. It was at first hinted and feared that if the headquarters at London did not heed the mandate which was cabled them, a schism among the army. It is hard to tell whether such a deplorable action will take place; but it certainly can be stated that universal sorrow is expressed, both in and out of the ranks of the army, at the thought of losing the noble commander and his sweet and remarkable wife. They have done wonders for the cause in this country and lifted the Salvation Army out of the mire of public scorn and detestation into a position of respect and influence. A great mass meeting was held last week at the big Carnegie Hall in New York City, at which the most prominent men in the city took part, and at which the Mayor made a speech. The object of the meeting was to give public testimony to the appreciation of the work accomplished by and through the Booths, and at the same time adopt resolutions to be sent to England protesting against the removal of the commander.

A Rift of Sunshine.

From out of the dark cloud of suffering and desolation in Armenia there comes a little rift of sunshine that we dislike to pass by unnoticed. A missionary in that persecuted land writes in a letter: "In spite of Satan's diligence we expect quite an addition to our little congregation at our communion in January, during the Week of Prayer. Three boys from the boarding-school, four girls from the school, a Syrian Catholic priest, who has doffed his priestly robes, a young English dentist, two young men from town, and his youngest daughter, make up the number." This is indeed welcome news, and shows that the work of the Gospel is going nobly on in that far-away land. Our sympathies go out to the good missionaries who hardly know whether to expect life or death the next moment, yet who work as though they would live forever, and live as though they would die to-morrow.

Brief Notes.

The new Episcopal diocese of Washington, D. C., is planning for a new cathedral to cost $4,000,000.

There are about half a million Presbyterians in the South African communities, and an effort is now being made to federate the different churches for practical work.

"It is said that in Berlin on week days all stores must remain closed from 8 p. m. until 6 a. m. On Sundays they may remain open from noon till 7 p. m."

An agreement looking to the establishment of fraternal relations between the Epworth League and the Society of Christian Endeavor was adopted by a joint committee which recently met in Chicago.

The Church of England in Canada, in accordance with a resolution adopted some time ago, gives religious instruction in public schools, and considers it "absolutely necessary in order to fulfil the true purpose of education or to conserve the highest of the nation at large."

Zion's Herald suggests that more attention be paid to a minister's physical as well as mental training in the study of homiletics. It adds that a prominent English physician declares that ministers break down in these days more than ever before.

At the next annual meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society to be held at Washington during the summer, there will be held at the same time and place the first convention of the World's Christian Endeavor Union.

It is universally hoped and almost expected that the land will in the near future be swept by a great revival whose influence shall be both extensive and lasting.

Seed Thoughts.

Words are good, but deeds are better—and harder.—Anon.

Reflect upon your present blessings, of which every man has many; not on your past misfortunes, of which all men have some.—Dickens.

If your prayer for the poor does not reach down into your pocket, you can hardly expect it to reach up to heaven.—Bible Reader.

Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in.—Theodore Parker.

The day will come when God will judge over again all those things that are judged amiss.—Barnard.

Young men, try to grow—try to be better. If you are bound to be a pumpkin, get a vine.—Voice.

In the voyage of life we should imitate the ancient mariners, who, without losing sight of the earth, trusted to the heavenly signs for their guidance.—Selected.

To deny as Peter did is bad; but not to weep bitterly, as he did, when we have denied, is worse.—E. Payson.

A single bad habit, in an otherwise faultless character, is an ink-spot sullied the pure white page.—Ballou.

The foolish and wicked practice of profane cursing and swearing is spreading so much now that every person, old or young, and character, cannot be considered established Christian character.

SOCIETY'S BUDS AMONG THOSE OF NATURE'S OWN GARDEN.

A Morning Gathering of Fair St. Louis Girls in a West End Florist's Establishment.

Dr. Freke's Practice.

"I don't see," said Miss Mather in her mildest tone—and mildness was her predominant trait, "why we should take up Dr. Freke's cause so vehemently."

She was clipping the rose tree at the front gate, which young Dr. McLaren had just passed, with a glance and lifted hat in the direction of the two figures. Miss Mather had bowed in her courteous, kindly fashion, the smile she could never refuse to any neighbor dimpling her round face, which neither spectacles nor white hair could make anything but childlike; her niece had apparently not seen the salute, for she did not return it. Yet the swift glance had been bent upon her lithe figure and small, proud head turned away in disdain or indifference.

"Dear, Dr. McLaren bowed," remonstrated the old lady.

"Auntie, I am quite aware of it," Miss Phillpotts had replied saucily, and then came the mild rejoinder quoted above.

"He had no business to come to Silcott and set up against dear old Dr. Freke," Miss Phillpotts said, breaking off a rose with energy. "It was most unprofessional."

It was a very pretty quarrel, and had abated little of its violence in the twelve months which had elapsed since the young Scotchman had opened his surgery—an additional offense to Miss Phillpotts—in the house next door to Castle Vale, her own residence. Castle Vale nestled, as its name implied, under the shadow of the old Norman ruin, the pride of Silcott. Castle Grove was a residence fallen upon evil days, higher up the eminence, with its front door opening upon a flight of steps leading to the village street. Here the young aspirant, boldly challenging success, had taken lodgings and put up his brass plate. At first nobody dared to face Dr. Freke's indignant denunciation and call him in, but gradually convenience, dissatisfaction with the old doctor's methods, curiosity or a friendly desire to help the newcomer, had moved one and another to give him a chance, and so on this pleasant summer morning Dr. McLaren was in a fair way to conquer that difficult enemy, country conservatism.

But he had not conquered his neighbor's prejudice. Miss Phillpotts carried her dislike to such an extent that the blinds in the drawing room bay window, which was on the second floor, were always kept drawn on the side of the house nearest Castle Grove. She bit her lips every time she remembered her enforced introduction, which had been brought about by the accident of an old man being knocked down by a cyclist in the road before the two houses. Miss Phillpotts rushed out of her gate just as Dr. McLaren flew down his steps, and they bent over the unconscious victim together. It was to the interloper that all her indignation on the score of "these dreadful cyclists" was poured out, while he listened respectfully, tending the old man in the meantime with careful skill. Then Miss Mather came up, and her niece, suddenly recollecting herself, was silent and severe. The doctor, however, carried away with him an impressionist picture of a lovely flushed face, eyes sparkling with righteous anger, while they appealed for sympathy in it to his, and womanly tenderness towards the sufferer breaking through the exaggerated denunciations of his injurer, who had stood in abject penitence until the doctor, looking up, had pronounced old Stillman's bones were all intact.

The doctor had need of some pleasant vision to cheer his difficult way, but never again could he get Miss Phillpotts' eyes to meet his own.

There were others, however, not so obdurate, and five minutes after the conversation recorded, Miss Phillpotts had a shock. Just as the old woman who had buttonholed her "pet aversion," as she called Dr. McLaren, had been satisfied and was moving on, two of Dr. Freke's daughters crossed the square, smiles on their lips and recognition in their eyes. Miss Phillpotts, who had wandered to the gate—not, of course! to look after the doctor, but to see whether old Betsy Martin, her protege, had actually dared to consult him in full view of Castle Vale—could hardly believe her own. Dr. Freke rejoiced in the possession of five daughters, none of whom had as yet been torn from the paternal nest—though the youngest was of a mature and sensible age. Nannie Phillpotts had been a baby when this young lady left school, but of late years the difference between them had been bridged over, and the "Freke girls," as they were called, cultivated her society on quite equal and familiar terms. Minnie Freke, the youngest, was Nannie's special friend, and it was to her that the most violent remarks about Dr. McLaren had been addressed, and had met with full sympathy. Yet here she was, actually going out of her way to speak to her father's enemy, while Clara, the serious one, who had never been known to look at any man but a curate, her sisters affirmed, was smiling in the most familiar fashion.

She was destined to be disgusted with several other old friends before long. In her absence, more than one of her pensioners, whom she ruled with benevolent despotism, had gone over to the enemy.

"Th' the new doctor he do understand my breathin'," apologized one old body, worn with asthma, "as Dr. Frewe he never did. Lor', miss, he guv me summat as eased it right off, most wonderful."

"He took our little Tummas when he was a-dyin' with them fits, an' the neighbors they said to let him die an' not disturb 'im no more, an' 'e popped 'im right in the tub his own self, an' brought 'im round. 'e did." Such was the grateful testimony of another, a mother of six. "Dr. Freke, 'e calls out on th' window when my man goes to fetch 'im, and 'e says, says 'e, 'Giv' 'im another dose of Mickupeckwhanny wine, an' I'll come in the mornin'.' But Tummas 'e'd a' been dead come mornin'. Lor', miss, if you'd a' been a mother you'd stick to the doctor as come out of 'is bed to your baby."

Unanswerable logic, this; but it only hardened our wilful Nannie. She scolded and reproached, and grew more vindictive against the young doctor as his popularity increased.

They could not fail to meet sometimes; but when they did she answered the deprecating look in his eyes—boyish still, in spite of his manhood's cares—with a cold recognition that just escaped being rude.

One night his studies were interrupted by a loud imperious ring. He ran downstairs and opened the door to a figure he started to recognize. It was Nannie, in a loose wrapper and a shawl.

"Auntie is so ill. Oh, do come at once," she exclaimed, in a pitiful voice.

He hesitated.

"Have you not sent for Dr. Freke?" he asked.

"Oh, no," answered Nannie impatiently; "I want you, Dr. McLaren. That's why I came myself. Do come at once."

She could not see his face in the dim light of the hall lamp, but his tone was guardedly professional.

"I will come, of course, if it is so urgent; but you must send for Dr. Freke. It is etiquette, you know."

"I will trust auntie to no one but you," exclaimed the girl. "Don't punish me for my unkindness," she added, in a low voice.

His reply was to snatch his hat from a peg, and taking her arm, to lead her down the steep steps.

Miss Mather's attack, though sudden and alarming, was not dangerous. In another hour Dr. McLaren and Nannie were standing in the garden, the patient safe and attended by her maid.

"You must say you did not like calling the old gentleman up in the middle of the night," he added.

"I don't think he will mind," said Nannie, "I hear he is really thinking of retiring. Who do you suppose told me so?"

"I cannot guess," answered Dr. McLaren, suddenly grave.

"Miss Minnie Freke herself. Do you really mean that you've not heard of such a possibility?"

The doctor's tone was businesslike.

"Indeed I've not. I must go home and digest it."

"Certainly he is a canny Scot," thought Nannie, as, with a hearty handshake, he turned away, and she went indoors thoughtfully.

He came again next day, and was rather surprised to find how much at home he felt. Miss Mather, a little more anxious than he or Nannie about her old friend, had written an explanatory note to Dr. Freke.

"And he may be here at any moment," she said. "How delightful if you and he were to meet and be friends; it would be the last stronghold taken."

Nannie looked at the doctor and smiled.

"Auntie means since you have effected a breach in my fortifications."

"No," said Miss Mather simply; "I meant since Minnie and he are such friends."

"Oh!" said Nannie, rather crestfallen.

"It is perhaps too early for congratulations," said Miss Mather, who had set her heart upon this solution to the doctor's difficulties.

The doctor was very fair, and blushed easily. But the color which rose now went back as quickly, and left him pale. He did not look at Nannie.

"I can only guess to what you refer," he said quietly. "And it is indeed too early for congratulations. I may tell you that even if I had the honor, I could never propose to a rich woman. Consequently," he added, with a forced laugh, "I am not likely to be a subject for matrimony these many years to come."

"YOU WILL COME WITH ME," HE SAID.

"Dear me!" exclaimed Miss Mather compassionately, "that is a pity. A wife is a great help to a professional man."

The two young people laughed—so uproariously, indeed, that the kind old lady was half inclined to feel hurt. But the doctor was suddenly grave again, and took leave with his distant manner, as if mindful of his status in the house—as a professional man.

He did not come again, nor did the young ladies of Silcott progress, under his tuition, in golf.

It was a sickly autumn, and the two doctors had their hands full. Dr. Freke still held out against his young rival, and refused to meet him in consultation, but everybody said he could not keep very much longer. Nannie Phillpots was certain of it, but she never expressed her sentiments now in the old dictatorial maner. Something had changed her.

The doctor noticed it when they met again, which was at the bedside, once more, of poor Ross Wilkes.

"I can do nothing this time," he said, in reply to Nannie's earnest appeal. "She had scarcely recovered from that other attack. She has no strength to rally."

The tears came into Nannie's eyes.

"You have no business here, Miss Phillpotts." He lifted his head from his survey of the unconscious woman, and his eyes lost their professional look as they rested on her.

"Yes, I have," answered Nannie. "I mean to stay all night." She looked at him deprecatingly.

"I cannot permit it." He spoke with authority, and the old wilful spirit awoke in the girl.

"But I mean to stay. You can't prevent me."

The doctor smiled.

"I can't prevent your stopping downstairs; but up here my will is law. And I am sure you will be reasonable and go home. You are not fit for such watching as this will be?"

"I am fond of Rose," faltered Nannie. "I can't leave her." She added firmly, "I am going to stay."

Dr. McLaren said nothing more, but in a few minutes, when the nurse returned and all directions had been given, he turned to go himself. At the threshold he waited.

"Now, Miss Phillpotts," he said cheerfully. Nannie had been watching.

"I shall stay with nurse." She spoke in her old way.

The color rose to the doctor's face. It was a crucial moment. His breath came quickly.

"You will come with me," he said, and held the door open. The nurse moved about silently, paying no attention to the strife of wills between the two. Nannie raised her dark eyes slowly, and met the blue ones. Her under-lip quivered. It was not all wilfulness; she wanted to stay with Rose.

"I can't let you run the risk," said the doctor, more earnestly than he knew. And Nannie rose, meekly enough.

He drew her cape about her as they passed into the street.

"It is dark," said he. "You'd better take my arm. You are not angry with me?" he murmured, as she obeyed. "I can see you are not well. And, besides, how could I leave you there, under the roof of that drunken brute? You shall know how she is before breakfast. I'll call on my way back."

True to his word he entered Castle Vale as the clock struck eight. Miss Phillpotts was up, and in the garden, cutting flowers for the table. The doctor approached her slowly, for he was afraid. He had sad news, and he thought she might reproach him for taking her away from Rose's dying bed. But he was not going to shirk anything. He told her all, gently.

"She is better off, don't grieve so," he said presently.

Nannie looked up, and her eyes shone.

"Now," he thought, "I shall catch it."

And he braced himself to meet her indignant words.

"How good you have been—how kind!" she exclaimed, holding out both her hands. "You did your best to save her, I know. I can never forget it."

He took the offered hands and pressed them, in the warmth of his relief, against his breast.

"How good you are!" he answered fervently. "I rather expected a scolding."

"A scolding? What for?"

"I thought," hesitating, "I might have seemed too authoritative last night."

"Oh, no," and Nannie's eyes were eloquent. Then she suddenly remembered her hands, and withdrew them. "Will you come into the greenhouse?" she said. "I have to cut a chrysanthemum."

He followed her, and stood in the doorway, while she selected a blossom, talking as she flitted from pot to pot.

"I must leave all the white flowers for Rose. There are not many now. Oh, Dr. McLaren, how strange that with all your cleverness——"

She broke off suddenly, and started a fresh theme.

"Do you know, I've such a startling thing to tell you!"

"Really?"

His tone belied the word. In fact, he scarcely knew what she was saying, for her eyes dazzled his senses. Without knowing it he had left the doorway, and was beside her. But he woke up at her next words.

"You don't believe me. But Dr. Freke, instead of retiring, means to take a partner. Auntie told me last night. He had been to see her, and he spoke very nicely—considering—of you. He said he wished you well."

"Indeed!" bitterly. "Taking a partner shows it."

"But isn't it a chance for you?"

The doctor laughed grimly. His dream was over.

"Yes, a chance to struggle against greater odds than ever," he said, and moved away a step.

"No," said Nannie gravely, "for I am not against you."

"True," in a softened tone. "That's a great mercy. Well, I shall fight it out." And the dogged look returned.

Nannie bent over the flowers, and in leaning to gather a distant one came a little closer.

"Why shouldn't you become the doctor's partner?" she asked innocently.

There was silence for a moment. Then the young man answered in a hurt voice:

"Must I be for ever proclaiming my poverty, Miss Phillpotts?"

Miss Phillpott's face, or what showed of it, was scarlet as she whispered:

"But—suppose you could get the money."

He laughed, more bitterly than before, in reply.

"Sometimes—men marry——"

His eyes were steel.

"I didn't suspect you of believing I could be so mercenary. Miss Freke—to whom people kindly assign me——"

"There are other girls who have money beside Minnie Freke," faltered Nannie, and then the flowers swam round her.

When she came to herself she was being held very closely against a shabby black coat, and the heart underneath it was beating as fast as her own.

"Let me go!" she exclaimed, but she made no effort to free herself, so the doctor very properly continued to support her, though he was trembling himself.

"I believe," he whispered, "that you know I have loved you ever since I first saw you."

Then some of Nannie's spirit returned.

"Of course," she murmured, and she laughed, though the tears rested on her long lashes. "It is likely I should have—proposed, yes, proposed to you—if I had not guessed? And—oh," she added, a moment later, from a still more close retirement, "how dense you have been!"—Household Words.

IT IS A GREAT AND BUSY PLACE.

The National Stock Yards Horse and Mule Exchange.

St. Louis and St. Louisans may well congratulate themselves on the great group of buildings just completed at the National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, known as the Horse and Mule Exchange. That institution is certainly worthy of any city's honest pride, let it be ever so metropolitan and cosmopolitan in its habits and tendencies. A tour of inspection was made thither yesterday by a representative of the Post-Dispatch, and to say that the newspaper man was most agreeably impressed by the new home of the St. Louis horse and mule dealers would be putting it very mildly. Everything connected with the exchange has been constructed on a grand scale. It is a locality of magnificent distances. Walking from end to end of one of the huge horse barns is like going two or three of the ordinary city blocks. This can be appreciated when it is stated that these colossal barns are nearly 300 feet in length.

There are now completed and ready for occupancy (or already occupied) thirteen of these extensive barns, and the auction pavilion, making fourteen great structures, in all, included in the limits of the horse and mule trader's domain. These buildings, the avenues between the rows of barns and the spaces separating the structures cover an area, it is said, of about thirty acres. This is exclusive of the open pens and chutes to be built near horse barn No. 4, for use in loading and unloading horses and mules.

The buildings set apart for the accommodation of horses exclusively are four in number, constituting a row of five, with the auction pavilion, extending from north to south, and numbered, respectively, for facility in designation, from 1 to 4. Three of the horse barns are constructed of brick and one of frame, the auction pavilion being also a frame and octagonal in shape. Following are the dimensions and capacities of the four horse barns:

Barn No. 1—Stalls, 296; dimensions, 71x284.
Barn No. 2—Stalls, 296; dimensions, 71x284.
Barn No. 3—Stalls, 296; dimensions, 80x284.
Barn No. 4—Stalls, 296; dimensions, 71x284.
Total number of stalls, 878; total dimensions, 293x284.

By a little calculation from this table it is seen that there is 82,912 square feet of ground space occupied by these four barns, which are built to accommodate 878 horses, each having a separate and comparatively isolated stall.

The auction pavilion, horse barn No. 1 and mule barns Nos. 1 and 2 were the extent of the exchange, as it had been for eighteen years past, until the traders and commission men of North Broadway, St. Louis, decided last spring to move to the East Side, where grounds could be gotten cheaper and where the railway connections would prove more direct and speedier. These buildings are all of frame (as are all the mule barns) and constituted the comparatively humble nucleus about which the present pretentious pile of buildings have been constructed.

With the exception of No. 3 (the frame) the horse barns are very similar in general construction. All but No. 3 are provided with snug offices, both upstairs and down, for the use of the commission firms and traders. No. 3, however, has offices downstairs.

With the slight differences noted a description of one horse barn is applicable to all. Hence, the observer may select No. 4, the most recently completed, it having been ready for occupancy but a few days. This barn is certainly a model for neatness, compactness, light facilities (both natural and artificial) and ventilation both in cold and hot weather. It is a double barn (like all the others), being divided into two great compartments by an open-work partition down the middle. Each of these compartment contains two rows of roomy stalls extending almost full length of the building (284 feet), being separated by a broad alleyway running from one great sliding double door to the other. This alley is solidly floored with heavy, hard pine, but as smooth as a parlor floor. All the distance, from gable to gable, directly above this passage way, a part of the roof is raised eight feet above the remainder, and the open space exposed on both sides by a row of small sashes, forming two almost continuous skylights full length of the building. There are also numerous windows in the sides and ends of the building, the latter, at a distance, having more the appearance of a great hot-house than that of a barn to shelter horses. The broad spread roof is supported at proper intervals by strong pillars of the prevailing interior material—hard pine. Over the row of stalls on each side is a commodious loft, where hay and other necessary stores are kept. From the feeding is done from overhead, the trough and manger of each stall being so arranged as to receive the feed from the loft. The stall partitions proper are of hard pine, and, after extending to a height of five feet, are surmounted by open iron lattice work, thus preventing neighboring animals from interfering, and at the same time affording proper ventilation and a free movement of air in the hotter months. There is a row of incandescent electric lights extending down the middle of each compartment on the interior and a large arc light suspended on the exterior in front of each barn, affording ample light about the great doorways as well as illuminating the broad avenues. For convenience, comfort and even a rougher sort of elegance, it is difficult to conceive of a building better adapted for its intended use or more attractive to the eye of the prospective purchaser of horseflesh.

On the opposite side of a comparatively broad street (Jones avenue) from the horse barns is the first row of mule barns, and beyond a second street (Avenue A) is the second row. These buildings, nine in number, have dimensions and capacities as follows:

No. 1	60x196	16
No. 2	80x196	16
No. 3	90x142	14
No. 4	92x196	14
No. 5	90x186	14
No. 6	174x195	28
No. 7	157x183	21
No. 8	156x183	22
No. 9	90x186	14
Total	1,009	169

Each of the pens in the mule barns is intended to accommodate (with kicking room to spare) one car-load (or about 30) mules. Thus, by multiplying 169 (the total number of pens) by 30, we have as a result 4,225 mules capacity. But, should necessity arise, two car-loads (about 60) can be housed in each pen, making a total capacity of 8,150 mules—an army of buckers and kickers which, in open pasture, could occupy not a little territory.

By referring to the dimensions it will be seen that the nine mule barns actually have under roof the immense area of 233,228 square feet. In the face of all this space, however, the managers of the exchange contemplate at once erecting two more mule barns of like dimensions to those just finished. This may say every indication points to lack of capacity to adequately accommodate the greatest mule trade and market in the Western Hemisphere, which St. Louis is certainly destined to be within a short time; she, even now, having but one respectable rival.

As observed in the horse barns, the mule barns are all constructed on the same general plan—this plan differing from that of the horse barns in that the mules are not provided with separate stalls, but are herded together (generally by car-loads) in compartments called pens. There is also a marked difference in the overhead arrangements—the mule barns being provided with tramways along which feed cars are propelled—the feed being dumped from the car into a chute which leads down into a huge wooden trough, common to the mules in each two adjoining pens. Each pen is also provided with one or two iron troughs for water. The pens in the single barns are arranged in two rows, with a broad alley or passage way between. Above this passage is the overhead lighting apparatus similar to that in the horse barns. In addition, however, in most of the mule barns, there is a flat skylight in the roof above each pen. There are great gates to each pen, which when opened, just close the passage way, thus enabling the drivers to deflect a drove of mules into any desired pen with little maneuvering.

Barn No. 8 is the receiving barn. Here the fresh arrivals (and mules are always "fresh") are housed and fed, temporarily only, preparatory to being transferred to some other barn equipped for a longer stay. Hence, No. 8 is provided with mangers only, having no troughs for ground or cut feed, which is liberally supplied to all inmates of the regular feed barns. No. 8 is a double barn, having two compartments, each with an alley, these alleys being connected by a third narrow passage. This barn, as shown above, contains thirty-two pens and can accommodate at the utmost capacity 1,500 mules.

Barn No. 6 is one of the regular feeding barns, and all other barns in the mule group are constructed on the same general principles.

The feed for all the thousands of mules that will be constantly under roof in these barns is cut, ground and boiled in two compartments (back of barns Nos. 9 and 7) specially constructed and fitted for the work. Here are located engines of forty horse power, as well as the grinding, cutting and cooking apparatus; and here all the tramways leading out into the mule barns center. Here the cars will be loaded and sent on their mission of filling the chutes leading from beneath the tramways to the great troughs below.

At present the electric light supply for the Exchange is derived from the city plant; but, later, it is intended to erect a plant nearer the Exchange for its exclusive use.

One of the horse barns is equipped with a Western Union telegraphic office and another with a Postal telegraphic outfit. There is also a bank, a postoffice and all other conveniences for the business man within a stone's throw from the Auction Pavilion.

Among the firms of commission and traders now occupying quarters at or moving to the Horse and Mule Exchange are—

horsemen:

John Kirk, the pioneer comer, after the exodus from the West Side was decided upon. Mr. Kirk opened business in his new quarters April 8, 1895, and occupies Horse Barn No. 1. Previous to crossing the river to the East Side he had been located on North Broadway for sixteen years.

T. T. Ruby followed Mr. Kirk on April 10, 1895, and occupies Barn No. 4. He had been located on North Broadway on the West Side for twelve years.

On June 1 John A. Campbell of Decatur, Ill., and his present partner, Mr. Nims of Nokomis, Ill., arrived on the scene and found quarters in Barn No. 3. Their partnership was formed after coming to the Exchange.

A. B. Clark Co., formerly the leading commission man at South Omaha, put in an appearance Sept. 8, 1895, and took offices and stable room in Barn No. 2.

The mule dealers are as follows:

J. D. Guyton & Co., barn No. 1.

Gillam, Heiman & Co., who occupy mule barn No. 2. Mr. Gillam hails from Natchez, Miss., and Mr. Heiman is one of the old-time St. Louis traders.

Jacques Levy & Co. occupy Barns No. 3 and 5.

No. 4 is used by Sparks Bros., St. Louis, with Henry C. Sparks as Manager.

Chas. Cahn & Son utilize barn No. 5.

Barns Nos. 6 and 7 are under lease to Maxwell & Crouch. This firm are very heavy handlers of mules, their shipments and purchases are largest in the world, and at present are making shipments in and out to Central America.

Pomerty & Handley, Barn No. 8, handle rough or unbroken horses; covered pens; capacity, 150 head.

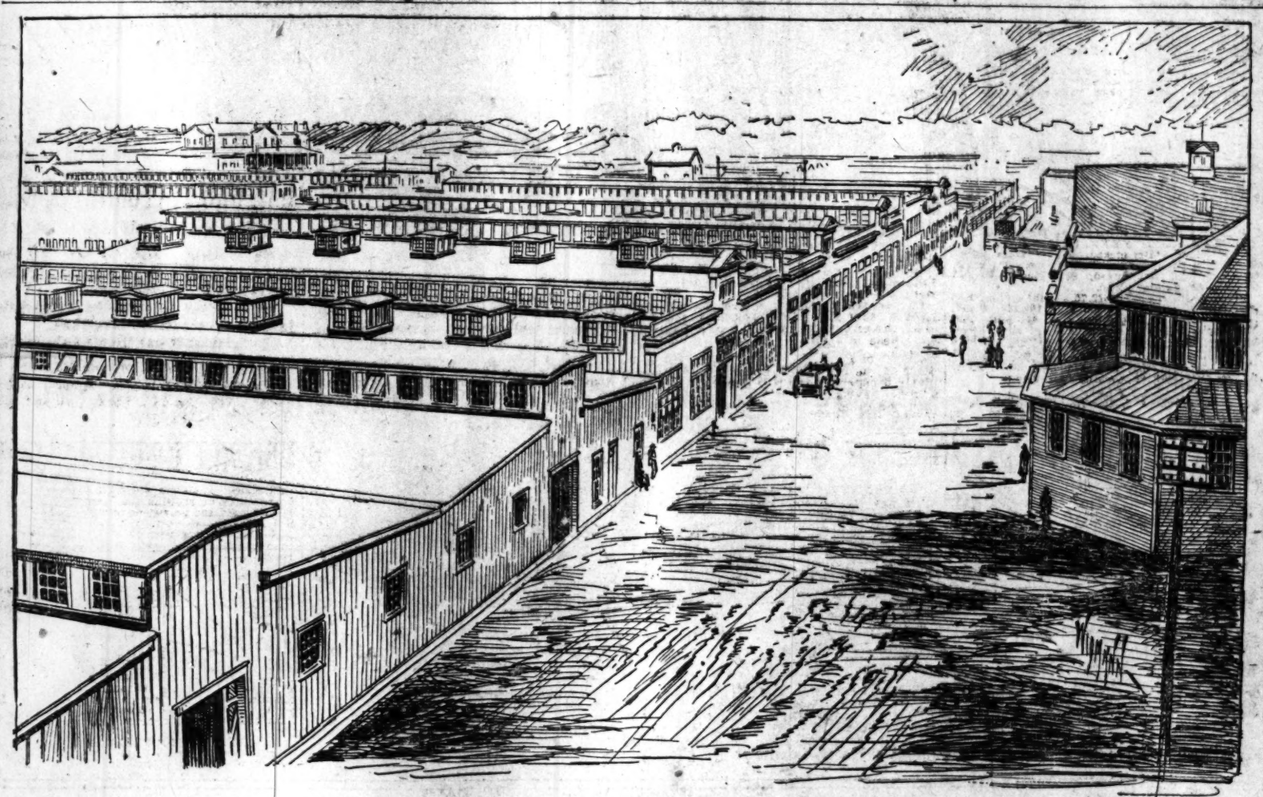
All mules are consigned to the regularly incorporated commission men—those located in the horse barns—and the mule dealers do their trading with these gentlemen. The commission firms have each a regular day set apart for their sales in the auction pavilion, as follows:

Monday—John Kirk.
Tuesday—T. T. Ruby.
Wednesday—Campbell & Nims.
Thursday—A. B. Clark & Co.
Tuesday and Friday—Ruby & West, Sale Stables; auctions one-half day each.
Friday—Western Sales Stables.

This arrangement will necessarily be changed, however, when all the coming firms get on the ground.

There is no lack of railway facilities at the Horse and Mule Exchange, as the following list of roads and representatives will show.

Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern Railroad—S. M. Davidson, agent; Cairo Short Line—G. R. Buttles, agent; Chicago & Alton Railroad—Fred Bangert, agent; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad—Charles Kleth, agent; Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad—E. A. Clapp, agent; Jacksonville & Southeastern Line—G. F. Stapleton, agent; Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis—A. R. Bruton, agent; Louisville & Nashville Railroad—C. O. Francis, agent; M., K. & T. Ry.—C. G. Knox, agent; Missouri Pacific Railway—C. G. Knox, agent; Mobile & Ohio Railway—J. H. Timmerman, agent; St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern—C. G. Knox, agent; St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad—C. G. Knox, agent; St. Louis, Chicago & St. Paul (Bluff Line)—A. R. Bruton, agent; Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City—Elmer McGraw, agent; Vandalia Line—Oscar Severence, agent; Wabash Railroad (East)—H. A. Clem, agent; Wabash Western Railway—H. A. Clem, agent; Merchants' Bridge & Terminal Railway—A. R. Bruton, agent.



FRONT OF AUCTION PAVILION, SHOWING HORSE AND MULE BARNS.

NEW THEORY ABOUT HAIR.

Don't Cut It Often and You Save Yourself From Growing Bald.

"You are getting very bald," remarked the barber, cheerfully and with exquisite tact. "It won't be many years now until you'll look a good deal like Bill Nye in your upper regions."

The customer moved uneasily under his tormentor's clutch, and tried ineffectually to get a puff at his fast-expiring cigar.

"Yes," mused the barber, as he fondled the customer's few remaining locks and assumed the thoughtful and reposeful mien so often observed in tonsorial artists, "and you would hardly believe it, but I am largely responsible for your baldness."

At this the customer strove to rise, but could not, for he was lying on his back, one hand was locked under an apron, the other held a cigar, and he could secure no leverage.

"Yes, sir, I can tell you the whole truth now," resumed the barber, "because this thing has gone too far to do me any harm. I have been cutting your hair for fifteen years, on an average of once a month. If I had cut it only once in six months you would have twice as much hair as you have at the present time. And if I had cut it once a year you would probably have a capillary adornment equal to that of Mr. Buffalo Bill.

"You see, the more the hair is cut the weaker it becomes at the roots, and if the cutting is repeated often enough the roots will become so weak and degenerate that they will no longer be able to afford an anchorage for the hair. As a result, of course, the hair falls out and you become bald.

"There are not many persons outside the medical profession who understand this. Some of the barbers do, but I have never heard of their saying anything about it to their customers. And I only tell you because I feel that you will not want your hair cut very often from now until you die, for the powerful reason that you have none to cut.

"Each little thread contains a slender tube, like the pith cylinder of a plant stem. It is by means of this tube that the hair derives its nourishment. Under natural conditions the hair is allowed to grow to its full length. Then the tubes do their work properly. But when the hair, and of course, the tubes, too, is cut off, every few weeks, the roots are sure to become weak, and eventually they will lose their grip on the scalp.

"It is often said that cutting the hair will make it stronger, just like cutting grass. So it will for a time. Repeated cutting tends to make the hair coarse, but it is just this sort that falls out easiest and earliest. Women are seldom bald, for they let their hair grow. Did you ever hear of a bald Indian or a savage, unless he has been the victim of civilization? I guess not.

"Many a time I have urged customers to have their hair cut, so that it will grow out thick, I told them. I suppose that ought to weigh on my conscience, but we all have to live. One hair-cut is almost equal to three shaves.

"Have a little hair tonic? It will cost you only five cents extra, and you need it badly. Gracious, but you would be a tough job for an Indian to scalp."

The patient was shot into an upright position, and after a few deft touches the apron was skilfully yanked off and he was fumbling in his pocket for some loose change.

"Fifty cents, please," said the barber; fifteen for the shave and thirty-five for the hair cut."

William Is Now England's Ogre.

The most striking thing about the little jingo outbreak, says the Saturday Review, was the evidence it gave of the reality and depth of the anti-German feeling among the English populace. We have had little war scares with Russia, with France and with the United States, but while they excited diplomats and newspaper writers they left the people utterly unmoved. The display of French or American colors or uniforms in a music hall ballet, for instance, has always fetched a round of applause; while the German flag has been hissed. But the German Emperor's gaucherie was as a spark in a powder magazine, and Mr. Chamberlain's amazing popularity with the crowd dates from the moment when he snubbed the Kaiser. Since the time when "Boney" was popularly depicted as a hideous bloodrinking ogre, there has been no such general outbreak of dislike against a foreign sovereign.

CITY AID FOR GOOD STREETS.

Comptroller Sturgeon's Address on This Important Topic.

At a public meeting in the interest of good streets, held under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen and Council No. 6, Legion of Honor, at Occidental Hall, 3400 Olive street, last Monday night, the following thoughtful and helpful address was delivered by Comptroller Isaac H. Sturgeon:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: My friend, Mr. Kent, of the committee who called

COMPTROLLER ISAAC H. STURGEON.

upon and requested me to prepare something for this occasion, gave me the following memorandum as a text for my subject: "What Can a City Do in a Financial Way for Our Streets?"

It seems to me that I should say at the outset of my remarks that the Mayor, myself and all connected with the city government are anxious to do all in our power to improve, extend and keep the streets in good order, and to this end there has been appropriated each year all that could be spared from the revenues of the city since the present administration came into power, fraction; we did not have to go abroad. When, again in the year just past, the city had to renew $2,500,000 of 4 per cent twenty-year bonds, it was felt that we could sell at par or a premium a 3.65 bond and at the instance of Councilman Kotany an ordinance was prepared authorizing such a bond and bids were asked for such a bond and the city received for the twenty-year 3.65 bonds a premium of 3 per cent and a fraction, the Mayor's office being filled with competing bidders as the year before.

Now, gentlemen, this all comes about by investors in bonds knowing that the city pays as it goes, and that by constitutional provision we cannot increase the debt of the city except by a two-thirds vote of those voting on such a proposition, and at the same time voting a tax on themselves that will pay the interest and extinguish the debt at maturity, and you are perhaps aware that if we adhere to our sinking fund as it now exists we shall be entirely out of debt by the year 1927.

Having said this much as to the condition of the city when the present administration came into power and in what I have said I do not mean to reflect upon anyone for the contracts that had been made for the new City Hall, for they were made, no doubt, under the belief that the old City Hall would be sold in time to meet them; but failing in this the contracts had to be met out of the general municipal revenues of the city, and which must still be used to carry on the work on the new City Hall to its completion; and for the credit of the city this structure should be completed with as little delay as possible, and believing this to be the sense of the people of our city, this administration is lending all its power to this end, with proper regard to the economic needs of the other varied interests of the city. This structure should be completed and then we may turn our attention to the next most pressing need of the city. In the meantime we must, by additions, repairs, etc., of our varied institutions, do the best we can.

Soon after entering on the discharge of my duties, to wit, on June 22, 1893, I addressed a letter to the Hon. Robert E. McMath, President of the Board of Public Improvements, asking him for an estimate of the funds that would be needed to supply the wants of the city in the way of public buildings and bridges over railway tracks. He was very busy, and, not receiving his reply, on the 11th of October, 1893, I again wrote him on the subject. My object was to be intelligently informed as to what we had before us to meet in the future. On Oct. 18, 1893, he wrote me as follows: "In reply to yours of June 22 and October 11, asking for estimates of the funds needed to supply the wants of the city in the way of public buildings and bridges over the railway tracks, I submit the following:

To complete the new City Hall:

Total authorized cost	$2,000,000 00
Appropriated	843,866 66
To be provided	$1,156,333 34

Since this letter was written there has been appropriated:

July 3, 1894	$80,000 00
March 28, 1895	100,000 00
July 29, 1895	250,000 00
Aggregating	$430,000 00
Leaving to-day a balance of	$726,333 34

still to be provided for out of municipal revenue.

To repairing and altering Court-house, whenever vacated by city offices	$75,000 00
To repair Four Courts and jail	125,000 00
To repair and extend Insane Asylum (two wings)	200,000 00
To repair and extend Poor-house (two buildings)	200,000 00
To repair and extend Female Hospital	50,000 00
To repair and extend House of Refuge	200,000 00
To build new City Hospital	300,000 00
To changes of grade around new City Hall	118,866 66
Making a total for public buildings and incident thereto of	$1,794,000 00

For bridges over railway tracks, including damages for land taken by the city:

Twelfth street bridge	$450 000 00
Chouteau avenue bridge	200,000 00
King's highway bridge	175,000 00
Compton avenue bridge	275,000 00
Fourteenth street bridge	250,000 00
Clark avenue bridge	150,000 00
Grand avenue bridge	50,000 00
Making a total for bridges and ground taken	$1,550,000 00

Adding all the sums of the different items together, we have a total of $3,341,000.00 for public buildings and bridges confronting us and to be provided for in the future.

The foregoing improvements will have to be taken care of gradually as the means of the city will permit.

During the coming fiscal year, I should state, that two general elections will be held—the national election in November of this year, and the municipal election in April of '97—and I am advised by the Election Commissioners that those elections will entail a cost of $75,000 on the city, which will be far in excess of the cost of elections heretofore, but the following year the expense of the Commissioners will be very little, as there will be no election in that year.

The creation by the State Legislature of nine Justices of the Peace Courts, with the clerks and constables and the expenses incurred, all paid by the city, will put a burden of something like $50,000 annually on the city, over and above the amount they pay into the city treasury as costs and fees collected by them.

I have deemed it well to present the foregoing facts to you as having a bearing upon the question "as to what can be done by the city for our streets in a financial way."

I submit herewith a comparative statement of expenditures for streets during the fiscal years of 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

I will not read the detailed expenditures, but simply give the aggregate for each year, namely:

1891	$666,748.16
1892	682,863.16
1893	706,926.67
1894	936,454.07
1895	724,279.09

The expenditures for this fiscal year, which will end the 13th of April, 1896, will not vary materially from those of the fiscal year ending April 8, 1895, which were as stated—$724,279.09.

I hope and expect that the financial condition of the city will permit the Municipal Assembly to give a more liberal appropriation to the Street Department for the fiscal year, beginning April 14th, 1896, than it was possible to do the preceding fiscal year, and assure you, gentlemen, that the streets will not be neglected by my department for less important objects. Most of you are aware that we have at this time 372 miles of improved streets and 91 miles of improved alleys to keep in order. Owing to the character of this winter it has been more difficult to properly care for them.

Our city has reached its limit in taxation under our charter, and has now to rely for any increase in income upon the gradual growth of the city, which I think will average, say $10,000,000 per year, which will give about $100,000 per year of increase for municipal purposes.

The matter of submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to raise the taxation to 20 per cent, say for five years, to complete and erect the needed public buildings and eleemosynary institutions has been discussed, but the times seemed unpropitious for the submission of such a question, nor should it be done until the people voice their demand for it through the press and by popular expressions.

Could this be done it would soon give the city means to construct the needed bridges over the railroad tracks and make more liberal appropriations for streets, sewers and other pressing needs of the city.

I hardly think that any city official should press such a vote upon the people. The demand should come from the people, and it seems to me that the time for submitting such a proposition should be delayed until the people demand it. Unless this is done, the proposition would be defeated, as it requires two-thirds of those voting to carry it.

She Got the Place.

Pearson's Weekly tells a story of an Irish domestic who obtained a situation by the use of her national wit, under somewhat unpromising conditions. She had applied to Mrs. Van Nobbs for work as a cook, and Mrs. Van Nobbs said:

"How long did you live in your last place?"

"Tree weeks, ma'am," answered Bridget.

"Why did you leave it so soon?"

"Oi cuddent git along wid the lady—she was so old and cranky."

"But I may be old and cranky, too," said Mrs. Van Nobbs.

"Cranky ye may be, ma'am," said Bridget, promptly, "for cranky is sometimes desayvin', but old, nivver!"

She was engaged on the spot.

Cripple Creek the New Mecca.
Wabash beats all competitors.

TO PENSION MILITIAMEN.

Mr. Clark Introduces a Bill of Much Local Interest.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Representative Clark of Missouri to-day introduced a bill for the relief of the various militia organizations that rendered service to the United States. This will affect particularly the Missouri militia, and if passed will enable its members to secure pensions for whatever services they rendered during the war.

Owl Car Time Table.

Call at Post-Dispatch office and get a time-table of the owl cars on every street car line in the city; in convenient form for the vest pocket.

Cattlemen Surprised.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A Star special from Guthrie, O. T., says: Consternation among cattlemen has been caused here by the announcement of Secretary of Agriculture Morton's order changing the quarantine line and shutting out all of Oklahoma and Texas. It is claimed the change will cause many thousands of dollars loss to cattle raisers in Oklahoma. interred there.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

STOCKHOLDERS' Meeting—A meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis Dairy Company will be held at the office of the company, northwest corner Twelfth and Chestnut streets, on Monday, February 10, 1896, from 9 a. m. to 12 m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year. T. S. TURNER, President. Jas. C. CABANNE, Secretary.

THE regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the State Bank of St. Louis will be held at its banking rooms, southwest corner of Fourth and Locust streets, on Monday, the tenth day of February, for the election of seven directors to serve for the ensuing year. Polls open from 9 a. m. to 10 a. m. CHARLES PAUNCH, President. JOHN H. McCLURKY, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE REAL ESTATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION NO. 3, 708 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 3, 1896. The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Real Estate Building and Loan Association No. 3 for the election of thirteen directors and for the transaction of other business will be held at the office of the company, No. 708 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, at the hour of 8 o'clock p. m. Polls will close promptly at 8 o'clock p. m. STOCKS. CHARLES H. BRAUN, President. CHARLES H. HAGEMANN, Secretary.

BEGINNING TO SETTLE BACK.

Not So Much "Bull" in the Markets.

WHEAT SHOWS WEAKNESS.

Little Change in Corn and Oats—Flour Dull—Cotton Quiet—Items of Interest.

Last Monday May wheat sold at 70c and it was the sheerest bulldozing that put it there. An oversold market with no one caring to sell any more, was taken advantage of by a few bold bulls, who bid the price up rapidly and started a buying craze that shot the market up about 2½c in two or three bats of an eye. To put it plainly, E. B. White and Tom Francis pressed the button and the shorts did the rest. Since then the market has dropped back 3c, most of the professionals who have been engineering the bull turn have sold out and taken the short sides, and the greater part of the long interest is for outside account. It remains to be seen whether the legitimate situation is strong enough to resist the increased bearish speculation, led by erstwhile believers in high prices. On yesterday's curb May had sellers late at 74¼c, which was 1c below the preceding Saturday.

* * *

It has become apparent that the principal elevating power to hoist prices much higher must come from across the water. Our own supplies are decreasing too slowly to keep alive bull sentiment, and that unparalleled Northwestern crop is the cause for the disappointing decreases. This past week's receipts at Western accumulative centers reached the extraordinary—for the season of the year—amount of 3,447,000 bu, and of this 2,244,000 bu, or nearly 70 per cent, was at Minneapolis and Duluth. This isn't the only heandicap the Northwestern crop is to the bull side. While receipts of winter wheat are proportionately so small and so little is obtainable from farmers that winter wheat mills in the country and outside of the centers are drawing upon every point where there is any stock, and even some of these centers, as is the case with St. Louis, drawing upon other markets, such as Chicago, which have liberal stocks, yet so much higher in price is winter wheat than is spring that winter wheat millers cannot compete with the cheaper spring wheat flour. The natural result is that few winter wheat mills are running full, most of those operating doing so on short time or half or less capacity, and many are closed down entirely. This is what is cutting down the cash demand for winter wheat, and which, if continued, will offset to a very considerable extent the acknowledged shortage in winter wheat.

* * *

Foreign market intelligence is generally very bullish; that is the advices from Liverpool and London are. The English trade is reported as very much exercised over the question of from what source they can draw immediate supplies to replenish their depleted and decreasing stocks. Russia is closed by the winter blockade; Australia has no wheat to spare and is even drawing from the Pacific Coast; India's crop is said to be badly short and that country is exporting hardly anything—only 32,000 bushels the last week reported on; and now the Argentine crop, besides being even less than the short crop of 1895, is said to be so damaged by excessive rains that it is unfit for shipment. That country so far on this year's crop has exported very little, not a fourth of what it did during the same period in 1893, the year of its largest yield, and vessels are reported as leaving Buenos Ayres in ballast through inability to obtain grain for freight. Here is a state of things, to be sure. But notwithstanding all this and the terrible funk their trade is alleged to be in over prospective supplies, the foreigners do not clamor for the wheat that is in the United States. Their markets are nowhere in line with ours, their purchases at the seaboard have been nothing to speak of for some little time and clearances from Atlantic ports for Europe have fallen to small proportions. This past week's exports from both coasts were 2,900,000 bushels, but over 900,000 bushels was from the Pacific Coast.

* * *

The Daily Commercial Bulletin of yesterday said: 'If the figures of the Liverpool Corn Trade News are approximately correct, then the theoretical requirements of Europe are really 7,200,000 bu as used by the trade. This is proved by the following figures: The shipments of wheat and flour by all exporting countries to Europe for the six months of this season ending Feb. 1, were 174,500,000 bu and the present stocks afloat for and in Europe are 13,000,000 bu smaller on Feb. 1 than on Aug. 1, 1895. This indicates a consumption of 187,500,000 bu for the six months, or at the rate of 7,210,000 bu per week. The shipments for the same six months—Aug. 1, 1894, to Feb. 1, 1895—were 189,400,000 bu and stocks increased during that period 2,160,000 bu, indicating a consumption of 187,240,000 bu—only 260,000 bu less than the past six months—or at the rate of exactly 7,200,000 bu weekly. The above does not bear out the sensational cable of the Corn Trade News, which intimated requirements were so much larger than usual, and a "further decrease in supplies anticipated during this month and March." The figures given above show plainly it was the decreased shipments from exporting countries that caused supplies to decrease. An increase in Argentine shipments, and this past week's were nearly 400,000 bu larger than the week before, though Argentine wheat is unfit for shipment as alleged, and Russia letting go of some of her heavy stocks would make quite a difference. Abel Rey of Paris cables that both Russia and the Argentine are increasing their shipments.

* * *

The increase anticipated in the receipts of red winter wheat this past week actually occurred, a total of 132,615 bu arriving against 63,600 bu the preceding week and 9,000 bu for corresponding week last year, and the inspections show that 77 per cent was red winter. Only 11 cars hard winter and 20 spring came in. There was not enough increase in shipments or in withdrawals by city mills to offset these large receipts and the stock on hand is now only 27,000 bu smaller than last Saturday. No. 2 hard winter showing hardly any change and No. 2 red only 9,000 bu decrease. The total now in public elevators is 1,583,500 bu, of which 79,500 bu is No. 2 red and 956,600 bu No. 2 hard winter.

* * *

The cash demand at this point appears to have lost nearly all the edge it took on for a time the latter part of the preceding week. A notable decrease in orders from outside mills has been seen and local milling requirements have been of the merest hand-to-mouth description, as a rule. A few cars good milling wheat could be sold at good prices, but when it came to 5,000-bu lots or more—well, it was different. Yesterday, 15,000 bu No. 2 red and 5,000 bu No. 3 red were taken for shipment, but city millers purchased lightly. No. 2 red sold at 74c f o b East side and at 74@74½c on track; No. 3 red at 69½@70c on track and was offered regular at 67½c; No. 4 sold at 69c on track and offered at 67c regular; No. 2 spring sold at 69½c on track.

* * *

The almost impassable condition of country roads has cut down farmers' deliveries of corn greatly, as was evidenced by the much smaller receipts at Western markets. These for the week were 1,727,000 bu. or 662,000 bu less than preceding week, though still 769,000 bu larger than corresponding week last year. Hence, it is probable no such large increase will be seen in the visible Monday as during several preceding weeks. It should show over 12,000,000 bu in sight, and the total in this country's visible and in amount afloat for ocean of 23,000,000 bu, where it was less than 18,000,000 bu one year ago. The smaller receipts have helped sustain prices to some extent, but there was no "bull" to the market. Yesterday's close of 27¼@⅜c bid for May and 28⅝c asked for July, was ⅛@⅜c below the Saturday preceding.

* * *

Quite an amount of No. 2 corn was taken by exporters this past week and loaded into barges to be cleared from New Orleans, so that there was no such increases in the stock as during several weeks preceding. Receipts of [illegible] bu were 13,000 bu less than week before. The total in store is 527,400 bu, of which 465,500 bu was No. 2. Outside this export demand the consumptive and shipping requirements were very light, indeed, and principal buying was by the elevators and shorts. Yesterday No. 2 sold at 26⅝@27c, No. 2 white at 27c and No. 3 at 26c.

* * *

There is nothing new in the speculative position of oats. They continue low in price and there is nothing to indicate any material improvement in the near future. No increase in the movement from the country has occurred, the bad condition of the roads interfering with farmers' deliveries, yet the total arrivals at Western markets this past week of 2,108,000 bu was only 137,000 bu less than week before and exceeded those for corresponding week last year by 1,062,000 bu. Visible supplies are slowly crawling up to those of a year ago, the total of 6,400,000 bu at last being 1,300,000 bu less, where it was 5,500,000 bu smaller on Sept. 28, but when there was only 2,700,000 bu on hand. Yesterday May closed at 21c bid.

* * *

Receipts were larger at this market, 182,600 bushels coming in last week against 158,900 bushels the week before, but the stock decreased, as a considerable amount was shipped South by the barges. The stock is now 641,700 bushels and 147,500 bushels of this is No. 2 and 164,200 bushels No. 2 white, an increase, by the way, in the latter grade of 29,000 bushels. Except the purchases for shipment there was no demand of any importance in the market. Local requirements were small. Yesterday No. 2 was salable in elevator at 19⅜@19½c, No. 3 at 18½c and No. 2 white at 21c, and on track at 20½c for No. 2 Northern, 21c for No. 2 color, 18⅛c for No. 4 white, 20¾c for No. 3 white and 21½c for No. 2 white.

* * *

The Daily Commercial Bulletin says of the flour market:

An altogether unsatisfactory week, business being in marked contrast with same week last year, when it was right active. Export trade has been of the smallest, the total amount booked during the week not being 4,000 sacks. Nor did the foreigners evince any particular pressure to purchase, their bids being generally entirely too low to permit of sales being made. There was a moderate domestic trade and that mainly with the South, very little selling to the East. An advance of 10@15c per bbl was one cause for the falling off in business, the foreigners being most unwilling to meet this. Shipments for the week were 47,715 bbls, 41,155 South, 3,240 East and 3,320 North and West, against 33,820 bbls last week and 38,223 for the corresponding week last year.

Patents	$3 75@3 85	Fancy	$3 10@3 20
Extra fancy	3 50@3 60	Choice	2 70@2 80

This week's output of mills, the product of which is sold in St. Louis, was: Kehlor Bros., 18,000 bbls; E. O. Stanard Milling Co., 9,000; George P. Plant Mill Co., 3,500; St. Louis Milling Co., none; Sessinghaus Milling Co., 1,800; Hezel Milling Co., 3,500; Meyer & Bulte, 4,200; Sparks Milling Co., 3,000; Camp Spring Mill Co., 2,500; H. B. Eggers & Co., 1,500; Carondelet Milling Co., 800; Central Mills, 600; Victoria Mill Co., 5,000; Saxony Mill Co., 1,000; Goddard Flour Mill Co., none; Regina Flour Mill Co., none; Waverly Milling Co., 1,500. Total for week, 55,900 bbls, against 55,600 the preceding week, and 69,900 for same week last year.

* * *

Private wire to A. C. Petrie.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The cotton market to-day has fluctuated within a range of 2 to 3 points. Despite the heavy movement of the crop, the prices have been well maintained and final figures were the same as the closing last evening. The opening was rather weak in consequence of a lower Liverpool and the absence of any decided aggressiveness on the part of the bears prevented a material break in prices. Receipts are being retarded by bad roads through the South. Spot cotton is freely offered by the South, but full prices are generally insisted upon, which prevents a considerable amount being sold. The port movement to-day is estimated at 13,000 bales, against 6,511 last year. Reports from Fall River are rather more encouraging in the dry goods market, being reported firm and higher. The market to-day has been even duller than upon any day during the week. Until there is some revival of consumptive demand no material advance is to be looked for. Meanwhile any revival in speculative activity is likely to be at the expense of values.

Chat From 'Change.

Rus Samuel has retired from the grain business on 'Change and taken the agency for the National Portland cement.

* * *

John J. Marks has bought the interest of Wm. Stobie in the Stobie Cereal Mills, and with his brother, David Marks, will hereafter conduct the business.

* * *

English farmers' deliveries of home-grown wheat last week were 359,000 bushels, at an average price of 79c per bushel, against 78¾c the preceding week, 59¾c one year ago and 75¾c two years ago.

* * *

Exchange members can have any kind of weather they wish from now on. The new weather blackboard has been placed on 'Change and it is a "beaut," so Secretary Geo. H. Morgan says.

* * *

"Our grain commission merchants may have an opportunity to again revive the business between St. Louis and Mexico," says Mr. E. Carreras of Las Doc Nacoines. "In a communication received from San Luis Potosi, it has been stated that owing to the drought in that section of the country the corn crop will lack 1,000,000 bushels of meeting the requirements of the people, and petitions are already being circulated, asking the Government to withdraw the custom duty on grain as was done a few years ago. If our enterprising grain men will grasp the opportunity and be in the field early, it is probable the business can be secured for this point instead of Kansas City and other Western points getting it as they did years ago."

* * *

Wheat inspections at St. Louis this past week were 133 cars, of which 52 cars No. 2 red, 35 No. 3 red, 4 No. 4 winter, 10 rejected, 1 no-grade, 2 No. 2 hard winter, 8 No. 3 do, 1 No. 4 do, 17 No. 2 spring, 3 No. 3 do.

* * *

New York now estimates her stock will decrease 1,000,000 bu and the increase in Minneapolis and Duluth has been reduced to 300,000 bu. This indicates a decrease in the visible as large if not larger than the last, which was 789,000 bu. One year ago the decrease was 1,054,000.

* * *

The Barge Line took out Friday 37,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu wheat, 2,590 bbls flour, 2,857 sacks oats. For the week the large shipments were 187,000 bu corn, 32,000 bu wheat, 16,000 bu oats. This 32,000 bu wheat is the No. 2 hard winter, which the trade were first informed would be 200,000 bu. Say au revoir, but not good-bye.

* * *

In response to an inquiry regarding reported Argentine crop damage and whether or not Russian wheat ports are open, Broomhall cabled Modern Miller from Liverpool: "Argentine wheat exportation has been arrested; former estimates now being greatly reduced. Russian stocks are decreasing and there is no prospect of normal shipments from that quarter before April. European requirements heavier and reserves much depleted. America occupies commanding position."

* * *

The New York Financial Chronicle says of the cotton situation: Total exports, 2,907,776 bales; total port receipts, 4,148,711; total visible supply, 3,915,501; total American, 3,431,301; net overland, 604,818; Southern consumption, 460,000; interior stock in excess of last year, 445,443; total in sight, 5,659,972; Northern spinners' takings, 1,168,425. Our advices denote that rain has been general at the South during the week and that at a number of points the precipitation has been heavy. The unfavorable weather has interfered with the movement of the crop and has interrupted farm work.

* * *

The Modern Miller also says: The majority of reports from country points in Central and Western States show that farmers' deliveries of winter wheat during the week have dwindled to almost nothing. Two reasons are assigned for this state of affairs by our correspondents, one being that farmers demand an unusual premium for their wheat and the other that country roads are in such bad condition as to greatly restrict marketing. On account of this slack country movement and despite the buying for milling account in the central markets, more winter wheat mills have been shut down or put on reduced running time during the week than during the two weeks previous. This intelligence is accompanied by assurances from millers that the scarcity of wheat, at the market price, is the only bar to brisk business. The number of Southern and Western mills buying grain at Chicago and more southerly markets shows a marked increase during the week. [illegible] are following the advance in grain [illegible] are holding prices firm. China, Australia, Honolulu, Central America and the United Kingdom were in the Pacific Coast markets this week for good clearances, flour at San Francisco advancing to $4 and wheat to 69¾c per bushel. Freights are easier from West Coast ports, favoring export business.

From the Street.

Jas. Cummisky, who was on Third street many years ago, is coming back again to the scenes of his former triumphs and has rented the store lately occupied by Landauer & Sons.

* * *

Very fine strawberries are now coming here from Florida. The condition of the fruit of arrival—the packing, quality, etc., so far indicate better methods and more careful work among the growers. No more berries are looked for after this week from either Mexico or California, so that Florida stock will embrace about all the offering for the next 60 days. It is a long season to be without much rivalry in the principal markets of the country and the State will doubtless improve the situation to the fullest extent.

* * *

This country after all is capable of consuming an enormous apple crop at fair prices, and in future it can be safely said that speculators will be less timid after the experience of the past season. The cold storage stock is being rapidly unloaded and at prices that show a profit to all investors here at least. The Jeneton variety is probably the only sort put away that cannot be profitably disposed of. There is a hardening of prices if not an advance all along the line and higher prices during the next 60 days seem assured.

* * *

Word comes from West Tennessee that a new scheme is being worked in that section to virtually corner the carrying and selling the bulk of the berry crop the coming season. A well-known citizen of Humboldt, a big shipping point, accompanies the representatives of the new idea. The growers are asked to load into Armour cars and then consign them direct to a firm of brokers in Chicago, who will later have all the berries sold at auction. Some of the merchants here are asked for their opinion of this proposition. Should the project succeed it would prove a great snap for the receivers and transportation parties, but how the growers and shippers would fare is quite another matter.

* * *

Some parties who came here some time ago with several cars of onions refused the prevailing price and stored the stuff in cellars, paying good round prices for storage, etc. The parties who manifested such poor judgment in storing quarters will be apt to find a new crop where they planted the old stock unless they unload and distribute them very soon. Many strangers coming here with such products do not appear to know how productive this climate is, even during the winter months. If the top floors instead of the lower floor were selected for storing purposes the piquant and pungent onion would be found in more presentable shape with the approach of spring.

* * *

The kraut market is in such a deplorable condition that a buyer can get anything he wants, from a fine chromo to a horse and wagon if he insists on it. It is generally conceded that there has been no money in kraut this season, and what worries the leading holders is the fact that they refused not long ago for whole blocks 250 to 500 packages, 15 to 20 per cent more than they can get at present. Fred Bieser, who has been directing all his energies to the article the past year or more, has been warning the boys against importing any and it was really unnecessary to tell them he would drop prices the moment it struck the street. It is admitted by all, however, that it won't and can't go lower than the ruling figures.

* * *

An humble and hard-working produce operator was in front of his premises lately while a smooth, well-dressed man, wearing a silk hat, came along with the stride and air of a "business man from Rochester." He recognized the proud and prosperous individual as his landlord. He called his attention to the condition of the dilapidated and aged wooden awning over their heads and suggested how badly his tile would fare along there then if it should be raining and no umbrella accessible for protection. His remarks were promptly interrupted with:

"Why don't you fix it?"

This was an unexpected poser for the tenant and the conversation suddenly ceased. Soon thereafter the occupant of the infirm structure and leaky awning had his rent advanced. Billy Barry can furnish additional particulars, if requested.

* * *

When eggs dropped down to 11 cents two weeks ago—where they are at present—the surprise was quite general. Such figures in January was especially disappointing to the country shippers, who were holding back for a 15-cent to 20-cent market. Many of these people paid 12 cents to 15 cents, and felt safe in doing so at the time. A few of the old timers who keep tab on the market were not so disturbed. Two years ago we had 11-cent eggs in January and seven years ago we had 10-cent eggs in the same month. This, it must be considered, is February—and nearer spring, when a decline is not unusual. In view of the very mild weather of the past thirty days, when hens were laying all over the country and liberal receipts everywhere, prices are not unreasonable and this market has at least held its own. For those country merchants who are still holding back the outlook is not bright.

* * *

The dried fruit market is in such condition as furnishes plenty unfavorable comment. Apples are so very low that it hardly pays to ship the dark and poorer grades. The situation as regards dried peaches is even still worse, and some of the stock coming in at present is not wanted at any price. It is a long time since such prices went on record in this city as those prevailing now. One of the oldest operators in the trade declared to the writer a few days ago that you would have to go back seventeen years to duplicate the figures ruling for dried fruit fruit here now. The export demand, which was fair for awhile for apples, was altogether for quarters, and that fact increased the value of those so cut and prepared. The sliced and rings formerly were the most valuable dried fruit. Evaporated is also down to half the prices paid a few years ago.

ON THE STREET.

NOTICE—Economy of space requires the omission of markets infrequently changed. Articles not quoted will therefore be noted as unchanged from their last preceding publication.

(The Post-Dispatch quotations are for lots in first hands, unless otherwise quoted. Orders are filled with choice goods and are higher.)

FRUITS.

APPLES—An active demand for choice fruit and holders very firm in their views. Ben Davis, $2.50@2.75 for choice and $1.25@1.75 for fair; Geniting at $1.50@2; willow twig at $3@3.25 and winesap at $3@3.25; Eastern Greenings, $2@2.25.

STRAWBERRIES—Florida sold at 60@70c per quart.

ORANGES—Demand very fair. California Navels, $2.75@3.25 per box; seedling, $2@2.50; Mexican, $2.25@2.50.

MALAGA GRAPES—Now sell at $5@7 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Steady, but quiet. Apples—Evaporated rings, bright, 5@5½c per lb; dark, 2@4c; sun-dried quarters, 1¾@2½c; jelly stock, 1½c. Peaches—Sun-dried, 1¼@1½c.

CALIFORNIA FRUIT—Pears, $2.25@2.75 per 40-lb crate.

CRANBERRIES—Quiet. Cape Cod, $8 per bbls; Jersey, $6.50@7 per bbls, and $2@2.25 per box.

LEMONS—A fair movement for this season of the year. New Messina, fancy, $3.25@3.50; fair $2.75@3.

GRAPE FRUIT—California, $6@7 per box.

BANANAS—On order, 75c@$1.50 per bunch.

VEGETABLES.

LETTUCE—Louisana sold at $4@5 per bbl for choice.

STRING BEANS—Florida quotable at $4@4.50 per bu box for round and $3.50@4 for flat.

TOMATOES—Florida selling at $2.50@3 per 4-basket crate; California, $1.50@2 per 4-basket crate.

EGG PLANT—Sales at $1.50@2.50 per dozen for Florida.

CAULIFLOWER—California quotable at $@3.50 per crate.

GREEN PEAS—Florida at $2.75@3.00 per bu box; California, $1.75@2 per 20-lb box.

ONIONS—Scarce and firm; choice to fancy red globe, 50@55c per bu; Weatherfield, 40@50c; damaged and inferior, 20@30c.

POTATOES—In good supply and slow demand. Northern—Early Ohio, 35c per bu; rose, 23@27c; peerless, 22@23c; Burbank and Hebron, 24@25c; New York rural and Burbank, 28@30c; home-grown, 20@25c; small and damaged less.

CABBAGE—Firm. Holland seed, $25@30 per ton; good to choice flat, $20@22; large, loose and frosted, $10@12; California, 1¼c per lb. On orders—Choice, $1.75@2 per crate; Holland seed, 1¾c per lb; New Louisana dull at $1.25@1.50 per crate.

SAUERKRAUT—On orders, $2.50 per bbls and $1.50 per ½-barrel.

CUCUMBERS—Firm at $2.50@3.50 per bu box for Florida; fancy large hot-house, $2 per dozen.

BEETS—Choice on orders, $1 per bbl; new Southern, 30@40c per doz bunches.

CELERY—Demand very good; Michigan small 10@15c per doz; choice white plume [illegible] fancy do, 75@90c; California, 60@75c.

CARROTS—Northern, $8@10 per ton; choice, on orders, $1.25 per bbl.

CELERY ROOTS—Selling at 30@40c per doz.

HORSERADISH—Home-grown, on orders, $3.25@3.50 per bbl.

TURNIPS—Home-grown, on orders, 75c@$1 per bbl.

PARSNIPS—Choice, on orders, $1.50@1.75 per bbl.

SWEET POTATOES—Home-grown, on orders, Bermuda, $1.50 per bbl; Nansemond, $1.75@2.

SPANISH ONIONS—Quiet at 65@75c per crate.

RUTABAGAS—Demand limited; Northern, 25c per bu delivered; on orders, $1 per bbl.

EGGS.

Receipts, 2,071 cases; shipments, 1,910 cases; steady. Sales at 11c dozen for fresh; inferior and stale stock dull at less.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.

BUTTER—Fancy grades selling fairly well, but all inferior stock dull.

CREAMERY.		PACKING STOCK.	
Extras	21	Good	7@ 9
Firsts	18@19	Low	4@ 5
Seconds	15@16	COUNTRY-PACKED.	
DAIRY.		Choice, even color..	6@ 8
Extras	15@16	Low to fair	4@ 5
Firsts	12@13	LADLE-PACKED.	
Seconds	7@ 9	Extras	12@14
ROLL.		Firsts	10@12
Near-by choice	6@ 7	Seconds	7@ 8
do poor to fair..	4@ 5	GREASE BUTTER.	
Northern, choice	12@14	Average receipts ..	3

CHEESE—Quiet. Wisconsin—Full cream, twins, 9½@10½c; singles, 9¾@10¾c; Young America, 9¾@10¾c. Illinois make—Twins, 7@7½c; singles, 7¼@7½c; Young America, 7½@7¾c; brick, 11½@12c; Limburger, 11½@12c; Swiss, choice, 13@14c.

POULTRY, GAME AND VEALS.

DRESSED POULTRY—Supplies moderate and market showing improving tendency. Drawn, with heads and legs off. Turkeys, 11@11½c per lb; chickens, 7½@8½c; old, 5½@6½c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c. Undrawn, with heads and legs on—Turkeys, 9½@10c; chickens, young, 7@7½c; old, 4½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, 6@8c.

LIVE POULTRY—Turkeys, light weight, 9½c per lb; heavy gobblers, 8½c. Chickens firm; small, 9c per lb; average receipts, 8½c; fall chickens (2 lbs and less) 10c; old roosters, 4c. Ducks firm; 9@9½c per lb; small and thin, less. Geese weak, 5c per lb; plucked, 4c. Pigeons, 75c per doz.

GAME—Steady, but quiet. Demand fair. Ducks—Mallard, $4.25 per doz; teal, $2; mixed, $1.75; antelope carcasses, 6@7c per lb; snipe, $1.75; rabbits, 75@90c; frogs legs, large, $1.25.

VEALS—Demand fair; choice to fat, 5½c per lb; fair to good, 4@4½c; heretics and poor stock, 3@3½c.

LAMBS—Choice, 3¼@4½c per lb; poor stock less.

SHEEP—Slow at 2@2½c per lb; bucks, 1@1½c.

ROASTING PIGS—Quiet at 75c@$1.25 per head.

NUTS.

PECANS—Dull. Texas, small to medium, 2¾@3c per lb; choice, 3¼c; fancy large more; Western, 2@2¼c.

WALNUTS—Quiet, at 50c per bu.

HICKORY NUTS—Dull; shellbark at 20@25c per bu.

COCOANUTS—$34 per 1,000; $3.50 per 100.

PEANUTS—Quotable at 1¾@2½c per lb, up to 3@3½c for fancy.

CHESTNUTS—Quiet; Italian, 7@8c.

HAZELNUTS—Steady; salable at 1½c per lb.

HIDES, PELTS, FEATHERS, TALLOW, ETC.

HIDES—Receipts light and a better feeling manifest.

Round Prices.

Green salted, Western	5
Green salted, Arkansas and Southern	4¾
Dry flint, choice	9½
Dry flint, average run	9
Dry flint, natives	9
Dry flint, Southern	8½@ 9
Dry salted	7
Glue stock, green and dry	2½@ 5½
On selection—	
Green salted, No 1	5¼
Green salted, No 2	4¼
Dry flint, No 1	9½
Dry flint, No. 2	7½
Dry salted, No. 1	7½
Dry salted, No. 2	6½

Uncured 1c and part cured ½c less; dry fallen 1c less than butcher stock.

TALLOW—Quiet. Prime in oil barrels, 3¾c per lb; average stock less, according to quality; No 2 and stock in irregular pkgs, 3@3¼c; cake, 4@4¼c.

GREASE—Brown, 2¾c; yellow, 3½@4c; white, 3¾c.

BEESWAX—Prime stock firm, 29c per lb.

DEERSKINS, ETC.—Deerskins firm at 22c per lb for prime—damaged half price; Texas about 1c less than prime; antelope, 12½c; goatskins, 10@25c each.

SHEEPSKINS—Firm. Green salted, long-wooled, 40@50c each; dry, 25@40c; smaller sizes and lambs, 25@40c; shearlings, green, 10@20c; dry, 5@15c.

FEATHERS—Demand very good. Prime white, live, small sacks, 41c; large sks, 39c; gray and quilly, 30c; white old, 31@33c; X, 27@30c; XX, 16@18c; XXX, 10@12c; XXXX, 7@8c; tare, 8@10c per cent. Chickens—Dry-picked, 2½c. Duck—Dark, 20c; white, 28c. Turkey—Tail, prime, 15c; wing, 8c; wing and tail mixed, 9c; wing, tail and pointers, 5c; pointers, 2½c.

ROOTS—Ginseng, $2.35@2.75 per lb; seneca, 18@20c; lady slipper, 4c; golden seal, 16@17c; snake, 15@16c; white do, 1½c; blue flag, 4c; pink, 14c; May apple, 1½@2c; angelica, 3@3½c; bitter sweet bark, 4c; blood, 1¾@2½c; golden thread, 7c; bark bitter sweet bark, 4c; blood, 1¾@2½c; golden thread, 7c; butterfly, 8c; twin leaf, 8c; pleurisy fly, 3c; twin leaf, 8c; pleurisy root, 3½c.

FURS.

In very good demand, with receipts growing light.

Raccoon—		Broad stripe ..10@	15
No. 1 large..	50	Tex. and Ter..15@	45
No. 2 med'm	40	Civet cat .....10@	15
No. 2	25	Opossum ...... 3@	5
No. 3	15	Red fox ......10@	75
No. 4	07	Gray fox ......10@	45
Mink—		Muskrat .... 5@	10
No. 1 large..	90	Wildcat ....10@	25
No. 1 med'm	70	Otter ....50@$	6.00
No. 2	50	Beaver ....50@	6.00
No. 3	25	Wolf, prairie.10@	40
No. 4	10	Wolf, timber.10@	1.00
Skunk—Black	70	Bear ......25@	15.00
Short stripe ..45@	50	Badger .... 5@	10
Narrow stripe.25@	30	House cat .... 5@	15

WOOL.

Quiet and unchanged.

	Med. Clo & Comb.	Low and Braid.	Light Fine.	Heavy Fine.
Mo., Ill., etc	13@14½	12@13	10@11	8@ 9
Kn., Neb., etc	10@11½	8@ 9	8@10	6@ 7
Tx., Ark., etc	11@12½	10@11	9@11	6@ 8
Dk., Wy., etc	10@10½	8@10	8@10	6@ 7

Burry—Slightly, 3@5c less; hard, 5@7c less; Southern, 6½c. Sand, burry and shivey, 6c. Tub-washed—Choice, 20@20½c; fair, 18@19c; low, 15@16c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

POP CORN—Steady, but quiet; mixed, 50@60c per 100 lbs; white, 75@85c; rice, 90c@$1.

HOPS—Dull. Quote nominally: New York, 7@10c; Pacific Coast, 3@8c; foreign, 25@30c.

RAGS, OLD ROPE AND RUBBER—Rags, 50@60c per 100 lbs. Old rope—No 1, $1.25; No 2, 50c. Old rubber, arctics out, $4.

BONES—Choice, bleached firm at $17 per ton; partly bleached, $12@15; skinny, $10@12; junk and slaughter-house stock, $8@11.

SORGHUM—Quotable at 3c for scorched and inferior and 10c for choice.

SCRAP IRON AND METAL—Iron, wrought, 42½c per 100 lbs; heavy cast, steel and malleable, 27½c; stove plate and burnt, 20c. Brass, light, $3.50; heavy, $6.50. Copper, $8. Lead, $2.75. Zinc, $2.25. Pewter, $9@10.

CIDER—Choice sweet is quotable at $4 per bbl; inferior stock less.

COOPERSTUFFS—Shaved hoops, copper flour barrels, $3.50@4; country, $2.50@3; half-barrel, $1.50; coiled elm, $5; pork barrel, $5@6; lard tierce, $9@10. Staves, flour barrel, $5.50@5.75; culls, $2.50@3; half-barrel, $4@4.50; pork barrel, $16; lard tierce, $22; beer keg, $12@16. Heading, flour barrel, 8¾c per set.

BROOM CORN—Steady; common, $18@20 per ton; fair, $25@30; good, $35@40; choice, $45@50.

BAGGING—On orders, 1¾-lb, 4c per lb; 2-lb, 4½c; 2¼-lb, 5c. Iron ties, 72c; twine, 9c.

COOPERAGE—Flour bbls, round hoop, 29c; flat hoop, 25c; half bbls, 20c; meal bbls, 24½c; produce bbls, 22@24c; lard tcs, 95c; half tcs, 60c; pork bbls, 72½c; half bbls, 50c.

SPIRITS—Distillers' finished goods, $1.22 per gallon.

EMPTY BARRELS—Coal oil, 75c; vinegar, 70c; black oil, 45c; lard oil, 65c; linseed oil, 65c; sugar, 12½@15c; whisky, 85c; half-barrels, 40c; wine, 85c; sauerkraut, 20c; pickle, 35c; barrels with broken staves or heads, 25c less.

SACKS—Burlaps—68-in or 7-bu, per 1,000, $62.50; 66-in or 6-bu, $61; 64-in or 5-bu, $59.50; 58-in or 4-bu, $55; 56-in, $52.50; 54-in, $51; 52-in or 3-bu, $49; 50-in, $47.50; 48-in or 2¾-bu, $46; 46-in or 2½-bu, $44.50; 42-in, $42; 40-in or 2-bu, $40.50. Cotton—seamless—11@17c. Flour sks—25-in, $27.50; 49-lb, $41@45; 100-lb, $63.50; export, 140-lb, jute, 6@7c; cotton, 7@11c.

WHITE BEANS—Quiet. Country sell at 50@90c per bu; weevily less; Eastern hand-picked medium jobbing at $1.25@1.30; pea beans at $1.30@1.35; Lima, 3¼@3¾c per lb.

MOSS—Inactive. Gray, 1¼@1½c; gray and brown mixed, 1¼@1¾c; black and brown mixed, 2@2¼c; black, 2¼@2½c; country machine-picked—XX, 1½c; XXX, 2¼c; XXXX, 3¼c.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Green jobbing at 80@90c per bu; Scotch, 80@85c; split, $1.25@1.30.

HONEY—Steady. Choice, bbls and ½-bbls, 3½@4c for dark and 4@4½c for light; choice to fancy, in cans, 5½@7c; fancy white comb, 13@15c; fair, 11@13c; broken and low grades, 7@8c.

MAPLE SUGAR—Dull. Vermont, 12@12½c per lb; Canada, 15@16c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Quotable at 80c@$1 per gallon—off-stock less.

Foreign Finances.

LONDON, Feb. 8, 2 p. m.—Closing: Consols for money and the account 108¼. Canadian Pacific 58¾; Erie 17; do seconds 75½; Illinois Central 100; Mexican ordinary 19; St. Paul common 77½; New York Central 100; Pennsylvania 54½; Reading 7½; Mexican Central new 4s 70½. Bar silver 30⅞d per ounce. Money ½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short and three-month bills ⅞@15-16 per cent.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres to-day at 216.10; at Madrid, 17.62; at Lisbon, 25; at St. Petersburg, 50; at Athens, 77; at Rome, 108.90; at Vienna, 103.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, 5,000 pounds.

BERLIN, Feb. 8.—Exchange on London eight days' sight, 20 marks 45½ pfgs.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—4 p. m.—Three per cent rentes, 103 francs 2½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 23½ centimes for checks.

WALL STREET WAS SURPRISED.

The Success of the Loan Revives Credit and Confidence.

THE SYNDICATE'S BIG SLICE.

That It Gets a Third of the Issue Discredits the Suggestion of a Popular Loan.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The striking success of the new issue of Government bonds surprised the street, and what is of more importance, it is apparently leading to a revival of credit and confidence. In view of all the circumstances there could have been no more desirable outcome than that which was announced Wednesday when it was found that subscriptions aggregating nearly six times the loan had been sent in. Not only in point of volume, but in the high average price bid was the business a satisfactory one. It would almost appear that something more than business sense actuated the people in applying for the loan and there are financiers who attribute some part of its success to recent developments which have gone far to animate a stronger national feeling. However, that may be the loan is a success in spite of the fact that after the decision of the administration not to make use of the services of the syndicate little good was expected to come out of it. As stated, not only on the stock market, but elsewhere there is evident a more confident disposition and but for the apprehensions that some stringency may develop in the money market it might be stated that there appears to be a long stretch of smooth water before us. It is encouraging then to add that it now appears that this stringency even is not likely to develop in anything like its anticipated proportions.

Successful as the bond issue has proved, it is nevertheless ridiculous to speak of it as a popular loan or for the advocates of that to call the outcome a victory for them. When the final allotments are made public the extent of the support from strictly popular bidders will be evident, and as one combination of powerful bankers will get at least a third of the loan it is not easy to see where the popular part comes in.

An easier tone in the money market, especially that for time loans justifies the hope that the crisis in this respect has been passed, and while the money rates will doubtless rule higher than those to which the street has been accustomed up to last December, those rates will be more or less stable and will for that reason allow of the making of contracts with some certainty. Moreover money has been accumulating and has been sent here in large amounts pending the allotment of the bonds and the gradual method of the payments precludes the possibility of any very sharp contraction.

In the foreign exchange market there has been the most rapid decline in rates seen in several years although there is nothing that explains the weakness clearly unless it be the sales of those foreign bankers who had expected an allotment in the loan. So far as can be learned the prospects that many of the bonds will be shipped to Europe for permanent lodgment are not very definite.

The general situation shows an improvement in other directions. Progress is reported in all the prominent railway reorganizations and these in turn are simplified by a continuance of good railway earnings. The railways of the Northwest appear to be particularly prosperous and it is hoped that by the summer several of them will be able to return the rates of dividend they had to cut down in 1893. There is nothing in the situation to warrant the idea of a wild speculative era, but at the same time there is much to justify a more confident feeling toward the future.

The Post says: Left for the greater part of to-day's operations free from the influence of the London market prices advanced for all active securities, the Grangers in particular showing especial buoyancy. Some indications of returning strength had a considerable influence. Very much of the investment market's future hangs on this. The foreign sales here at the start to-day caused some early reactions, but all of these were more than offset by the subsequent recovery. Sterling was heavy. The course of foreign exchange next week will be watched with special interest.

Closing Prices.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Following are the closing prices of leading stocks:

Atchison	16⅝	N. Y. Central	98¼
Adams Express	149	N. Y. & N. Eng	48
Alton, T. H.	58	Ont. & Western	15⅝
Amer. Express	111	Oregon Improve	2½
B. & O.	39	Oregon Nav.	13
Canada Pac.	58	O. S. L. & U. N.	7½
Can. Southern	50¼	Pacific Mail	30½
Central Pac.	15¼	Peo., Dec. & Ev.	3½
Ches. & Ohio	17⅝	Pittsburg	160
Chi. & Alton	157	Pullman Palace	159½
C., B. & Q.	80⅝	Reading	13⅝
Chicago Gas	65⅝	Rio Grande West	16
Con. Gas	158½	R. G. West pref.	45
C., C., C. & St. L.	35½	Rock Island	73
Colorado C. & I.	3	St. Paul	75⅝
Cotton Oil Cer.	18⅝	St. Paul pref.	128⅝
Del. & Hudson	129	St. P. & Omaha	40⅝
Del. Lack. & W.	161	St. P. & O. pref.	122½
D. & R. G. Pref.	47	Southern Pacific	21½
D. & C. Feed. Co.	19	Sugar Refinery	113
Erie	16½	Tenn. Coal & I.	33⅝
Erie pref	27½	Texas Pacific	8⅝
Fort Wayne	160	T. & O. Cen. pref.	65
G. Northern pref.	109	Union Pacific	7½
C. & E. Ill., pref.	96	U. S. Express	41
Hocking Valley	17½	Wab., St. L. & P.	7¼
Illinois Central	95½	W. St. L. & P. pfd	18⅝
St. P. & Duluth	25	Wells Fargo Exp.	98
Kan. & T. pref.	29⅝	Western Union	85⅝
Lake Erie & W.	22⅝	Wheel. & L. E.	12½
L. E. & .. pref.	74⅝	W. & L. E. pref.	39½
Lake Shore	145	Minn. & St. L.	20¼
Lead Trust	23⅝	Den. & R. G.	13⅝
Louisville & N.	48⅝	Gen. Electric	29⅝
Louis. & N. A.	9½	Nat'l Linseed	19½
Manhattan Con.	106⅝	Col. Fuel & Iron	29⅝
Mem. & Char.	15	Col. F. & I. pref.	100
Michigan Cent.	97	H. & Tex. Cent.	1½
Missouri Pacific	23⅝	T. St. L. & K. C.	6
Mobile & Ohio	23	do do pref.	10
Nashville & C.	63	Southern	10⅝
National Cord	6	Southern pref.	32⅝
Nat. Cord. pref.	11⅝	Tobacco	76⅝
N. J. Central	107½	Tobacco pref.	101
Nor. & W. pref.	6⅝	Am. Cable Co.	93
North Amer. Co.	8⅝	Com'l Cable Co.	155
Northern Pac.	4⅝	Am. Sugar pref.	100
North. Pac. pref.	15	U. S. Cord. Imd.	23¼
U. P., Den. & G.	4½	U. S. Leater pref.	67⅝
Northwestern	104⅝	U. S. Rubber	27½
Northw'n pref.	145	U. S. Rub. pref.	84⅝

St. Louis Stocks and Bonds.

Sales were 45 Suburban stock at $33.50 and 10 at $33.75, also 5 $1,000 Brewery bonds at $98 and 13 at $98.25.

STOCKS.	Bid.	Asked.
Compton Heights	$109 25	$ .....
Edison bonds	74 75	75 50
Brewery bonds	98 25	98 50
Mississippi Valley Trust Co.	75 50	75 75
United Elevator	10 50	11 00
Union Stock Yards	.....	95 00
St. Louis National Bank	88 50	.....
Bank of Commerce	138 00	140 00
Suburban bonds	94 50	95 00
Continental National Bank	.....	116 00
Suburban stock	33 50	33 75
Small Hopes	72½	.....
American Brake Co	81 00	.....
American Nettie	12½	.....

Gold Reserve.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—To-day's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $179,382,063; gold reserve, $45,118,111.

Gold for America.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The feature of the markets to-day was a sharp rise in Kaffirs. Estimates in good quarters place the probable shipments of gold from here to America within the next few months at a little under [illegible].

FINANCIAL.

WHEAT AND SEE-SAW.

Peculiar Game Played by Wheat at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 8.—Wheat played a see-saw to-day. After recovering from early loss caused by disappointing cables, local influences controlled the market almost exclusively, May finally closing a cent lower. Corn and oats were affected by the late weakness in wheat and closed fractionally lower, and provisions also made slight recession. Wheat started moderately active, but the strength which was expected to follow the announcement cabled by the Liverpool Corn Trade News yesterday that stocks of wheat and flour in and afloat for Europe had decreased 16,000,000 bu in January was not forthcoming. The main reason for the weakness with which the market started was the indifference of the Liverpool market to yesterday's strength here, combined with the report from Liverpool that the week's shipments from Argentine amounted to 640,000 bu, and the large receipts at Minneapolis and Duluth—541 car loads.

The bearish features held sway in the market for half an hour, at the end of which time the bulls commenced to give a fresh exhibition of their faith in higher prices. The opening price of May wheat was from 67⅝c to 67½c, with one or two small transactions at as low as 67⅜c. After a big business had been done at around 67⅝c, the price gradually worked off to 67½c again, and it was then that the bulls took a fresh hold and soon had the price up to 68c. The news from Argentine about extensive damage to the crop was again renewed and there can be no longer any doubt of its substantial accuracy, and leaves this country and Russia substantially the only sources of supply for the importing countries. The market remained all day in its now normally feverish condition. After touching 68⅛c, the price tumbled again to 67 before the close on some heavy selling supposed to be for Armour, and wound up at 67⅛@¼c, which shows a loss of 1c per bushel for the day.

The business in corn was small and the throbs of the market were light and lifeless. May opened fractionally lower at 30¼@30⅜c, and kept inside of 30½c and 30⅛c until about half an hour from the close, when wheat had become weak, it broke to 30⅛@30¼c, and closed at that against 30⅝c on the day before. Oats were easier, influenced by the heaviness in wheat. May opened a shade lower at 21@21½c, sold at 21⅛c, declined to 21⅜c and ended with sellers at that price. The provision market was subjected to something having very much the appearance of an organized raid. The opening prices were at a reduction from yesterday's closing prices. There were plenty of buyers at the decline, and some improvement followed, but near the close the sellers again predominated and brought prices back to a little under the previous day's final figures. May pork opened about 5c lower from $10.37½ down to $10.32½, and after recovering to $10.47½, the close was at $10.32½, the lowest price of the day. Lard suffered a loss of 5c, and ribs closed unchanged for the day.

Estimated cars for Monday: Wheat, 125; corn, 180; oats, 185. Hogs, 25,000 head.

COTTON.

LOCAL MARKET—Steady; sales 402 bales. Quotations: Ordinary, 6⅝c; good ordinary, 7¼c; low middling, 7⅝c; middling, 7⅞c; good middling, 8¼c; middling fair, 8⅝c; tinges ¼c and stains ⅜c below white.

ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE STATEMENT.

	1895-96.	1894-95.
Net receipts to-day	318	402
Net receipts since Sept. 1	102,587	131,094
Gross receipts to-day	2,249	2,014
Gross receipts since Sept. 1	461,069	717,767
Net shipments to-day	[illegible]	472
Net shipments since Sept. 1	85,673	82,226
Gross shipments to-day	1,031	2,084
Gross shipments since Sept. 1	394,533	680,402
Stock on hand	74,095	98,705

LIVERPOOL—Demand limited; prices unchanged. Uplands, 4 9-16d; sales, 6,000 bales; futures closed quiet and steady; Feb and March, 4 28-64d; March and April, 4 27-64d; April and May, 4 25-64d; May and June, 4 25-64d; June and July, 4 25-64d; July and Aug., 4 25-64d; August and Sept, 4 [illegible]; Sept and Oct, 4 13-64d.

NEW YORK—Spot dull; middling, 8⅛c. Futures closed steady. Sales, 43,200 bales.

Reported by Gaylord, Blessing & Co.

	Closing Friday.	Highest To-day.	Lowest To-day.	Closing Saturday.
February	7.82	7.85	7.82	7.82
March	7.95	7.95	7.93	7.95
April	8.01	7.99	7.98	7.99
May	8.05	8.04	8.03	8.04
June	8.08	8.07	8.05	8.07
July	8.10	8.10	8.08	8.10
August	8.10	8.09	8.07	8.09
September	7.81	7.80	7.78	7.80
October	7.66	7.64	7.64	7.64

Specie Movement.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The exports of specie from the port of New York for the week amounted to $237,912 in gold and $[illegible] in silver. The imports were: Gold $[illegible], silver $10,[illegible], dry goods $[illegible], general merchandise $[illegible].

Chicago Board of Trade.

As many complaints are coming to the Chicago Board of Trade showing that persons intending to deal in grain and provisions through members of the Board and subject to its rules and regulations, are misled into dealing with persons or firms who have no connection with this Board, the public is cautioned against dealing with such persons or firms, and is notified that GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary, will answer any inquiries as to whether any particular person or firm is a member of such Board. GEORGE F. STONE, Secretary.

LEGAL.

COMMISSIONER'S Sale in Partition—Margaret A. Kelly vs. Kate Lyons and John Lyons, 92,875. By virtue of a decree and order of sale issued by the Circuit Court, City of St. Louis, in the above cause of date July 12, 1895, the undersigned, as special commissioner, will sell according to law, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the east front door of the Court-house, City of St. Louis, on the

15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1896,

between 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., the following property, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered 1, 2 and 3, of block numbered 10, of Watson's Fruit Hill subdivision of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, as per amended plat thereof, on record in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for said city, said block numbered 10 being now city block numbered 3849, said lots having an aggregate front of 175 feet and 8 inches, more or less, on the south line of Wagner avenue, by a depth southwardly on the east line of lot numbered 1 of 164 feet 3½ inches, and on the west line of lot numbered 3 of 207 feet 4½ inches, and are bounded north by Wagner avenue, west by the Narrow Gauge Railroad, as it was south by lot now or formerly owned by one Flaherty, east by Hodiamont avenue, and being the same lots conveyed by Philip Smith and wife to Mary Stack, Kate Lyons and James Stack, by deed recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the City of St. Louis, on August 16, 1883, on the following terms: One-third in cash, the balance in one and two years, the deferred payments to be secured by a deed of trust on said property, to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, with privilege to the purchaser of paying all cash, provided he elects so to do, before the approval of the sale by the court.

HOWARD TAYLOR,

4074 Special Commissioner, 1 N. Broadway.

RECEIVER'S SALE of Grills—By virtue of and in pursuance of an order made by the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, made and entered on the 4th day of February, 1896, in the case of Wm. A. Jenks et al. vs. Sophie Holland, pending in said court, wherein and whereof the undersigned, Charles A. Davis, appointed receiver in the above mentioned cause, will receive sealed bids up to Feb. 15, to be opened at 10 o'clock a. m. of the 17th by the Clerk of the Circuit Court in room 6 of said court, and the same to be rejected or approved by the Judge thereof, for the following described personal property in bulk: 300 frames grills, 2 feet 5½ inches; 100 frames grills, 3 feet 5½ inches; 100 frames grills, 3 feet 5½ inches; 150 frames grills, 2 feet 5½ inches; 400 frames grills, 2 feet 7 inches. Said bids to be accompanied with certified check for $200, to be returned if bid is not accepted. Terms cash on delivery of goods. Grills may be seen at the Eureka Novelty Works, 1922 North Broadway. CHARLES A. DAVIS, Receiver, 719 Union Trust Building.

Feb. 5, 1896.

TRUSTEE'S SALE—Whereas, the R. & T. A. Ennis Stationery Company (a corporation) by its certain deed of trust dated January 27th, 1896, conveyed to the undersigned in trust for the purposes therein mentioned, among other property, the following described property, to-wit:

The entire stock of stationery, paper, blank books and other goods; all the machinery, printing presses, type, electric motor and all printing and binding machinery and apparatus, together with the good will and patent rights belonging to the said R. & T. A. Ennis Stationery Company.

Said property contained in the four story buildings 118-120 Olive street, St. Louis, Missouri.

And whereas, default has been made in the payment of the debts secured by said deed of trust. Now therefore, under and in pursuance of the terms and provisions of said deed of trust and the power and authority therein given, the undersigned will, on

MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1896,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, on and at the said premises, 118-120 Olive street, in the city of St. Louis, proceed to sell the said property at auction to the highest and best bidder for cash.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

N. B.—The above property, besides the stationery goods, forms and constitutes a complete printing and binding outfit, with all the machinery and appliances necessary and used in connection therewith, affords a rare opportunity to a purchaser or purchasers desirous of embarking in that business. The property will be sold separately or in bulk to suit the purchasers, which will be determined at the sale.

In the meantime, the property is subject to inspection on the premises to prospective purchasers, and a complete inventory thereof may be seen at the law offices of Furrer & Williams, 1015-1020 Union Trust Building.

ROBERT F. WILLIAMS, Trustee.

IN THE WORLD OF MUSIC.

The Apollo Club, always splendid in its ideals, surpassed itself in its second concert of the season, given at Germania Theater last Tuesday evening. There is a mingling of delightful opposites—the grave and the gay, the lightsome and severe—in these entertainments, which renders them altogether unique and charming. Add to this their high musical character, and it is no wonder that the Apollo Club concerts have come to be recognized as the most brilliant ornaments of our whole season.

The club was in fine form on Tuesday evening and never sang better. Indeed, there is a steady gain observable in each successive concert, which tells of hard and conscientious work.

The most perfectly rendered number of the half dozen given by the club was, we think, the "Venita" of Franz Abt—an exquisitely finished and delicate bit of work. "The Mikado's Daughter" is a rich and racy addition to the club's repertory, and "Annie Laurie" and the old favorites, Dr. Voerster's "Waltz Song" and "They Kissed, I Saw Them Do It," given as encores, were greeted with the usual enthusiastic acclaim.

The soloists were Mme. Lillian Blauvelt and Mr. Emil Sauret.

Mme. Blauvelt sang brilliantly a bolero, "Sicilian Vespers," of Verdi's, and later two admirably contrasted songs, "I Wish" of Foote, and "Fillah! Fillah!" of Van der Stucken, both vocal gems of their kind. All her selections were enthusiastically applauded and encored. Mme. Blauvelt is a lovely woman, who has the gift of looking loveller when she sings—and by Apollo and the Graces, what a precious gift it is!

We speak last of Sauret, because we find a difficulty in speaking of him at all. There is something overpowering in the presence of genius of the highest order and its manifestation. What does description amount to in such a case?

One may exclaim: Marvelous! Stupendous! Another may declare: He is the greatest since Wieniowski. He is another Vieuxtemps. But what does it all convey? This much we will say: That the past two seasons have brought us the greatest exponents of the violin school of to-day and that the splendor of Sauret eclipses all these stars.

Sauret's art is not a personal art. He does not belong to the subjective, emotional, "magnetic" school with which we are familiar of late. His personality declares this—the fine intellectual head, the dignified, manly presence, devoid of the eccentric and bizarre. Full of artistic originality, passion, fire, he devotes all to the service of his composer—sinking his individuality in his art. In a word, Sauret is a great universal artist, with a genius which embraces the whole grand round of musical thought. He has every quality—breadth, delicacy, brilliancy, tenderness; and, though it be forbidden to say it, a technique bordering on the miraculous. But we wish, almost, that he had not played the "Lucia" at the last, wonderful as it was. And though he played the Mendelssohn concerto more divinely than we have ever heard it, we hope, when he comes again, which we trust will be soon, that he will give us one of the great concertos more rarely heard, modern or classic.

With the advent of the mid-season, musical events crowd thick and fast. Brilliant and interesting as the first half has been, the promise of the season to come surpasses anything we have had in brilliancy and interest. We are to have a double opera season, for one thing, and other star attractions, too numerous to mention. The coming week is especially rich in home events. Here are a few of the most important:

Tuesday evening at Germania Theater the first concert of the season of the Morning Choral Club will be given under the direction of Mr. Ernest Kroeger. The concerts of this society, one of the largest and most important female choruses in the West, are always features of our musical season, and that of Tuesday evening will prove no exception to the rule. The soloists will be Miss Martina Johnstone, the young Swedish violinist; Mrs. Paul Davis, soprano, and Miss Jessie Ringen, alto.

The same evening the St. Louis Quintette Club will give its second concert of the season at Memorial Hall.

The Tuesday Musicale will give its regular fortnightly recital, beginning at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, at Memorial Hall.

Wednesday evening, at 4257 Morgan street, Miss Marion Ralston will give a piano forte recital, assisted by Mr. William Porteous.

Mr. Charles Kunkel announces a series of Sunday popular concerts to be given at Germania Theater commencing Feb. 16. The concerts will take place at 3 o'clock every Sunday afternoon and will present choice programmes of vocal and instrumental music. Mr. Kunkel will be assisted by prominent soloists of other cities, as well as the best local talent. These concerts will constitute an important feature of our later musical season, and while interesting to music-lovers generally, will be of special value to students in giving them an opportunity of hearing the great works rendered by the best artists.

Monday—to-morrow—evening, Mr. Kroeger will give his second pianoforte recital, third season, at the chapel of the Church of the Messiah. Following is the programme: Ludwig von Beethoven (1770-1827)—

Sonata appassionata, in F minor, op. 57. (a) Allegro ma non troppo. (b) Andante. (c) Finale.

Franz Schubert (1791-1828)—
(a) Impromptu in A flat, op. 142, No. 2.
(b) Impromptu in E flat, op. 90, No. 2.
(c) Impromptu in G, op. 90, No. 3 (Elegier).
(d) Valse Caprice (Soiree de Vienne, No. 6, transcribed by Liszt).

Francois Frederic Chopin (1809-1849)—
(a) Impromptu in A flat, op. 29.
(b) Etude in F minor, op. posth.
(c) Etude in A flat, op. posth.
(d) Etude in C minor (Revolutionary), op. 10, No. 12.
(e) Nocturne in G minor, op. 15, No. 3.
(f) Tarantella in A flat, op. 43.

March 9 the Gustav Hinrichs French and Italian Opera Company, which is now concluding its winter engagement in Philadelphia, will open a week's season of grand opera at Exposition Hall. It is a large organization, composed of European artists of reputation, with a chorus engaged in Italy last summer, and an orchestra of fifty instruments. The leading members of the company are Mme. Emma Nevada, Mlle. Amelie Loventz, Miss Minnie Tracey, Mme. Kronold-Koert and Fraulein Augusta Vollman, sopranos; Miss Katherine Fleming, Mlle. Amelie Grassi and Mme. Synneberg, contraltos; M. Henri Prevost, M. Pirola and M. Jules Gogny, tenors; M. Louis de Becker and Sig. del Puente, baritones, and M. Marius Malzac, M. Eugene Lômain and Sig. Alfoy Ross, bassos.

The operas to be given in this city will be selected from the following list: "Barber of Seville," "Il Trovatore," William Tell," "L'Africaine," "The Jewess," "Lohengrin," "Mignon," "Cavalleria Rusticana," "I Pagliacci," "Robert le Diable," "Otello," "Lakme," Ernest Reyer's "Sigurd" and Humperdinck's "Hansel and Gretel." The local management is in charge of the Thiebes-Stierlin Music Co.

A charming musical event of last week was the pupils' recital given by Miss Lieber at her studio, on Ware avenue. The programme comprised songs by Alice Smith, Schubert, Bizet, De Koven, Hawley, Dorn, Randegger, Goring, Thomas, Brush, Chaminade and Jungst. The ladies who took part were: Mrs. Luyties, Mrs. True, Mrs. Stanard, Miss Kniffen, Miss Carradine and Miss Edith Mills. Miss Rose Ford played a violin solo.

According to the Chicago Evening Post of Jan. 20 Mrs. Thomas has denied that Mr. Thomas has been appointed director of the late Seidl Society of Brooklyn and has asserted positively that he has no idea of leaving Chicago. Anent this interesting question the Detroit Song Journal says editorially: "It looks to some of us as if Theodore Thomas is planning a very clever re-entrance into New York. The idea that he will not remain in the Western metropolis another season is already conceived by those who are familiar with the affairs of the Chicago Orchestra, and if this is true it can mean but one thing. Mr. Thomas must naturally desire to again command the recognition which belongs to him as a great conductor in New York. It would be a source of much personal gratification if he could triumph over Mr. Carnegie and the clique who forced him out of that city.

"Mr. Thomas will soon give a series of concerts in the metropolis with his Chicago Orchestra and his friends believe that he will surprise the public there by the excellence of his performances. Then, if all goes well, it will be an easy matter to take advantage of the favorable sentiment awakened and arrange to return there permanently another season. It would be a nice victory for Mr. Thomas."

"Mr. Havelock Ellison, in his interesting book, 'Men and Women; a Study of Human Secondary Sexual Characters,' shows that woman, far from being undeveloped man, is really leading evolution in various ways, mental and physical," says the New York Evening Post. "To proofs of this position given by him might be added appreciation of literature and music. Books are read almost exclusively by women, and if women gave up going to concerts and operas, such entertainments would collapse immediately. At evening entertainments there is indeed a sprinkling of men, but at matinees, Philharmonic, Paderewski, etc., there are always ninety-five to ninety-nine women among a hundred spectators. It is useless to say that men are too busy to seek amusement in the daytime. Thousands are rich enough to afford shortening their work a few hours and if men were as civilized as the women they would do so. Men are apparently becoming more and more absorbed in business, politics, gambling, racing, athletics and various other amusements, which the lowest intellects can share with them, wherefore it would seem as if the future of matters aesthetic lay entirely in the hands of women. * * *

"Providers of musical entertainment may as well clearly face the fact that they cater almost exclusively to the women. Apparently the manager of the Carl Rosa Opera Company has been the first to appreciate the situation. He is giving all his London performances this season in the afternoon. Ostensibly this is done for the convenience of the large number of patrons who live in the suburbs, but in reality it is simply in recognition of the fact that women alone keep music alive."

Did not Wagner in one of his letters voice a parallel sentiment when he wrote: "Again it is always the 'ever womanly' which fills me with sweet illusions and warm thrills of life's delight. * * * She was born human; you and I and every man nowadays are born Philistines, and slowly and painfully do we poorest of creatures succeed in becoming human. Only women, who have retained what they were at their birth, can instruct us; and if they did not exist we men in our paper swathings would go to the ground past praying for."

"The song recital mania prevails here to a somewhat deplorable extent," writes the San Francisco correspondent of a musical exchange. "I was besought to attend one last week and weakly yielded. It was very mournful. There was a pretty hall, a correspondingly pretty audience, with a snug air of appreciation, and a menu of—well, judging from my own kind of satiety at the end of this song feast, I should call it wind pudding!

"I cannot describe the utter vacuity of some of the numbers. What they were ever written for I don't know—nor why they are ever sung by any one but the stupid composer himself. One is led to suspect that the fountain of song is exhausted and the only way to seem original is to write things entirely unlike everything good that has already been written. In the latter respect the stuff sung at the recital was—'original.'

"If any one has a 'song to sing' that is worth singing, and he or she can sing it, let him do so, but not otherwise, lest he be overheard and smitten by the fool killer."

"Beyreuth is not the Beyreuth of Wagner's day," Frau Materna is reported as saying lately. "There is a different atmosphere. Wagner used to have all the artists in Germany at his command. He would say: 'My children, let us come together and create a week of art.' And the artists entered thoroughly into the master's spirit. There never was a question of money. Now they ask at Beyreuth, not how great was the performance, but how much did you make? Instead of high artistic ideals, everything is subservient to money. * * *

"Do I know Siegfried Wagner? I knew him very well when he was a boy. He is an exact reproduction of his father in looks. The same oval-shaped head, the same eyes. Of course genius may have been born in him, but if a man has musical talent, it generally shows itself before he is a mature man. I remember young Siegfried well at the first Beyreuth festivals. He was then about 14 years old. During the rehearsals he would scamper about the theater, but never had a serious thought or cared in the least for music. He did not even know a treble from a bass clef.

"When I sang in 'Parsifal' at the festival four years ago Siegfried complained to me that his mother was making him study the piano with Humperdinck, who was then a repetiteur for the soloists at Beyreuth. And now we are told he is a great conductor! I have never seen Siegfried Wagner conduct, but an eminent critic who saw him in London told me that Frau Cosima Wagner, who, you know, is a wonderfully shrewd woman, insisted that Siegfried should be a conductor, and therefore he was one. That was the whole story."

The soloists for to-day's Sunday Popular Concert will be Mrs. G. E. Green, alto, and Signor Ernesto Baldanza tenor, at one time a popular opera tenor, but now engaged in teaching.

The following will be the programme for Sunday at 3:30 p. m.:

1. Overture—"Fidelio" ..... Beethoven
Orchestra.
2. Abenlied ..... Franz
Orchestra.
3. Serenade ..... Maszkowsky
Orchestra.
4. Aria .....
Mrs. Green.
5. Selections from Lohengrin ..... Wagner
Orchestra.
6. Aria from "Aida" ..... Verdi
Signor Baldanza.
7. Fantasie—Beggar Student ..... Millocker
Orchestra.

Musical Notes.

Sauret appeared on Friday and Saturday at Chicago with the Thomas Orchestra.

Mme. Albani arrived in New York last week on the Teutonic. She is to give a series of concerts through the country and will open her season in Canada.

Saturday at 4 p. m. a musical recital was given by the artists of the Forest Park University.

The conservatory founded by the Governor of Pernambuco, Brazil, Dr. Barbazo Lima, has been opened. The director is Luiz Morena.

A "Sketch Book," by Alfred Robyn, comprising seven little songs in his most melodious vein and the daintiest setting, has been issued from the press of Balmer & Weber.

The war in Cuba has led to the collapse of the Royal opera of Madrid in the midst of the season. Unless some one comes to the rescue the subscribers will lose their money and the players a fortnight's arrears of salary.

Patti recently declared to a journalist that she had been offered a million francs for another farewell tour in America, embracing forty concerts, but had refused. At present Patti is the rage in Paris.

Mr. Seidl and his orchestra have been engaged for a tour of the country which is to extend as far west as California and is to begin after the last concert of the Philharmonic Society, April 11. Mr. Sauret is to be the soloist. He will play in sixteen concerts, giving a programme at each one, an easy thing for him to do with his immense repertory.

Sir Joseph Barnby, who died in London Jan. 23, was one of England's greatest oratorio conductors and composers. He was born in York, England, in 1838. He was for nine years organist at St. Andrew's Church in London, and has conducted all the large festivals in England for many years.

PROF. W. S. PERRY TO LECTURE ON ART.

A Popular Series to Be Given at the High School.

TO TALK ON ALL BRANCHES.

The Lecturer Wants Rudimentary Art Classes Introduced Into the Public School Curriculum.

Those who love art for art's sake and those who are interested in the introduction of art-culture in its several modes of expression among the masses through the medium of public school education will be gratified to know that Prof. Walter S. Perry will, at an early date, inaugurate a series of lectures on their favorite theme. The course will be given in the Auditorium Hall of the High School, Grand and Finney avenues, beginning Feb. 17 and continuing until the 22d inclusively.

The eminent lecturer comes to St. Louis in response to an invitation from a number of prominent citizens interested in the advancement of art, and is promised a reception commensurate with his fame and his ennobling subject.

During the series he will speak on Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Romanesque, Gothic and renaissance art, as well as on architecture, sculpture and decoration. These lectures, while dealing with phases of art of special value to teachers, are intended to meet the demand of all who desire to possess a knowledge of the means, methods and aims of art diffused and applied in the homes and industries of the people. The course will be copiously illustrated by stereopticon views especially prepared for the purpose.

Prof. Perry comes to St. Louis at an opportune time for making proselytes to his pet theory—namely, the introduction of rudimentary art classes into the curriculum of the public schools. Educators and persons interested in the extension of knowledge in the public schools beyond the confines of the "three R's" and the limitations of practical studies which hedge in the course taught have for some time had their thoughts directed toward this new channel for increasing the enlightenment, improving the taste, amplifying the mental pleasure and enlarging the avenues for useful and agreeable occupation of the children, who are to be the future rulers, wives and mothers of the nation.

Those who favor the project urge in its behalf the harmonizing, softening and comforting influences which the love of art will set at work among the common people and add the further argument that it will add incentive to industrial activity and development in hitherto undiscovered fields and add largely to the wage-earning opportunities of the people. Another contention brought forward by the advocates of art classes in the public schools is that the immediately beneficial results accruing therefrom will become so apparent that benevolent persons of means will be encouraged to make liberal endowments for public art galleries all over the land and for the founding of institutions where the higher achievements in painting, sculpture and architecture can be placed within the reach of those to whom Midas has been unkind and Minerva munificent.

To this class of art educators Prof. Perry belongs. For years he has been prominently identified with the teaching of art in the common schools and in the High and Normal Schools. He may be said to have been one of the pioneers in introducing the improving innovation. When he began the movement very little attention was paid to the subject of art. He has in the past few years read papers before the National Educational Association and delivered public addresses on the subject in many cities. He was identified with the movement for the organization of the art department of the National Educational Association and had direct supervision over the first art exhibitions that were held at its meetings. These exhibits gave an impetus to popular art education. They showed what art education in the public schools meant, and art education has been steadily on the increase ever since.

In 1887 Mr. Perry became a director of the Pratt Institute in Brooklyn, N. Y., one of the foremost art and industrial schools in the country, and is largely the creator of the admirable plans and policy of that institution. He has paid several visits to Europe and given special attention to the history of architecture, sculpture and painting. He has investigated the art and industrial schools of England, France, Germany and Austria, inquiring into their courses of study and work. He has spent a long period in art study in Egypt, Palestine and Greece.

During his forthcoming lectures in St. Louis Professor Perry will embody in speech the results of his art studies in those olden lands that have witnessed so many processions of wonderful, though incomplete civilizations.

TESTING ARMOR PLATE.

Satisfactory Results With Carnegie's Work at Indian Head.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—A seven-inch experimental turret armor plate, made by the Carnegie Co., was tested at Indianhead Proving Grounds to-day at the request of the makers, with very satisfactory results. A six-inch shell was fired at the plate with a velocity of 1,620 feet per second. It struck the plate in the upper end, on two cracks made during the application of the Harvey process, penetrated only two inches and then smashed up, leaving the head of the shell embedded in the plate and without extending the two cracks already on the plate or making any new ones. The second shot was fired at a velocity of 1,816 feet per second. It had about the same effect on the plate as the first shot, except that there was some flaking around the shot-hole.

There also was a trial of smokeless powder intended for the big thirteen-inch rifle. Using 315 pounds of powder, velocities of 2,285 and 2,250 feet were obtained with pressures in the powder chamber as low as 14¼ and 14½ tons per square inch.

Guilty of Murder.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A Star special from Norton, Kan., says: William E. Hedy, charged with killing William A. Applegate, November last, was to-day found guilty of murder in the second degree. The men had formerly quarreled over Hedy's wife. The defendant plead self-defense.

Cannot Bring His Wife.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Judge Reeve, the solicitor of the Treasury, has held that a Chinese laborer who has a right under the law to remain in the United States and to return to China temporarily, is debarred from bringing his wife with him on again returning to this country. This decision is based upon the fact that no Chinaman can acquire citizenship in the United States, but he is held to be simply a sojourner, and hence the law inhibiting the landing of Chinese must apply to the case under consideration.

New Study for School Girls.

Special to The Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—A novel competition will be opened at public school No. 15. It will not be a comparison of any of the routine branches of school work, but rather an exhibition of work in the cooking line. All the girls of the graduating class will present examples of their ability. Bread and cake are to be the forms of the examples and each article will be accompanied by a paper certifying that the maker was entirely unaided.

February 11th the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railway will sell tickets at very low rates. For further information call at 102 North Broadway or at ticket office, Union Station.

NEW BOOKS AND AUTHORS.

William Watson's most recent poems have just been published by John Lane of London and Stone & Kimball of Chicago in a pretty little volume, with a photogravure portrait of the poet as frontispiece. The collection includes a stately poem entitled "The Father of the Forest;" an exquisite creation in hexameters, dedicated to Henry Norman, entitled "Hymn to the Sea;" the fine elegiac poem, which has appeared in the American press, on "The Tomb of Burns," and a few lyrics and sonnets. Among the last named is a sonnet on "The Turk in Armenia," something after the style of the poem calling England so harshly to account for her pusillanimity in dealing with the question, which, it is said, spoiled Watson's chances of being considered for the laureateship.

The poems in this little volume are all worthy of Watson. They are full of that sweet dignity that is best seen in Gray's masterly odes, and are in striking contrast to the jingo and somewhat childish ballad just published by Laureate Austin in his attempt to immortalize Jamison's Transvaal raid.

Watson is not a jingo. He has the prophetic eye of the poet that loves to dwell on the far distant future and paint it with optimistic colors. Like Isaiah of old and like Tennyson of yesterday, he sings of a coming golden age. He hopes for

The advent of that morn divine,
When nations may as forests grow,
Wherein the oak hates not the pine,
Nor beeches wish the cedars woe;
But all, in their unlikeness, blend
Confederate to one golden end—

Beauty, the Vision whereunto,
In joy, with pantings, from afar,
Through sound and odor, form and hue,
And mind and clay, and worm and star—
Now touching goal, now backward hurled—
Toils the indomitable world.

The synopsis of contents given below shows that "The Sowers," by Henry Seton Merriman, is a romance that is full of interest and thoroughly modern in its makeup.

Prince Alexis, a Russian nobleman, attempts to assist his tenants by means of a Charity League whose existence is unknown to the Russian Government. The secret of the league having been sold to the authorities, the Prince, aided by his agent, Karl Steinmetz, flies to London. The Prince there marries a Mrs. Bamborough, the widow of an attache who had been in Russia. Claude de Chauxville, a French diplomatist who had loved the Princess before her marriage, follows the Prince and his wife to Paris and there learns that it was the Princess who had, with her former husband, sold the secret of the Charity League. With the hope of being able by means of this knowledge to force the Princess to leave her husband, he follows them to Russia, and there incites the peasants to rise against their master, trusting that in the confusion he might carry off the Princess. The castle is stormed, the Princess is killed by the peasants, and De Chauxville dies while trying to save her.

Interest in the story is maintained by the antagonism between De Chauxville and Steinmetz, the agent and devoted friend of the Prince.

The strongest scenes in the book are found in the opening chapters, which describe the flight of the Prince across the steppes; Chapter X., in which the Prince, disguised as a doctor, visits the cholera patients in his own village; the home-coming in a snowstorm, pp. 207-213; the bear hunt, pp. 270-278; a peasant meeting, pp. 306-314; and the attack on the castle, pp. 366-374. (New York: Harper & Bros.)

"From the Black Sea Through Persia and India," by Edwin Lord Weeks, is the itinerary of a painter who records his visual impressions of all that is beautiful or effective, and his mental impressions of tribal, municipal, and economic conditions. He starts from Trebizond for Tabreez over the oldest caravan route in the world. Human models furnish him abundant material for his pencil; Kurds, with their fiery horses; ruddy Tartars with majestic camels, whose heads carry masses of tassels and bells; Turkish infantry; veiled women; turbaned moullahs; fierce old Persians with shaggy eye-brows and gray beards dyed flaming orange and scarlet; gray-skirted Georgians; shepherds with reed pipes; martial Sikhs and Goorkhas, handsomely uniformed; surly hirsute Afghans; Hindoo priests and Indian fakirs galore. He sees a wealth of architectural material; ancient Byzantine citadels, caravansaries with clay walls and cell rooms; mosques with slender minarets; ruined palaces with silver doors and exquisite lozenges; mud-houses and bungalows. (New York: Harper & Bros.).

Bound Volumes of St. Nicholas.

To put into the hands of a boy or a girl the two handsome bound volumes of St. Nicholas which contain the numbers for the past year is equal to a gift of half a dozen story books. In fact, some of the most popular books of the year for children have first seen the light in these pages. Here one will find Palmer Cox's irrepressible Brownies, on their tour through the Union; Howard Pyle's brave "Jack Ballister," who got the best of Blackbeard's piratical crew; Albert Stearns "Chris and the wonderful Lamp;" Napoleon's dashing page, Elbridge S. Brooks' "A Boy of the First Empire;" "The Quadrupeds of North America," of all sorts and conditions, described by W. T. Hornaday, and a number of famous horses, historic and legendary, that are very lovingly written about by James Baldwin. There are a series of sketches in a simple and sympathetic vein of "Famous American Authors," by Brander Matthews, and Theodore Roosevelt's inspiring "Hero Tales from American History." Aside from these serial features the volumes are crowded with stories, sketches, and verses that will help as well as amuse childish readers. One of the best of Rudyard Kipling's Jungle stories, which have already been accepted as classics in juvenile literature, is "The King's Ankus." In this tale, printed in one of these volumes, Mowgli and his companion, the Python Kaa, penetrate to an underground cavern, where they find a vast treasure guarded by a monstrous white cobra. Ensign John M. Ellicott writes two articles describing the methods of signaling at sea with flags and lights, and C. T. Hill tells of the brave achievements of the metropolitan fire-fighters. There are also many articles that are written especially for girls. Even the interests of the very little ones are provided for in the pictures and jingles. The volumes of St. Nicholas will make nursery cares lighter for hundreds of parents. (New York: The Century Company, Union Square. Two volumes, in red and gold, price, $4.00.)

Literary Notes.

Anthony Trollope, in the course of thirty-five years, wrote sixty novels and made $350,000 total profit from their sale. To-day his works are almost unread.

Rhoda Broughton, the English novelist, is a great lover of roses and her little old house in an old street in Oxford is overrun with climbing roses of all varieties.

Stephen Crane's books are the sensation of the hour in London. The author is at present in New York, but spends most of his time in the mountains of Sullivan and Orange Counties.

Charles Scribner's Sons announce "Comedies of Courtship," short stories by Anthony Hope, and "A Lady of Quality," in Queen Anne's time, by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett.

The "Chap-Book" is to keep the same form, but will contain more reading matter and pictures, and will endeavor to give its subscribers better worth than before for their money.

An anonymous reply to Max Nordau, "Regeneration," is on the eve of publication by G. P. Putnam's Sons. Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia College furnishes an introduction.

The Philistine for February has an entertaining article by Elbert Hubbard on "Why I Am a Philistine," a six stanza poem by Stephen Crane and ten pages of book notes that are as usual taken directly from the ginger jar.

In the light of the work that the Red Cross Society will endeavor to do in Armenia, an article in the February Peterson Magazine, entitled "The Armenian Struggle," will attract much attention. The illustrations are from photographs brought especially from Turkey for this publication.

The African traveler and well-known New Yorker, Mr. William Astor Chanler, has written the story of his adventures as an explorer, which will be published early in the spring by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. It is called "Through Jungle and Desert," and will be fully illustrated.

The Realm, the weekly journal started in London a few months ago with such a flourish of trumpets by Lady Colin Campbell, has been suspended. It was a fairly bright paper, but it met no particular want; there are plenty of such in London and most of them are better than the Realm.

Macmillan & Co. will publish Alfred Austin's new poem, "England's Darling"; "Social Interpretations of the Principles of Mental Development," by Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton; "An Outline of Psychology," by Prof. E. B. Titchener of Cornell; and "An Ethical Movement," by W. L. Sheldon.

Mr. Harry McVicker has made a book which the Messrs. Harper will soon publish, called the "Evolution of Woman." He begins, not unnaturally, with Eve, and comes down to the modern woman of the bicycle bloomer and golf hose. Of course, there is some text, but the most of the book is illustrated, and it is said to be very funny.

Miss Beatrice Harraden's new novel is called "Hilda Stafford" and the scene is laid in California. The story will appear serially in Blackwood's Magazine, in England. It may be remembered that the Blackwoods were Miss Harraden's literary sponsors; that they published "Ships That Pass in the Night," after other publishers had refused it.

Outing for February contains a wealth of seasonable matter and many fine illustrations. The number opens with an interesting history of the "Llewellin Setter," with portraits of famous dogs, ancestors of our trial winners of to-day. Other prominent features are: "Paddling in Honduras," "Cycling in the Azores and Balearics," "The Wizard of the Cascade," "Shooting in China," "A Thread of Mystery," and "Rugged Labrador."

In the February number of the Century there will be an article on the private life of Pope Leo XIII., by Mr. Marion Crawford. The article is illustrated by numerous photographs that were made especially for it from rooms in the Vatican that have never before been photographed. Mr. Crawford, who, though an Americas, is a Roman Catholic, has had every facility for writing this article, the interest of which is not easily overestimated.

The newest English periodical is the Savoy, which has upon its list most of the old contributors of the Yellow Book, including Mr. Arthur Simons, who is its editor, and Aubrey Beardsley, who is its principal illustrator. The Savoy is a quarterly, but it is not as expensive a periodical as the Yellow Book by two and sixpence—which is about sixty-two cents of our good money. It is published by a gentleman bearing the unaesthetic name of Smithers.

Books Received.

"The Three Impostors; or the Transmutation." By Arthur Machen, author of "The Great God Pan." Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, $1.

"A Daughter of Eve." By Honore De Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescott Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, $1.50.

"Margaret and Her Friends; or Ten Conversations With Margaret Fuller Upon the Mythology of the Greeks." Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, $1.

"Beatrix." By Honore De Balzac. Translated by Katharine Prescot Wormeley. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, $1.50.

"The Helen Jackson Year Book." Selections by Harriet T. Perry. Boston: Roberts Bros. Price, $1.

"Sir Andrew Wylie of That Ilk." By John Galt; 2 vols. Boston. Roberts Bros. Price, $2.

At The Playhouses

The Irving-Terry Engagement.

The important event of the local theatrical season will be the week's engagement at the Grand Opera-house of Sir Henry Irving, Miss Ellen Terry and their company of players from the Lyceum Theater of London.

Mr. Irving's reputation as an artistic producer of plays is world wide, nor does his greatness overshadow the high talents of his fair colleague, Miss Terry. The productions during the week will be identical with those given at Mr. Irving's theater in London, the elaborate stage setting and trained supernumeraries of the Lyceum Theater having been imported in entirety for the American tour.

This means that St. Louisans will have an opportunity of witnessing the highest development of artistic stage craft.

Two of the plays will be decided novelties, but from the standpoint of stage setting the entire repertoire will be new and entirely beyond anything ever seen here.

The bill for the week is as follows: Monday night and Saturday matinee, "The Merchant of Venice;" Tuesday night, "Nance Oldfield" and "The Bells;" Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, "King Arthur;" Saturday night, "Becket."

"King Arthur" and "Becket" are entirely new to the playgoers of America. The other productions have been given here before on the occasion of Mr. Irving's last visit to St. Louis nearly a decade ago. The role of Matthias in "The Bells" is said to be the histronic climax of Mr. Irving's artistic career, the role of Mrs. Anna Oldfield gives magnificent scope to Miss Terry's graceful genius, the "Merchant of Venice" offers them both in the characters of Shylock and Portia ample display for their high talents, while giving scope to Mr. Irving to lavish all the resources of his masterly stage craft on Shakespeare's most picturesque comedy.

Perhaps the most sumptuous of all the productions will be from J. Comyns Carr's beautiful lengendary play, "King Arthur." The author has written an argument telling the story in quaint mediaeval diction. This story is as follows:

At the dawn of a day when Arthur was led by Merlin to the Magic Mere he saw a great sword rising out of the water, and while he looked upon it there came voices from the Mere saying unto him that the name of that sword was Excalibur, which had been forged beneath the waters of the sea; and that it should be given to the son of Uther Pendragon, who in after time should rule over a kingdom that should rule the sea. And while Arthur wondered, Merlin declared the truth unto him that he was Pendragon's son albeit he knew it not; and Merlin bade Arthur take the sword, telling him also that although the blade was of such temper that no man could withstand its stroke, yet was the scabbard worthier than the sword. And at the same time there appeared a vision of Guinevere, and seeing her Arthur desired her for his queen. But while he gazed upon her there came other voices which declared unto him that, by reason of her beauty, great evil should fall upon his kingdom; yet Arthur heeded them not and resolved to make her his queen.

And in aftertime when they were wed Arthur bethought him of the words of Merlin, that the scabbard was worthier than the sword; for with the coming of Guinevere peace fell upon the land after a long season of havoc and war, and therefore Arthur likened his Queen unto the scabbard of Excalibur. But there dwelt at the Court one Morgan Le Fay, who loved not Arthur, for she desired the kingdom for her son, whose name was Mordred. And this same Mordred had learned from Merlin that he alone might slay Pendragon's son, who was born with the May. And this thing she kept in her heart, for Mordred had been born to her on May Day. Now at this time a strange thing happened at the court, for the cup of the Holy Grail, which in long time past had been brought to this isle, and had since been snatched away no man knew whither, appeared again to Arthur's knights in the great hall at Camelot; yet was the cup so veiled that no man might see it with his eyes. Then a great company of Arthur's knights took upon themselves a vow to seek this Holy Grail through all the world till they might openly behold the cup itself. And Sir Lancelot, who was the bravest knight of all the court, would have joined himself to this holy quest; and Queen Guinevere was willing he should go, for she knew of his great love for her, and would not that they should bring shame upon the King.

But Arthur withstood them both, for he loved Lancelot better than any other knight, and so it chanced that Lancelot stayed. Whereat Morgan Le Fay was well content, for knowing of the loves of Lancelot and Guinevere she hoped thereby to bring ruin upon the King. And yet, mindful always of Merlin's words that the scabbard of Excalibur was mightier than the sword, she bethought her of how the King had likened the scabbard unto his Queen; and so one night while Arthur slept she stole away the scabbard of Excalibur and left him only his naked sword. Whereafter followed great evil to the kingdom, for at this hour Caerleon was besieged and Arthur, who had learned that his Queen was false to him, cared no more for his scabbard that was gone, but with his naked sword went forth to make war upon his enemies. And when the King had departed Mordred gave out that he had been slain by Lancelot, and would have made Guinevere his wife, and when she spurned him he cast her into prison and condemned her to be burnt; and, although Arthur came to fight in her cause, he could not save her, for Excalibur availed not against the blade of him who had been born on May Day. Yet Guinevere

died not then, for Lancelot saved her from the fire and slew Mordred, who had slain the King. And after he was dead Arthur was borne by the three Queens of Night to that sweet Isle of sleep, which is called Avalon; yet, ere he went, he commanded Bedevere to take Excalibur and cast it into the water, so that when his day was ended England should find her sword again in the sea.

No play in the entire repertoire of Henry Irving is more difficult of description than is Alfred, Lord Tennyson's "Becket." It is perhaps well known that the late poet-laureate of England had noble ambitions regarding the stage and wrote several works which were practically failures. His poetry and ideas of what were possible upon "the boards" could not be made to agree, generally speaking, but in "Becket" he did furnish the material, and the genius of Henry Irving put into proper shape for theatrical illustration a play of superlative historical and even ephemeral interest. Over two years was the master of stage-craft engaged in utilizing the grandeur of the poet's work and in making it—to use a common term—presentable.

There is an intense loyalty to Henry Irving in his own land, and when "Becket" was first presented the entire seating capacity of the Royal Lyceum Theater, London, had been engaged for over three months. The direst failure in this country could not expect a modicum of this advance appreciation, but, as it happed, "Becket" was an immediate success and ranks with the best of all Henry Irving's productions. In this country it has been most admired of all his presentations by the critic and scholar, while its beauty of production has been most appealing to the theater-goer.

It is not possible to well tell the story of "Becket," for it is so abundant in episodes that its plot is not a consecutive one. What really is furnished is a picture of the times when the martyred prelate, the chancellor, the primate of all England and the murdered Archbishop of Canterbury, gave a first attempt to affiliate church and state. We see

—to take Henry Irving's characterization for the "left motif" of this historical symphony—the warrior, Thomas a Becket, the boon companion of the hot headed Plantagenet, Henry II. His friendship for and love of his King are aptly shown in the earlier scenes of the play. The wit and acumen of the statesman are shown in his interview with the passionate Eleanor of Acquitaine, Henry's queen. The honor and devotion of the true man are shown in his protection of "the Fair Rosamund," Henry's unsuspecting mistress.

When Becket is raised to the supreme position of the vice-gerent of the Almighty in England, his character changes and we see a man over-weighted almost by the cares of church and state combined. But even from his first elevation, the church becomes paramount and gives to the aging prelate the force to defy the wicked barons of the realm, the corrupt bishops and the ill-advised king himself.

Henry Irving's embodiment of the character of Thomas a Becket so thoroughly fits the player's own studious, sedate nature, that from a shadowy personage of not familiar importance to the average reader, we are at once given a reality, and our historical information becomes a life-like certainty regarding a figure of importance in England's history where before it was vague and uncertain.

All have read in a paragraph of school day history the tale of Becket's murder in the great cathedral of Canterbury, but how few know the cause, the incentive which brought about Becket's martyrdom? This the play, and Henry Irving's embodiment of the title role fully explains. As a mere theatric exhibition of the player's art, nothing could surpass Henry Irving's development of this role. There is never a suspicion of the actor in his performance. We see Becket and follow the workings of a devout nature through the growth of a worldling to the condition of a saint. To one of religious turn of mind, or of introspective intellect the impersonation is supremely satisfying, for every phase of this noble character, which it is possible to depict, becomes real and life-like.

We see the warrior never losing his martial spirit, but subduing it to his holy devotion, doing his duty at any hazard, and fearless of any suffering. We see the purity which has come out of the fire of temptation and endurance and watch the spiritual growth of a grand soul throughout the gradual failing of the physical possessions. No mother or father could give a greater historical lesson to a son or daughter than is offered by Henry Irving's production of "Becket.' It is a drama of superb poetical beauty—noble as a literary effort, grand in its histrionic display.

"Nance Oldfield" was written for Miss Terry by Charles Reade at about the period of her debut on the stage.

Reverse the sexes and you have "David Garrick" with some slight modifications. A fond old father, a matter-of-fact lawyer, calls at the apartment of the actress to plead with her in behalf of his son. The old gentleman has heard that the boy, who was sent to London to finish his law studies, has become a victim of the theater, and that he wastes his time in sighing for Nance Oldfield, the reigning tragedy queen. The father is much surprised to find Mistress Oldfield a charming woman, and his conception of the theater is reformed by her tact. He is even more astonished to learn that the actress has never seen his son, although he finds among her many letters carelessly disposed on a chair several written in rhyme by a hand that he recognizes as that of the youth.

Mistress Oldfield, although it is against her wish, agrees to cure the boy of his love, and when he is introduced to her room she makes him believe almost everything contrary to his ideal of her, and sends him away heart-broken. This is more than the father bargained for, and the old gentleman reappears and begs her to reinstate the son's former idea of her. This she does amusingly with the youth's own tragedy, which she promises to produce.

This is one of Miss Terry's most charming assumptions. It shows a phase of her art that is not illustrated by any other play in her repertoire. She is irresistibly amusing and fascinating. To be able to show one side of her nature to the boy and her other, her lovely, fascinating self, through a thin disguise, to her audience, to play the Audrey one moment, and to be the gracious, graceful, merry, vivacious Ellen Terry the next, calls for dramatic talent of high order. Miss Terry's art is shown by the serious effort brought to this trifling character.

Succeeding this comedy comes an example of the highest order of melodrama, Leopold Lewis' adaptation of "Le Juif Polonais," by Erckmann-Chatrian, known to the stage as "The Bells." It is not a novelty here, but probably many are unfamiliar with the story of the play, and it is herewith given:

Matthias, a burgomaster of Alsace, fifteen years before the opening of the story, has murdered a Polish Jew for his money. The murder always remained a mystery, but on the fifteenth anniversary friends, while talking in Matthias' house recall the event. At this juncture Matthias hears, as in a dream, the jingle of the bells which were on the horse of the murdered man, and when the guests have departed sees his victim in a vision and swoons with fear and terror. At the signing of the marriage contract of his daughter and her lover, the sounds again break on him and he joins in the dance and general gay merriment in his house with reckless gayety. He recalls the fact that shortly before a mesmerist subjected him to his influence, and, fearing that in his sleep he may tell his story, locks himself in a bed-room alone. Falling asleep, he dreams. He is in a court of justice, dimly lighted, the judges looking like phantoms in the gloom. He is accused of the crime, but denies it boldly. The mesmerist whom he fears is brought into court and ordered to put him to sleep. In spite of his efforts to resist he succumbs to the influence, re-enacts the crime, and when he awakes is confronted by his deposition, and hears the decree that he is to be hanged by the neck until he is dead. The vision fades; morning comes; there is a loud knocking at his door; receiving no reply, his friends burst it open and enter; he springs from his bed, falls into a chair, gasps out, "Cut the rope," and dies.

The clever and original comedian, Wm. Hoey, will be the week's attraction at the Olympic Theater, presenting to-night for the first time in St. Louis his new play, "The Globe-Trotter," a comedy written by Louis DeLange, and affording, it is said, a wide range of possibility for the display of this clever comedian's ability. Hoey plays three parts—a tramp, an old English dowager duchess and a bogus English Lord—in all of which he is said to be irresistibly funny. Hoey does not believe in providing the entire entertainment himself and with far-sighted business ability has surrounded himself with a company of clever and notable theatrical favorites, including that very charming little comedienne, Mattie Vickers, who appeared here not long ago in her own play of "Jackquene." M. A. Kennedy, Paul Barnes, Theo. Babcock and Miss Beatrice Moreland have also been praised for their good work done in the past with various companies in this city. Other members of the organization are Miss Gerome Edwardy, Bert C. Thayer, Frank Leiden, John Cushman and R. D. Abbey.

"Slaves of Gold," that has been seen here before, will come to Havlin's this week, commencing with the matinee this afternoon. The play, so far as realism is concerned, is said to be the banner attraction of Col. Garen's house this year.

One scene shows an apple orchard in full bloom, the house with a portico where you can reach the very branches. The ending of this act shows one of the most thrilling effects. The heroine (Mrs. Grandin) dashes a glass window to atoms; you see and hear the glass tingle in its fall, giving a most realistic effect. She leaps onto the branch of a tree, which swings twenty-two feet, carrying her to the ground in safety. The fourth act, a coal mine in the bowels of the earth, showing the true manner in which coal is mined. When, in the latter portion of the act, the tanks which are supposed to contain many tons of water, burst and flood the mine, the picture is so perfect and realistic that one fairly shudders.

The "Irwin Brothers' Big Show" will succeed the Rentz-Santley company at the Standard this afternoon, and it is said their variety performers make up a company of great ability. Among the members are: George Golden, monologue artist; O'Neil and Sutherland, with songs and dances; Todd Judge family, acrobats; Miss Sadie Cushman and Herbert Holcombe, in a sketch; Johnson, Davenport and Lorella, athletes; Kittie Nelson, song and dance artist; Joseph Howard and Ida Emmerson in something new; Moore and Karcher, musical team; Fisher and Carroll, Irish sketch artists, and the Irwin brothers in a comical act.

Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau's Metropolitan Opera Company will be in St. Louis the week of April 6. The organization closed a brilliant season in New York last night and begins its annual tour Monday. The troupe is the most brilliant aggregation of operatic talent ever brought in conjunction. All of the great favorites of last year are in the company. Calve has returned, and among the notable additions are Marie Brema, the Wagnerian contralto; Mme. Saville, the Australian soprano, and M. Castelmary, the tenor. The St. Louis engagement will consist of eight performances.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin will fill his annual engagement in St. Louis next week, when he will be seen at the Grand Opera-house in Henry Guy Carleton's new play, "Ambition." It was first brought out this season at the Fifth Avenue Theater, New York, with the greatest of success. Mr. Goodwin's new creation of U. S. Senator Obadiah Beck, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, is said to be the most trying yet most successful role that he has ever essayed. The scenes are laid in Washington and the cleverly told story is one of love and politics. Senator Beck is a determined advocate of the recognition of the Cuban revolutionists by the United States, and among the men who are opposed to this are two of his oldest friends. They conspire to make him change his views by offering him the portfolio of Secretary of State, and conforming his opinions to those of the President, and when he refuses they try to gain control of the national convention and offer him the Presidency on condition that he will abandon the policy that will prove ruinous to them. He refuses still and learns of their treachery before the convention is held, and withdraws his name before his enemies have an opportunity of having it placed before the delegates and rejected. In the end the Senator really gains control of the convention and succeeds in naming the nominee he desires. An interesting thread of the play is the love of the Senator for the daughter of one of his old friends and present enemy. Mr. Goodwin is surrounded by a strong company, among whom are such well known artists as George Fawcett, Henry Bergman, C. F. Montain, Arthur Hoopes and Annie Russell, Jean Clara Walters, Estelle Mortimer and Ethel Browning.

The success that has attended the present season at Havlin's Theater makes the benefit to be tendered Manager Garen on the 17th one of particular interest. The success of the house is attributed by Mr. Garen to his use of the advertising columns of the newspapers. "I am," he said, "and always have been a great believer in advertising, and on the road I very frequently found it impossible to induce managers of local houses to meet my views. When I came here I determined to put them in force and have expended double the amount for advertising hitherto set aside for that account. The result can be seen in the crowds that we have had, not only on Sunday but through the week. I propose to continue this policy."

Mr. Garen's experience has all been obtained upon the road and is a more valuable one than if he had been tied down to one house. Born in Rochester, N. Y., on July 4, 1844, he is yet young and has his future before him. His first engagement was with Roland Reed in 1880 and 1881, the first season of Mr. Reed as a star. He was then with Frohman for four seasons with his general attractions, including "Hazel Kirk," "Young Mrs. Winthrop," "Esmeralda," "The Private Secretary" and "The Rajah." He then handled Frances Bishop three seasons and Walter Sanford for two seasons. Then he engaged with Fanny Davenport for two seasons. He then went with John H. Havlin for a year with his "Pair of Jacks" Company, and after that was with H. R. Jacobs for two seasons and with Ward and Vokes for one, it being their first year. This experience could not have been more varied or more valuable.

The benefit of Manager Wm. Garen of Havlin's a week from Monday evening will witness a crowded house and be a demonstration in favor of good order and healthy surroundings in amusements. These two things have been the object at which Mr. Garen during his short season as a local manager has aimed. That he has attained them is evidenced by the success of the theater under his management. The purchasers of seats so far have been by the very best class of people, who intend by their presence to recognize this fact. Frank Bush, who, in the new farce-comedy "A Girl Wanted," will be the principal fun maker, has concocted a number of new and several special local hits.

In the early days of the partnership between Evans and Hoey Evans attended to nearly all the details concerning the business management of the firm. He frequently stood at the door of the theater, looking out for their mutual interests while the performance was going on, running back on the stage, making up quickly, appearing in the various scenes, and returning to his duties at the front of the house. At Elco, Nev., one night Evans found that the local manager had no doorkeeper, so he took tickets himself until the time came for him to run back to make up. He called the local manager to the door and told him to stay there. What was his astonishment when on the stage to see the manager sitting in a box. He tried to attract his attention without its being apparent to the audience, and in a very loud aside said, "What are you doing there? Why don't you watch the door? The people will be coming in on you." The manager placidly held up a large key and replied, "How are they going to get in? The doors are locked and I have the key."

What promises to be the greatest musical season this city has ever experienced will be still further continued by the appearance here the week of March 9 of the Grand French and Italian Opera company under the direction of Gustav Hinrichs of Philadelphia. The company contains a number of great European vocalists, including four persons of world-wide reputation, Mme. Emma Nevada, Mlle. Amelie Lovents, Mme. Kronold-Koert and Miss Minnie Tracey. The tenors, barytones, contraltos and bassos are of equal prominence in the music world, and the chorus numbers fifty voices. The orchestra contains fifty musicians. There is also a corps de ballet with the company of sixteen dancers, headed by the celebrated premiere, Mlle. Paris. This company has been organized by wealthy citizens of Philadelphia, and has been giving a winter season in the Quaker City, which began on Nov. 11 and closed on Feb. 15. Forty nights of opera and twelve mat-

WILLIAM GAREN.
Manager of Havlin's Theater.

NEW YORK PLAY-HOUSES.

"The Lady Slavey" Was the Only Novelty, but a Successful One.

Special Correspondence Sunday Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Theatrical matters are running smoothly just now. Most of the houses are making money, and those which are not are not losing so much that the managers are lying awake at night about it.

The leading event this week was the production at the Casino of "The Lady Slavey," which, it will be remembered, gave its first American performance at Washington last week, coming directly here from there. Of course, it is English, you know—about all we have this season are English plays—but it is not half as bad as some Anglican pieces which we have endured. Indeed, it is quite enjoyable. Perhaps that is largely due to the care and thoroughness with which it has been "Americanized" for New York, which, those say who have seen it in London, lacks little of a new version of the story. It is "Cinderella" brought up to date.

Briefly, it is the story of an English gentleman, poor, but proud, who has five daughters and wants to get an American millionaire for one of the four pretentious ones, leaving out of all calculations the fifth and youngest, the "slavey," who, of course, wins Prince Croesus in the end. Originally it was by George Dance, but George W. Lederer has so made it over that Mr. Dance would hardly know his offspring. American wit has replaced the cockneyisms. The English music has been doctored by Gustave Kerker into light, lively and tinkling tunes that catch the ear of the auditor and get on the street. Then the staging has been something very good indeed, and the eye is gratified in proportion to the entrancing of the ear. The plot is just strong enough to keep the continuity alive and that is all. Of foolery there is no lack. But there is real fun in it in great spots, too. Some of the jokes would be much better relegated to the shades of oblivion, but most of the things said and done were only mirth-provoking and not objectionable on the score of morality.

A big part of the performance is only a huge frolic. As to the performers, Virginia Earle makes a delightful "Slavey" and does her work most conscientiously. Marie Dressler and Dan Daly are hilariously comic in dance and pantomime and not only bring down the house, but keep it down all the time they are on the stage. The other characters keep up their reputations and mostly add to them. There has been a good deal said about "The Lady Slavey" in the last two months, but it seems to have deserved its London reputation and is destined to have a long run here as well.

There was no other new piece at any New York house, at least none that made any pretentions. At the Garrick the Hollands brought back "A Social Highwayman," which had such a long and profitable run at the opening of the season and which will probably repeat that experience. It is one of the best plays we have seen for some time and has full justice done it. This week also marked the change of managers at the Garrick, with Charles Frohman assuming control, though Richard Mansfield still remains the lessee on the bills.

Over in Brooklyn Mme. Rhea has been presenting at the Park Theater an English play out of the usual order in that it is historical and somewhat pretentious, instead of being full of nonsense and tomfoolery. Paul Kister is the author, and, after Nell Gwynne herself, the principal figures are Charles II., Lord Jeffreys and Sir Roger Fairfax. It is needless to say that Mme. Rhea gave a finished rendition of her part, save and except a French accent—brogue is a better name for it—which she still retains in spite of her acquaintance for a number of years with the language in which Nell Gwynne made love. There were a few other anomalies in staging and in some of the minor parts, doubtless the result of the leading lady's birthplace. But in spite of all these her audiences got the worth of their money, if they in the least cared for something really good instead of garish and frothy.

"Carmen" is mostly recognized by the critics and the cultivated as somewhat under the ban, but it does draw the populace. They had their innings last Monday night, when it was given with one of the greatest casts it ever had on the operatic stage. It included Calve, Melba, Devries, both the de Reszkes, Carbone, Bauermeister and others scarcely less renowned. As Don Jose, Jean de Reszke was ideal, both as a singer and dramatically. The sharp contrast between the steady love he shows and the despicable fickleness given in return by Carmen was never better brought out. The cool temperament and the refined manners and the innocence of Melba as Micaela set off in fine contradiction the impassioned and selfish love of Carmen.

But it was to Calve that the honors of that evening belong. For the first time almost this season, she was among her peers and this put her on her mettle. What this means can well be imagined by those to whom her work is familiar. She rose to the occasion. She is never monotonous. She may take the same role a score of times and never be the same in it, yet be always charming and ever delightful with new readings of her part every night. She is as changeful as an opal and as brilliant as that at its best. Monday night she was forceful and fascinating as only a gypsy girl can be. She was the impersonation of unrestrained love, overpowering love, mastering all opposition, full of tricks and little coquetries that captivated every auditor. When she greets her St. Louis friends let them procure another such cast if they would see her as they never saw her before.

Mlle. May, who won renown by her suit against the preacher of a New England town for his strictures on her character when she was giving her pantomine of "Pygmalion," is here at the Olympia this week. This time she is on the vaudeville stage and she sang and gave imitations of Sarah Bernhardt. As a singer the lady would not win undying renown, but her skill in pantomine stands her in excellent stead, not only in her imitations, but in her songs as well. When she came to the imitation of her great countrywoman, to be seen in person a few blocks down the street, she was intensely comical and the great Sarah herself would surely have given her applause well earned.

Julia Marlowe Taber and her husband are at the Montauk in Brooklyn with a good company, their Shakesperean repertoire and excellent houses.

"Les Hugenots" was given at Brooklyn Tuesday night, with Nordica, Engle, Bauermeister and Schalchi in the cast. It was the closing night of the season for Brooklyn.

"Gentleman Joe" continues to draw big houses at the very pretty little Bijou. It is going very smoothly now and seems to have been worth the fuss made over it a few weeks ago, when M. B. Curtis and the Aronsons fought for it in three or four courts. As the hansom cab driver of the title role James T. Powers is irresistibly funny.

The Gaiety Theater is said to have been leased by John R. Doris, who means to run it as a continuous vaudeville house, with popular prices, the highest being 30 cents. This house has had more bad luck and has made more managers "go broke" than any other half dozen houses in New York. Perhaps the turning point has come with Mr. Doris.

Daniel Frohman has "booked" Miss Kingsley, daughter of the late Rev. Charles Kingsley, to deliver four lectures on French pictures and painters at the Lyceum Theater on the four Tuesdays of this month.

Miss Ida Fuller, the sister-in-law of "La Lole," was billed to give the celebrated fire dance in "The Lady Slavey." But she did not. It is said that Koster & Bial, who are to have the original and only "Lole," persuaded Miss Ida that she would do better not to give the dance in advance of her sister-in-law, but to wait and take advantage of her presence here and star the country as her imitator after "La Lole" has departed.

Coulisse Chat.

"The Glare of Gotham" is the name of the new melodrama that William A. Brady will produce next season. It has a new and original dramatic sensation.

Theresa Vaugh is to star next season in a new protean comedy by W. A. Mestayer.

Humperdinck's new opera, "Die Sieben Geislein," is severely condemned by the German critics. This is the opera in which all the characters have to make up as sheep.

Rudyard Kipling is said to be writing a play, the heroine of which is a Nautch girl.

J. W. Jefferson, who is playing George Edeson's old part of Jim Farren in "Shadows of a Great City," is said to resemble his father, Joseph Jefferson, in face, voice and method.

Two per cent is about the proportion of the population of a community that attends the theater each day.

The other day in Pittsburg there was nearly a tragedy in one of the public thoroughfares. A golden-haired child of 2 years started to cross the street, when at the same instant a runaway came thundering along. Women screamed and fainted, strong men averted their gaze, and the maddened steeds were almost upon the child, when a man rushed forward, leaped at the horses' bridles, causing the animals to swerve. The child was saved, and before the bystanders could thank her savior he had turned and disappeared. That man was Monte Cristo O'Neill.

In a letter which has been given to the press Mr. Mansfield laments the decadence in popular taste for serious art. If you analyze the success of this play or that star," he writes, "you will generally come upon snobbery or the prostitution of art to a degraded taste. Three elements possesses a strong draught: indecency, show, snobbery. Stern, rigid art, an honorable devotion to its best principles, has but few followers."

The following plays are now occupying the boards of the London theaters: "Cinderella," the Drury Lane; "Trilby," the Haymarket; "The Mikado," the Savoy; "The Prisoner of Zenda," the St. James; "One of the Best," the Adelphi; "The Shop Girl," the Gaiety; "Gentleman Joe," the Prince of Wales; "A Dark Secret," the Princess; "An Artist's Model," Daly's; "The Sign of the Cross," the Lyric; E. S. Willard, the Garrick; "The Late Mr. Castello," the Comedy; "Niobe," the Strand; "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown," Terry's; "Charley's Aunt," the Globe; "A Model Tribby," the Opera Comique; "Aladdin," the Surrey; "A Woman's Reason," the Shaftesbury, and "The Child Widow," the Royalty.

THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD STREETS.

Property Values Are Greatly Enhanced by Paved Thoroughfares.

BILLS PASSED OR PENDING.

Building Commissioner Randall Opposed to a High Building Limit and Favors Fire Proof Construction.

The importance to the real estate interests of the city of street reconstruction cannot be overestimated. This is a matter to which property-owners as a rule give little attention. The lack of appreciation is largely brought about by parsimony. In some cases owners are frequently not financially able to pay for street making. In other cases the lack of attention is due to the ignorance of the benefits to be gained by street improvement.

Real estate dealers and large property-owners have, by experience, come to understand that the improvements of streets in front of property at once greatly enhances its value.

This fact was illustrated at a recent street cleaning meeting, held under the auspices of the League of American Wheelmen. In an address, delivered by Festus J. Wade, the well-known real estate man, He said, in substance: "No matter what the previous value of the property, I venture to say that the making of a street in front of that property, at a cost of $5 per foot, will at once increase its value not less than $25 per front foot."

This statement is the keynote of street improvement. When it is possible to take an unimproved piece of acre property worth from $4 to $8 per foot and by constructing through it substantial brick, telford, granite or other streets, to increase its value to $25 or more per foot, no further argument is necessary to convince owners that their interests lie in good streets.

During the coming spring a large number of blocks are to be improved in this way. The following is a complete list of all streets to be improved and for which ordinances have been passed, or for which the bills are now pending with every prospect of passage. The list shows the streets to be reconstructed, the material to be used and the status of the bill, whether passed or pending. These bills have been passed:

Maryland avenue, between Boyle and Euclid avenues, brick.

Pendleton avenue, from Olive street to 229 feet north of and parallel with Morgan street, brick.

Cook avenue, between Pendleton and Newstead avenues, brick.

Old Manchester road, between Tower Grove avenue and Chouteau avenue, granite.

Newstead avenue, between West Pine and McPherson, brick.

Taylor avenue, between Lindell and Delmar boulevards, brick.

Page boulevard, between Vandeventer and Sarah street, brick.

Bell avenue, between King's highway and Clarendon, brick.

McPherson avenue, between Taylor and Walton, brick.

Page boulevard, between Sarah and Whittier streets, brick.

Olive street, between Taylor and Washington avenues, brick.

Euclid avenue, between Spalding and Greer avenues, brick.

Euclid avenue, between Easton and Spalding avenues, brick.

Delmar boulevard, between King's highway boulevard and Union boulevard; improved telford.

Delmar boulevard, between Union avenue and Clara avenue; improved telford.

California avenue, between Magnolia and Shenandoah avenues; telford.

Evans avenue, between Vandeventer avenue and Sarah street; telford.

Morgan street, between King's highway and Clarendon avenue; brick.

Nebraska avenue, between Lafayette and Park avenues; telford.

Folsom avenue, between Grand and Tower Grove avenues; telford.

Lincoln avenue, between Prairie and Spring avenues; telford.

Withnell avenue, between Wisconsin and Illinois avenues; telford.

These are pending:

Duncan avenue, between Euclid avenue and King's highway boulevard; brick.

Garfield avenue, between Spring and Prairie avenues; telford.

Gelle street, from the north line of east and west alley, in city block No. 821 south, northwardly as far as open, being a distance of about 402 feet; macadam.

Delmar boulevard, between Taylor avenue and King's highway; brick.

Finney avenue, between Pendleton avenue and Taylor; brick.

Euclid avenue, between Forest Park boulevard and Lindell boulevard; brick.

Taylor avenue, between Delmar and Easton avenues; brick.

St. Alphonsus street, between Bell and Finney avenues; brick.

Washington boulevard, between Taylor avenue and King's highway boulevard; brick.

Sarah street, between Laclede avenue and West Belle; brick.

It will be noticed that in one case granite is to be used. This is on Old Manchester road, in the vicinity of the new Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.'s factory. In another instance macadam will be used. This method of reconstruction is avoided as far as possible, as macadam is considered next to no improvement.

Telford and improved Telford, practically the same thing, are to be used on a number of streets. Telford consists of a concrete base, covered with broken stone or macadam and topped with gravel.

Vitrified brick is the popular material for street making. The bricks, which are made of shale instead of clay, are put under hydraulic pressure and then burned hard. In laying them a foundation 18 inches deep is prepared and rolled. A sub-foundation of concrete 6 inches deep is then laid, on top of which a layer of sand 1½ inches deep is laid in which the bricks are placed on edge. One advantage of such a street is that when one side of the brick wears away they can be turned over, presenting an even, new surface.

Street Commissioner Milner has a plan for reconstruction which if put to use would give St. Louis the smoothest and best streets in the country. The city abounds in macadam streets, which though worn in places are in the main solid. Mr. Milner would have the macadam used as a base, over that a covering of 2½ inches of asphalt will be laid. The difficulty of putting this plan into operation is that unless the street is torn up and a new base put in, the work would under the law be construed as "repairs" to be paid for by the city instead of by special tax on adjacent property. City Counselor Marshall is now looking into the law on the subject. He believes that it can be so construed as to permit of such "topping" at the expense of the property instead of the city.

The street commissioner explained in full to a Post-Dispatch reporter the requirements of the law regulating the improvement of streets, as follows:

"To obtain the improvement of a street or alley, as required by the charter and the ordinances of the City of St. Louis, the following course must be pursued:

"1. Either a petition signed by property owners must be presented to the Board of Public Improvements, or the matter can be taken up by the board of its own motion.

"2. The petition is referred by the board to the Street Commissioner, who in due time causes survey, plat and estimate of cost of said improvement to be made.

"3. When estimates, etc., are completed, the Street Commissioner requests the board to advertise the same for a public hearing. The board thereupon fixes the day and hour of hearing and authorizes the President to advertise the same in the papers doing the city printing, both English and German. This advertisement must appear in said papers for a period of two weeks, requesting all parties interested to appear who desire to be heard in the matter.

"4. On the day of hearing the Street Commissioner reports to the board the estimate of cost and his recommendation. The board then considers the matter, and if favorable refers it to its Committee on Street Department and Railroads, with instructions to report by ordinance or otherwise.

"5. The committee in due time submits to the board the ordinance for said improvement, the board adopts same and forwards it to the Municipal Assembly for passage through the House of Delegates.

"6. At the first meeting of the House of Delegates the bill is read first time and numbered, and at the next meeting it is read a second time and referred to the Committee on Public Improvements of said body. This committee considers same and recommends it back to the House for passage, when it is read a third time and ordered to engrossment. The Committee on Engrossed and Enrolled Bills reports it back to the House, as truly engrossed and it is then placed on passage, after being passed it is forwarded to the Council.

"7. The same course is pursued by the Council and after being passed by this branch of the Assembly it is sent back to the House and ordered to enrollment; afterwards it is read at length in open session and the Speaker affixes his signature thereto. It is then sent back again to the Council, where it is read at length and the President of the latter body affixes his signature. The bill is then forwarded to the Mayor for his approval. Ten days after said bill is signed or approved by the Mayor it becomes a law.

"8. After the ordinance has become a law the Street Commissioner requests the board to authorize the President to advertise for bids to let the work. The board grants the request, and fixes a date on which sealed proposals will be received for doing said work. This letting is advertised in the papers doing the city printing for three consecutive days; the last insertion must be at least ten days before the day of letting. The bids received are opened on said day and referred to the Committee on Street Department and Railroads, who canvass the bids and report back the lowest bid received, and recommend the award of contract. The board makes the award and the contractor is notified to file approved bonds, after which the contract is signed by the contractor and his bondsmen.

"The contract when duly executed is submitted to the President of the board and after he, the City Counselor, Mayor and Comptroller have appended their certificates to same, the said President submits it to the City Council for approval.

"The Council refers it to its Committee on Public Improvements for examination and report, who return their report at the next meeting of said body, after which it is approved. After the contract is duly approved we are then ready to commence the work."

The time required for getting down to the actual working of reconstructing a street is about twenty-two weeks.

Probably the most important improvements to be made among the list above given is the reconstruction of Delmar avenue from King's highway to Clara avenue. The improvement will be exactly like that now on Union avenue. There will be a burnt clay plot in the center twenty-six feet wide, through which the tracks of the Lindell Railway will run. There will be a twenty-five-foot driveway on each side of improved Telford with granitoid curbing and gutters. There will be a granitoid sidewalk, flanked outside by an eight-foot grass plot. This street passes through the best residence district of the city.

RANDALL ON HIGH BUILDINGS.

He Is Opposed to Any Limit and Advocates Fire-Proof Construction.

The Ives high building ordinance is still exciting general interest in real estate circles. There are numerous projects on foot for tall structures, many of which are being held in abeyance, awaiting action on the bill.

In real estate circles the impression prevails that a limiting clause to 125 feet would be disastrous to the progress of the city. Many of the architects feel the same way and those of the builders who are equipped to construct sky-scrapers agree with the architects and realty dealers.

Commissioner of Public Buildings J. Harry Randall, who is a competent and experienced architect, does not approve of the plan to limit the height of buildings. On the subject he said to a Post-Dispatch reporter:

"This subject is all important and one which should be given close attention, as laws covering the question are now being framed which may do great harm. I am unqualifiedly in favor of the high building and of the steel construction of the same for several important reasons.

"The ground in the downtown or business sections of the city is becoming more valuable every year as the population increases. Choice locations suitable for fine buildings are becoming more scarcer each year, and naturally higher in value. To secure paying returns on such property owners must put up buildings sufficiently large to bring in the rental. It is commonly said that owners of property also own the fees to all below and all above that property. I believe in this. They should be permitted to put up buildings as high as they want them, as long as they are safe. Men having their offices in tall buildings much prefer to be located on the top floors, as they are away from the noise of the street and the dirt.

"These buildings are imposing monuments of the progress of a city and serve to impress strangers in the city. Their safety is unquestioned. Steel construction is preferable for the investor because floor space is saved by the avoidance of heavy, thick walls. Construction cost is also greatly reduced by the use of steel, and the builders of tall structures are enabled to expend larger sums in fitting up the buildings with comforts for their tenants and at the same time get better returns for the money invested.

"Again, steel construction is far lighter than the buildings having heavy masonry walls and is less liable to settle. This settling is the greatest difficulty met with by architects and builders of big buildings constructed of solid masonry.

"Even should there be a slight settling of a steel building it is not likely to be disastrous in its effect, as the framework is so rivited, braced and tied together horizontally, perpendicularly and laterally that should there be a settling its effect would not be local, but would be distributed over the entire frame-work and the danger therefore minimized.

"Steel buildings are almost absolutely safe from interior fires. As has been proven a fire started in a single room of such a building will burn itself out without spreading beyond that room. The heat generated from such a fire would not be sufficient to affect the steel.

"There is also little danger to be apprehended from an outside fire if the proper attention is given to building up around the steel work with non-inflammable material of sufficient thickness. With these precautions there is no danger of a fire getting hot enough to melt or twist the steel, even after a stream of water is thrown on it.

"The casing around the Z bar columns, or lattice bar columns, or angle bar columns, could be so constructed as to form an air chamber which could be ventilated, thus relieving the steel of another danger.

"Care should be taken to use as little stone as possible above the grade for the exteriors of steel buildings. This is an argument in favor of the steel construction for all kinds of stone is quickly and easily cracked and destroyed by fire. The materials made by burning, such as brick, terra cotta, etc., always resist and withstand fire longer and better than any other similar material.

After much thought I have come to the same conclusion as the majority of the architects and engineers of the country—that is, that buildings of steel construction are fully as safe as those of any other construction.

"I do not believe that even a 200-foot limit should be strictly adhered to. There is, I think, no sensible person who would not prefer to take all the risks of fire in the top story of such a building in preference to being in the third story of any of the dilapidated structures in the downtown district. Our city is so well provided, especially in the downtown districts, with fire-fighting apparatus that I doubt if a fire in the old rookeries around the steel buildings could get enough headway to do any serious damage.

"I have the building laws of the principal cities of the United States, and have given them careful attention recently, particularly those sections referring to erection of skeleton steel buildings. There is no limit to the height of buildings in New York, but all buildings exceeding 80 feet in height must be of fireproof construction. Methods of [illegible] specifically given and are [illegible] capacity of all material to be used is carefully considered.

"In Boston every building over 70 feet high must be made fireproof, and the height of any building is limited to 125 feet, excepting that church spires above that are permissible. The strength and carrying capacity of material is not specified.

"The building laws of St. Louis are imperfect and inadequate, especially in relation to modern steel construction, fireproofing and tall building. I have received many requests for laws and opinions on the construction of these buildings since I have held this position. I have been given certain discretionary powers and in the absence of ordinances have been guided in my opinions by the laws of Chicago and New York.

"I am now collecting all the information possible from which I am compiling new building laws and perfecting the old, with the hope of having them adopted by the Municipal Assembly. They will prove both a benefit to this office and to the general public as well."

TWELVE STORY STRUCTURE.

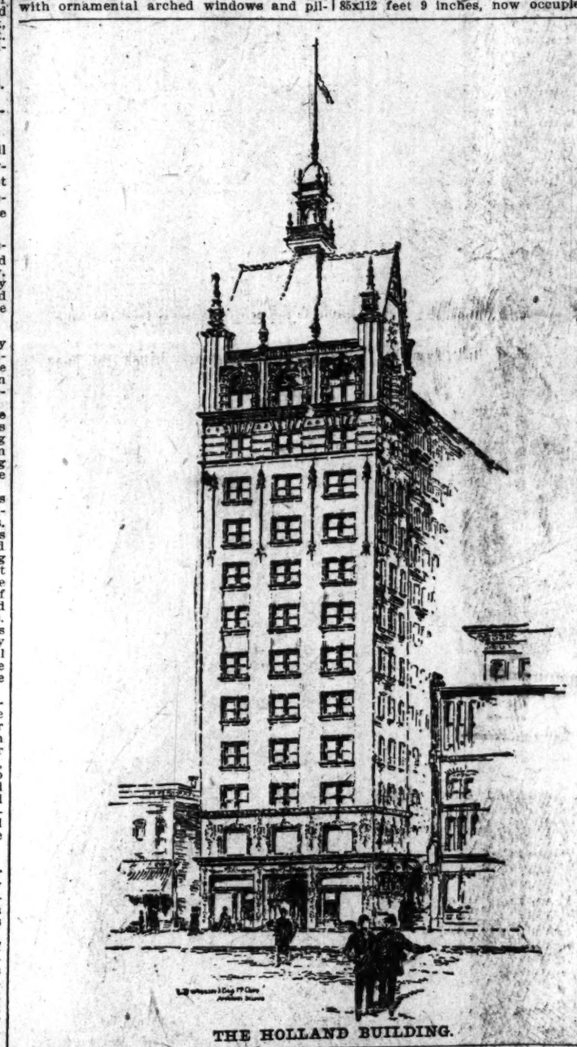
Work Begun on the Holland Building on Seventh Street Near Pine.

The Post-Dispatch some time ago published an account of the medical office building, to be erected on the west side of Seventh street, between Olive and Pine, a locality that has long needed improvement. This undertaking fell through, but the property was too valuable to remain unimproved, and as such it appealed to some of the first capitalists of the city, who became interested in the present enterprise of building a twelve-story office structure on the site.

The demolition of the buildings occupying the ground was begun yesterday. The proposed structure will be one of the most complete office buildings in the city and is to be completed by Jan. 1, 1897. Ideas have been obtained from the best equipped buildings in other cities, the plans of Eastern and Northern architects considered, with the result shown in the cut.

Many of the ideas of J. B. Legg, planned for the medical building, have been incorporated in the Holland Building, which will excel in many particulars other office buildings in this city. The shape of the lot, about fifty feet fronting on Seventh street, by 127 deep, is one which, on account of the alleys all around, gives great advantages in light and air.

The building as designed by Messrs. L. B. Wheeler and Craig McClure of this city is an adaptation of the German renaissance, the enrichment and oramentation of the building being confined to the front portion of the building, the flank walls of the light courts and the rear being treated in a plainer manner, as not being so prominently seen from the street. The first two stories of the building will be of ornamental white terra cotta with large plate glass store fronts and entrance doors and immense plate glass windows above for the entire twelve stories.



THE HOLLAND BUILDING.

The shaft of the building being the eight stories above the highly ornate white terra cotta base, will be of buff brick with carved terra cotta sills and lintels. The two upper stories will be elaborate white terra cotta, with ornamental arched windows and pilasters, finials and balustrades of white terra cotta. An unusual and artistic feature is the high red-tiled Nuremberg roof surmounting the whole structure and finishing at the sides in two oramental gables. From the center of the roof ridge rises an observatory ventilator of copper reached by a circular iron stair. The top of this observatory dome is to be gilded on the outside and lighted by electric lights inside.

There will be twenty-five offices on each floor, all perfectly lighted by large windows, and all the latest conveniences of steam-heat, plumbing, etc. Special features will be the public telephone stations on every floor, for the use of the tenants of the building, and the ice water fountains, containing filtered water, on each floor. The toilet rooms, lavatories, etc., have all been arranged in the most complete and convenient manner. The heating, lighting and power plants will be conveniently installed in the basement, which will be well-lighted by large areas. The main entrance from Seventh street will be of marble and mosaic, opening into a handsome rotunda in the center of the building, from which three fast electric elevators will start. Two large and commodious stores will face Seventh street, one on each side of the entrance corridor. The rear portion of the first floor will be devoted to the use of a large business corporation.

The Holland Building has been designed for a medical headquarters, and already many of the principal physicians have signed agreements for permanent quarters to secure the advantages offered. These facilities are exceptional, and go into such details as special elevator for patients, special carriage entrance and invalids' chairs, filtered water, special electric and gas arrangements, all of which are particularly appreciated by the profession. One of the most important features in the building will be the prescription pharmacy and physicians' supply establishment in one of the Seventh street stores, connected by special telephone with each physician's floor above.

At the top of the building, on the twelfth floor, is to be a grand hall, adapted for meetings, associations or gatherings. It will be a model of Gothic timber work, as the Nuremberg roof will admit of a high arched and trussed ceiling. The hall will be lighted from all sides and perfect ventilation secured.

G. H. Ten Br[illegible], the attorney for the company, is financially interested in the building. The consummation of this enterprise is due to the efforts of J. A. Parker, the real estate man. The finances were arranged before going ahead with the work and a large portion of the building let on long leases. M. S. Carter & Co. have been awarded the entire contract, and A. R. Leicester will be the engineer in charge of the construction. The cost of the structure complete will be $250,000.

AUCTION SALE SATURDAY.

Two Pieces of Down Town Property to Be Sold at the Exchange.

The Real Estate Exchange will be the scene next Saturday afternoon of one of the most important auction sales of down-town property that has been held in St. Louis for some time.

Messrs. Rutledge & Kilpatrick, the well-known real estate dealers, will offer two splendid pieces of business property, situated in the center of what promises to be the busiest section of the city at an early date.

The property consists of the southwest corner of Pine and Eleventh streets, a lot 50x109 feet 4 inches, at present occupied by seven new one-story brick stores of a temporary character, but bringing in an annual rental of $3,840. Also the southeast corner of Chestnut and Tenth street, a lot 85x112 feet 9 inches, now occupied by old buildings, which are bringing an annual rental of $4,000.

The sale will be held at 2 o'clock, and promises to attract a large attendance of real estate investors.

LIVELY RENTING SEASON.

During the Past Two Weeks All Records Have Been Broken.

During the past two weeks Real Estate Row has been kept busy all day long answering questions regarding houses for rent. Not in many years has there been so active demand for houses at this period as during these two weeks.

It is generally acknowledged by real estate men that some of them who predicted a glut of houses for rent because of too active building during 1895 were mistaken. A well known agent, speaking on the subject Saturday, said: "There was a great howl here last year that too many residences and flats were being built. Those who made this claim were never more mistaken in their lives. While it is true that a large number of houses and flats were built it is patent to any one who will take the trouble to look over the agents' rent lists that they are nearly all occupied. I venture also to say that had not these houses been built, there would not now be enough houses here to accommodate the people. In other words the city's population has been increasing very rapidly. We see it every day. People who are entire strangers in the city drop in looking for houses. They explain that they have come here with some one of the numerous manufacturing enterprises which have recently been removing to St. Louis."

The busiest months of the year in renting are now before the agents. February and March are always good months and April up to May 1 marks a general exodus of people from one house to another. After the middle of May the renting slacks up somewhat until Sept. 1, when another exodus takes place.

During the past eighteen months many of the houses that have been vacant have filled up with tenants and while many are yet vacant they are either from some cause undesirable or have only recently been vacated. The cause of this increased demand for houses is the coming to St. Louis of a great number of new enterprises and manufacturing concerns, many of them bringing with them their employes and workmen.

THE WEEK IN REALTY.

Improved Conditions and Some Heavy Transactions.

Real estate business continues to improve in all departments and the long expected awakening is beginning to be felt.

The transfers during the week as shown at the office of the Recorder of Deeds have been heavy and on Saturday when agents try to close up as much business as possible, the Recorder's office was almost swamped.

Renting business has also been good. Loans on real estate also show marked activity.

Agents' reports of sales for the week follows:

HENRY HIEMENZ, JR.

The following sales were made by Henry Hiemenz, Jr.:

No. 1129 Morrison avenue, a two-story ten-room stone-front residence with all modern improvements, lot 60x200, extending from Morrison avenue to Hickory street, owned by George F. Dittman and sold to Anton W. Lucke, who will occupy it as a residence, for $10,000.

Shenandoah street, north side, between California and Oregon avenues, lot 50x112, owned by S. E. Freund, was sold to Michael A. Moran, through the agency of Joseph P. Whyte, for $2,000. He will improve with three two-story flats.

Illinois avenue, west side, between Utah and Cherokee streets, lot 25x120, owned by the heirs of Edward McMenamy, to Henry Hiemenz, Jr., for $500.

Missouri avenue, northwest corner of Albion place, opposite Lafayette Park, a three-story ten-room stone-front residence, finished in hardwood, with lot 52x140, owned by Mrs. Virginia B. Wright, to John D. Tobin for $12,000. Mr. Tobin will occupy it as a residence.

NICHOLLS-RITTER.

Nicholls-Ritter Realty and Financial Co.'s sales for the week amount to $30,992. Their sales are as follows, comprising among the list three pieces of property on McPherson avenue east of Boyle: One sold on Saturday last to Mrs. Kate White, being the new eleven-room yellow brick front house No. 4246 McPherson avenue, lot 35x160 feet, for $9,500. This house has just been completed and Mrs. White, who has sold her house on Olive street, will make it her home in the near future.

The company also sold to O. F. Humphrey the lot adjoining this house, 35x160, on the south line of McPherson avenue, east of Boyle, for Mrs. Fannie E. Carroll, for $3,200, about $91.25 per front foot. Mr. Humphrey will immediately commence the erection of another house somewhat similar to the one sold Mrs. White.

They also sold No. 4217 McPherson avenue, a six-room brick, lot [illegible]x142.6, from A. P. Yore to Wm. H. Ritter. Mr. Ritter secured a bargain in this property and will make it his home in a very short time.

Two other sales made by the company was the lot to Arthur R. Deacon, fronting 100 feet on the south line of Delmar boulevard by a depth of 170 feet, 100 feet west of King's highway, for $6,500, being the property of Brainard Allison, bought by Mr. Deacon for a speculation.

Also the nine-room house and lot, 31.6x135, No. 4922 Washington avenue, property of W. P. Davis, to Mrs. M. E. Jacobs, for $2,145. Mrs. Jacobs intends to make this place her home so soon as she can get the house decorated and in shape.

The company also made building loans to the amount of $40,500, mostly to build houses in the location of Chamberlain Park and the West End. There has been an active demand for business and residence property; also for money to loan.

F. E. NIESEN.

F. E. Niesen reports the sale of a twenty-acre tract on the north side of Manchester avenue, opposite Barthold's Grove, for $13,000, to party represented by J. D. Houseman, Jr., of the St. Louis and Kirkwood Railroad Co. This property has an independent value, by reason of its peculiar location, and the price paid for the same may be considered very low.

Also a lot 50x125 on the north side of Humphrey street, between Bent avenue and Morganford road, for $13 per foot; from Winnifred Horney to Paul H. Fromm.

Also lot 50x120 on the south side of Juniata street, between Bent avenue and Morganford road, for $750; from H. W. Bowes to Lillian Simon.

Also lot 50x125 on the south side of Wyoming street, between Bent and Oak Hill avenues, for $800; from Jas. A. Marre to M. H. Higley.

PONATH & BRUEGGEMAN.

This firm reports the following sales:

Page avenue, south side, east of Newstead avenue, lot 25x160, sold for $60 per foot, from A. Haumueller to J. O'Donnell.

No. 4812 Greer avenue, a 2-story 8-room brick dwelling, lot 50x130, sold for $6,500, from E. Lamb to W. Peter.

Bates street, near Sixth street, lot 50x150, sold for $25 per foot, from F. Busking to Wm. Woods.

LOVE & SONS.

Love & Sons report the following sales for the week:

House 4149 Delmar boulevard, consisting of an 8-room new stock brick house, hardwood throughout and modern in every respect, situated on a lot 25x150 feet, sold for $6,500 cash, from Frank Gear to A. L. Wellman.

Also house 4624 Cook avenue, south side, consisting of an 8-room rock-front house, leased for $500 per year, situated on lot 25x140 feet, sold for $5,000, from J. H. Kinsay to Mrs. Mary Furber, who purchased for an investment.

Also in Clemens place, on the south side of Von Versen avenue, between Clara and Goodfellow avenues, a lot 60x185 feet, sold for $45 per foot, or $2,700, from L. K. Edwards to William Nicholson, who will build a $7,500 home.

Also house No. 1216 Taylor avenue, between Cook and Page avenues, consisting of an 8-room stock brick house, situated on lot 30x135 feet, sold for $5,500, from Anita Farrar to Francis Allen, who purchased for investment.

Love & Sons also made loans of $4,500 on Page avenue, $2,500 on Adams street and $600 on Blackstone avenue, all at 6 per cent.

AIPLE & HEMMELMANN.

This firm reports the following sales:

No. 4120 Chouteau avenue, a two-story six-room brick dwelling, lot 25x133, from Louis Bacher to a client, who bought for a home, for $3,400.

No. 3229 South Dakota street, a one-story four-room brick dwelling, with lot 25x125, owned by Gustave P. Schira, sold to August H. Ulmer for $2,000, for a home.

No. 1225 Old Manchester road, a one-story five-room brick dwelling, lot 25x200, owned by J. A. Drace, sold to A. J. Aiple for $1,800.

Jefferson avenue, east side, between Arsenal and Crittenden streets, lot 30x110, owned by William C. Uhri, sold to Henry Ittel for $1,650. Mr. Ittel will improve with a two-story ten-room brick dwelling arranged in flats at a cost of $5,000.

PICQUET BROS. & WOOD.

Picquet Bros. & Wood sold lot No. 1 in block 3, in "The Oaks," at Oakland Station on the Missouri Pacific Railroad and the Lindell Electric Line, [illegible], to Emilie Zobrist, for [illegible].

Also lot No. 7, block 3, in Watson's [illegible]tion in South Webster, 50x150, to Alice E. Spencer for $450.

C. R. H. DAVIS REAL ESTATE CO.

The C. R. H. Davis Real Estate Company report the sale of an elegant two and one-half-story eight-room residence, No. 527 Newstead avenue, lot 30x90, from the C. R. H. Davis Real Estate Company to Chas. S. Allen, the well known proprietor of the Westminster Pharmacy, for $8,500. Mr. Allen purchased for a home. This is one of the seven thoroughly up-to-date dwellings recently completed by the above firm on Washington and Newstead avenues.

RICE-DWYER REAL ESTATE CO.

This firm report a continued active demand for loans at 6 per cent. They closed several during the week and have others now under way. There is also a constant demand for loans in the seven building associations in their office, several of which have loaned considerably in advance.

The Mound City Building Association holds its thirteenth annual election next Monday. The nominees are John Dockery, J. A. Temm, W. L. Cahill, P. F. Dockery, J. G. Miller, Thos. B. Swaine, A. Fruth, S. J. Stewart, Jos. Rossier, G. H. Donnewald, W. P. Dwyer, Thos. A. Rice, C. A. Dawes, V. B. Crane, W. J. Regan, J. B. C. Lucas, Jos. T. Finch, H. H. Temm, F. X. Barada, F. Bothman, M. B. O'Reilly, Thos. Ronan, H. S. Walker, Walter Walsh.

It also begins the issue of its twelfth series of 500 shares next Tuesday. Its first series matured in ninety-nine months. Its second series is now ninety-six months old and is expected to mature in a few months more. The association will have several thousand dollars to loan next Monday at 20 per cent premium.

The Franklin Building Association, which in November, 1895, matured its first series of 815 shares by paying back all dues received and nine and seven-tenths per cent per annum interest, is now issuing its eighth series.

ANDERSON-WADE.

The Anderson-Wade Realty Co., who last week reported the large deal in Southwest St. Louis vacant property, being the largest deal of the year, sold this week lot 50x125 on east side Shawmut place, between Ridge and Minerva, from a client to Patrick J. Fleming, who intends erecting a house at once. Price, $19 per foot, or $950.

Also lot on the north side of Arco avenue, between Taylor and King's highway, in Gibson Heights, from Edward Mallinckrodt to Miss Sabina Jackson at $38 per foot. This lot adjoins the one sold to a sister of Miss Jackson during the Gibson Heights sale. Price, $950.

L. E. Anderson of the Anderson-Wade Realty Co., has left on a brief trip South on business of the company.

EAST ST. LOUIS.

J. T. McCasland & Co. report that the satisfactory progress now being made on the Third Bridge bill, also on the bill for an appropriation for a Custom-house in East St. Louis, the securing of either of which will be worth many thousands of dollars to the real estate interests, is causing considerable speculation among owners of property as to where these institutions will be located should these bills become laws. Wherever located they must necessarily add greatly to the value of property in the entire city, as the bridge bill will surely bring East St. Louis closer to the great city of St. Louis, and the Custom-house will afford great conveniences in the way of getting mails on time, in addition to being a valuable acquisition to the city.

There is also considerable agitation among the stock interests of East St. Louis on the subject of establishing a Board of Trade to facilitate the handling of the vast stock interests at the National Stock Yards.

The following are some of the sales for the week: C. C. McCasland to L. S. Boismenue, lots in block 22, Claremont, $5,990; Harry May and wife to Olive Clark, lot 9, block 5, Ames' Addition, $800; Kate Abend to Hallett F. Abend, part lot 346, block 9, $1,000; Albert Maints and wife to Chas. Hauss, lots in DeHaan Subdivision, $4,456; J. F. Arden to Sila Cook, lot 46, Cebike and Kase Addition, $1,500; W. F. Beckwith to Thos. Friel, lot [illegible], Abt's Subdivision, $450; J. P. Rinkel to Christina Huschle, lot 5, block 2, Lincoln place, $1,766; J. B. Asbury to H. J. DeHaan lots 12 and 13, block 6, $5,000; L. S. Boismenue and wife to C. O. McCasland, lots in Central place No. 2, $4,743.

Real Estate Transfers.

NEWSTEAD AV.—25 feet, east line of block 5112. Theo Gulker and wife to Charles Kromann—warranty deed	$ 1,925
EVANS AV.—25 feet, south line of block 3733. H. T. Loring to Loring Real Estate and Loan Co.—warranty deed	3,000
CAROLINE ST.—25 feet, south line of block 1810. Ann Brady to Kate Brady—quitclaim deed	5
CAROLINE ST.—25 feet, south line block 2166. Ann Brady to Annie Brady—quitclaim deed	5
ARLINGTON AV.—25 feet, east line block 4516. John J. O'Brien and wife to Margaret Thompson—warranty deed	250
CHIPPEWA ST.—25 feet, south line block 1614. Alfred Gfehr and wife to John Mueller—warranty	200
PAGE BOULEVARD—30 feet, south line block 5149. Elisa G. Thurman and husband to Montrose P. Hynson—warranty	1,500
MITCHELL AV.—30 feet 2 inches, north line block 4621. Wm. H. Graham to Kate E. McCabe—warranty	453
DAYTON ST.—28 feet, north line, one-half interest, block 1001. Geo. P. Andrews to L. P. Baitenger—warranty	1,500
EMELIE ST.—100 feet, south line block 4785. John Koester and wife to L. W. Cape—warranty	700
JANUARY AV.—42 feet, west line block 4063. P. A. Griswold to P. A. C. Moore—quitclaim	11
KENNEDY AV.—25 feet, north line block 3688. John Wimbush and wife to Wm. Whissell—warranty	1,500
MAFFITT AV.—25 feet, south line block 3707. Wm. Whissell to E. Sligar—warranty	800
OHIO AV.—75 feet, east line block 1982. L. A. Tickacek and wife to J. B. Venker—warranty	1,000
MARCUS AV.—West line, 133 feet, block 4478. John J. Collins and wife to Peter White—warranty	3,700
HANCOCK AV.—50 feet, south line block 4770. Western Mutual L. and I. Co. to A. A. Mynders—warranty	600
COMPTON AV.—37 feet, west line block 2631. A. Bokern and wife to F. J. Wittwer—warranty	500
COMPTON AV.—100 feet, west line block 2631. A. Bokern and wife to Louis Kopp—warranty	1,500
COTE BRILLIANTE AV.—25 feet, north line block 3679. Emily M. Miltendorf to P. Galvin—warranty	2,500
LA SALLE ST.—50 feet, north line block 1814. Charles W. Smith's widow to John Farrell—trustee's deed	2,700
HUNT AV.—30 feet, south line block 3086. Effie M. Staats and husband to W. S. Drosda—warranty	1,200
SHENANDOAH ST.—150 feet, north line block 4922. P. F. Venderlippe and wife to H. St. John—warranty	2,700
SARAH ST.—25 feet, east line block 3656. T. Denny and wife to H. C. Keiffer—warranty	3,650
JEFFERSON AV.—40 feet, west line block 1362. John McDermott and wife to F. Denks—warranty	[illegible]
CARONDELET COMMONS—Block 42, Survey 2, 8 and 40-100 acres. F. Denks and wife to J. F. McDermott—warranty	[illegible]
BROADWAY—50 feet, east line block [illegible]. John Padberg and wife to J. F. McDermott—warranty	[illegible]
CARONDELET COMMONS—Block 42, Survey 2, 8 and 40-100 acres. J. F. McDermott and wife to John Padberg—warranty	10,000
HARLEM PL.—Lots 19 and 20, block 4771. Hy. Andreas to Charles Rodenberg—warranty	500
ALLEN AV.—50 feet, north line block 1322. Leola C. Knoth to J. P. Rinkel—warranty	12,000
LOCUST ST.—Corner Tenth, 81 feet 4½ inches, block 280. Hy. Semple Ames et al. to John O. F. Delaney—warranty	100,000
BELLEFONTAINE RD.—40 feet, west line block 2468. M. J. Obear to John Boenig—warranty	1,600
U. S. SURVEY—281 feet Kenrick st. and 50 foot strip southward from Bittner st. H. W. Wehrenbrecht and wife to Union Car Co.—warranty	5,000
BROADWAY—25 feet, east line block 322. J. R. McCarthy and wife to J. J. O'Meara—warranty	15,000
WABADA AV.—60 feet, south line block 4490B. Aug. Holthaus and wife to M. E. Dunlop—warranty	....

SHREWD MR. HEWITT.

When Called on to Put Up $200 He Informed the Police.

Dave O'Neil is the name of the young man who is locked up at the Four Courts on a charge of fraud.

William Hewitt of 4163 Wyoming street answered an advertisement for a collector. O'Neil called on him Friday and told him if he would make a deposit of $200 cash he could have the position of collector for the O'Neil Lumber Company.

Hewitt agreed to meet O'Neil the next day and produce the $200. Being a cautious man Hewitt investigated and found that the alleged O'Neil was a fraud. And being a resentful man he met O'Neil, led him into signing a receipt for the $200, then turned him over to Detective Gocking, who was posted near by.

ST. LOUIS CRICKET CLUB.

It Will Build Itself a Home in Forest Park.

At a meeting held in the office of President Wayman McCreery it was decided by the St. Louis Cricket Club to erect a handsome club house on the cricket green in Forest Park near the Lindell Railway pavilion.

The club house will cost about $500, of which sum Mr. McCreery and E. C. Simmons subscribed $100 each.

Last season the club had about sixty members. There will be more next season, and the members are looking forward to the best season's sport on record. The club will be stronger, and matches have been arranged with the leading clubs of the country. St. Louis claims to have the strongest eleven in the West, and will contend for the Western championship.

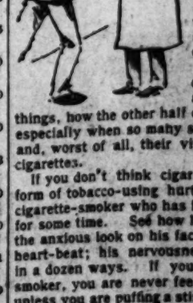
A Study of English Cathedrals.

Rev. George E. Martin of the First Presbyterian Church will lecture at Pilgrim Congregational Church, Ewing and Washington avenues, Monday evening, on "A Recent Study of a Group of English Cathedrals." The lecture will be illustrated with calcium light views taken under Dr. Martin's personal supervision. No charge will be made for admission. The public is cordially invited.

CIGARETTE SUCKERS.

Men Get Roped Into All Kinds of Skin Games.

The Worst Roped Man Is the Cigarette Smoker—Robbed of Health and Manhood, His Most Precious Possession.



"Say, where d'you get that coffin nail, Chimmey?"

"Oh, I caught it on the fly from de guy on de corner."

And the two little boot-blacks—God bless 'em, they didn't know any better—sat on the curb and smoked the cigarette, out of sight.

We often wonder, when we see and hear such things, how the other half of the world lives, especially when so many spend their money, and, worst of all, their vitality, in smoking cigarettes.

If you don't think cigarettes, in fact, any form of tobacco-using hurts you, watch the cigarette-smoker who has indulged the habit for some time. See how his hands tremble; the anxious look on his face tells of irregular heart-beat; his nervousness betrays itself in a dozen ways. If you are a cigarette-smoker, you are never feeling quite at ease unless you are puffing a stinking little nerve-wrecker.

Don't you want release?

Don't you want just a few months with a pure, sweet breath, improved health, vigorous manhood?

See what No-To-Bac has done for others—will do for you:

CURED IN LESS THAN A WEEK.

OAKLAND, Cal., No. 1821 Market st.,
August 20th, 1895.

Sterling Remedy Co.:

I bought a box of No-To-Bac three weeks ago, from your agents here—Kirkland & Trowbridge—and it cured me in less than a week, since which time I have recommended it to several others, and have induced at least half a dozen to begin the treatment, all of whom say it is helping them.

I weighed 155 pounds when I began the treatment and now I weigh 163—a gain of 8 pounds within three weeks. I am 24 years of age, and have used cigarettes and chewing tobacco since I was 12 years of age, smoking on an average for the last five years of about 25 cigarettes a day.

Yours respectfully, EDW. J. DOUNELLAN.

You need not take our word for it, nor do we sell No-To-Bac on the recommendation of others. Simply buy from your own druggist, under absolute guarantee, and you run no risk. Get our booklet, "Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away," written guarantee of cure and free sample, mailed for the asking. Address The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

THE SUNDAY POST-DISPATCH — PART FOUR

PAGES 25–32. ST. LOUIS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1896. PAGES 25–32.

A DAY WITH THE ST. LOUIS MOUNTED POLICE.

Gallant Cavalrymen Who Patrol the Suburban Districts of a Big City.

How They Are Drilled, Disciplined and Trained for Their Arduous Work.

Their Force Numbers Only 45 Men, but They Have the Finest Station in This Country—Territory Covered.

The mounted policeman is not so familiar an object, save to the suburban dwellers, as the city "copper" on his beat. St. Louis has forty-five mounted policemen, and for the territory they have to cover the city should have 200. The men are divided into three patrols of fifteen each, only one patrol being on duty at a time. These fifteen men cover seventeen beats and some of the beats are five miles square. They cover the whole territory west of Grand avenue, south of Manchester and west of Euclid avenue, north of the Clayton road and the extreme north and south limits are seventeen miles apart. The territory of the mounted district covered by the mounted police, supplemented by twenty-two probationary patrolmen on foot, embraces thirty-five square miles with a population of 55,000. The territory embraces Calvary and Bellefontaine and all the other large cemeteries, besides Forest, O'Fallon and Tower Grove Parks and a corner of Carondelet Park.

The seventeen beats are bounded as follows:

No. 1.—Calvary and Carrie avenues, Florissant avenue and the Mississippi River, including O'Fallon Park.

No. 2.—Calvary Cemetery north to Chain of Rocks, and from the river to the western city limits.

No. 3.—Florissant to Kossuth, and Fair to Calvary avenues.

No. 4.—Natural Bridge road to Florissant and Calvary avenue to city limits.

No. 5.—Union to Marcus, and Easton to Natural Bridge road.

No. 6.—Easton to Natural Bridge road, and Union to limits.

No. 7—Walton to Union and Delmar to Easton.

No. 8—Bartmer to Easton and Page and Union to Walton.

No. 9—Bartmer to Delmar and Union to city limits.

No. 10—Forest Park.

No. 11—Arsenal to Manchester road and Newstead to King's highway.

No. 12—Duncan avenue, south to Manchester road and King's highway and east to Tower Grove.

No. 13—King's highway to western limits, south of Arsenal, including the suburbs of Gratiot, Clifton Heights and Benton.

No. 14—Arsenal to Chippewa and Grand to King's highway.

No. 15—Pernod road, below the Insane Asylum, to Arsenal and King's highway to city limits.

No. 16—King's highway and Gravois road to Grand and Chippewa, to southwestern city limits.

No. 17—Pernod road to western limits of Carondelet and King's highway and Gravois road west to city limits.

The mounted police communicate with the station in Forest Park by the Municipal telephone call boxes, supplemented by Bell telephones, and these are so arranged that the men can report hourly the same as their brethren on foot down town. The furthest patrol box north is at Baden, but the water-works extension telephone at Chain of Rocks can be called into requisition. The furthest box south is at the intersection of Gravois road and King's highway. Other boxes are stationed at Florissant, near Bellefontaine, Rinklesville, De Hodiamont, Cabanne and Belt, Delmar and King's highway, Natural Bridge road and King's highway, Lindell and King's highway, Manchester avenue and King's highway, Manchester road and King's highway, Benton, Gratiot, Clifton Heights and Cheltenham.

The common ordinary downtown cop may envy his mounted brother and imagine that with a horse to ride, and one-third less hours of duty life is to him to a continued picnic. When the mounted policeman is on dress parade on a fine day in the front ranks of the Veiled Prophets or King Hotu's retinue, with prancing steed and flashing sabre, he looks "out of sight." But the picture is different when the mounted policeman is covered with mud from head to foot, wading knee deep in a slough of despond with his horse not "dead but gone before."

The "copper" when he is first promoted to the "horse brigade" does not think his job half so easy the second day as he does the first, and the third day he wishes the animal had never been introduced as a means of transportation. The mounted policeman gets no breaking in, save by experience. There are men on the force who never mounted a horse in their lives until the day they started in as mounted policemen. They had to be instructed how to place the saddle and how to buckle it on, and they were in doubt whether the bit went in the mouth, or under the tail. The raw recruits are more raw in places after two or three days experience than they were at first. About the third day they report sick, and lay off for a rest. But they do not rest sitting down. They eat from the mantelpiece and walk very painfully. They suffer just as the school boy does after an old-fashioned spanking.

All the raw recruits undergo this painful ordeal, but they soon get over it. But there are other troubles which beset the most experienced. There are times when in chasing an evil-doer a horse is a handicap instead of a help. A man may go through wire fences, climb railings, and penetrate narrow paths beset with trees and undergrowth where a horse cannot go. Then the policeman has to abandon his horse. He cannot afford to lose time looking for a place to hitch so he leaves the horse free. The horse is well trained and will remain a reasonable length of time. If his rider does not return within the limit set by the horse, the latter makes a bee line for the stable, leaving the luckless rider to follow on foot. Imagine the joy of a walk of a few miles on a dark night in such bottomless mud as country roads are revelling in at this season. This is an experience which the mounted policeman regularly has in all seasons. It is really better to leave the horse free, because if an animal comes in alone, and the rider does not soon follow or report from the nearest call-box, it will be known that some accident has befallen him, and help will be sent. Otherwise if he hitched his horse anywhere off an open road, and was wounded or killed after dismounting, nothing would be known of it before daylight.

When the mounted policeman makes an arrest he handcuffs his prisoner and either makes him walk in front, while his captor rides, or, if he proves unruly or tries to escape, the policeman may have to dismount and hold the prisoner, while he leads the horse. Sometimes he is not equal to this double task and he has to turn the horse loose. The horse will invariably return without delay to the stable. If the arrest is made in reach of a car line, the policeman leaves his horse at some convenient place and takes his prisoner on the cars, returning for his horse afterward. Except in the territory due west of the station and north of Baden the ground is fairly well covered by the street car system, although it may necessitate a walk of a mile or two over boggy roads to get to a car.

The mounted policeman has other troubles of his own besides mud and bad walking. Severely cold weather is very much harder on any one mounted than afoot. It is especially difficult to keep the feet warm and old Boreas blows his blasts with cruel glee through the whiskers and about the ears of a man on horseback. In a driving rain, in sleet, snow and wind the mounted copper has not the sheltering walls of high buildings to protect him, and when in the open country where his beat is the temperature in winter is always several degrees colder than in the city. The only compensation is that, being mounted, he can, and does, wear heavier clothing than a man on foot can conveniently carry around. In extremely hot weather, too, there is no shady side of the street for the mounted policeman. He has to take old Sol straight and the exercise of riding is more heating than walking at the pace of the ordinary policeman.

But take the spring and fall, when it is neither too hot nor too cold, and when the roads are in good condition, and the mounted policeman has decidedly the bulge over his unmounted brother. The mounted policeman has a long beat to ride, and on most beats in all weathers he has to go it alone, as there are not enough men to double up, but ordinarily, in his sparsely settled territory arrests are few and far between and the officer in decent weather has a nice, pleasant job.

Then, too, he works fewer hours, which is a decided boon at all seasons. The downtown policeman with a twelve-hours' watch and generally court to attend in the morning, is on duty most of the time he is not eating or sleeping. It is conceded that it is too great a strain on the men and better results could be obtained by three patrols of eight hours. The Mounted District is conducted on the eight-hours' system. In fact, the morning watch is only seven hours, because for lack of early street car facilities it is impracticable to have the men report for duty as early as 6 o'clock. As the watches are changed monthly, however, the men preserve an average of eight hours, the night men taking the extra hour of duty of the day men. The first watch is from 7 a. m. till 2 p. m.; the second from 2 p. m. till 10 p. m.; the third from 10 p. m. till 7 a. m.

The men assemble for roll call at the hour for going on duty. All they have to do is to saddle their horses. The animals are cleaned and fed by the hostlers, of whom there is a day and night gang. The policemen line up, mounted, in front of the station, and leave in a body at the word of command. On returning from duty all they have to do is to clean their saddle kits and make out their reports to their respective Sergeants, who report to the office Sergeant on duty, who makes out the reports to be forwarded to Chief Harrigan. Then the men are off duty for sixteen hours unless they have a case in court.

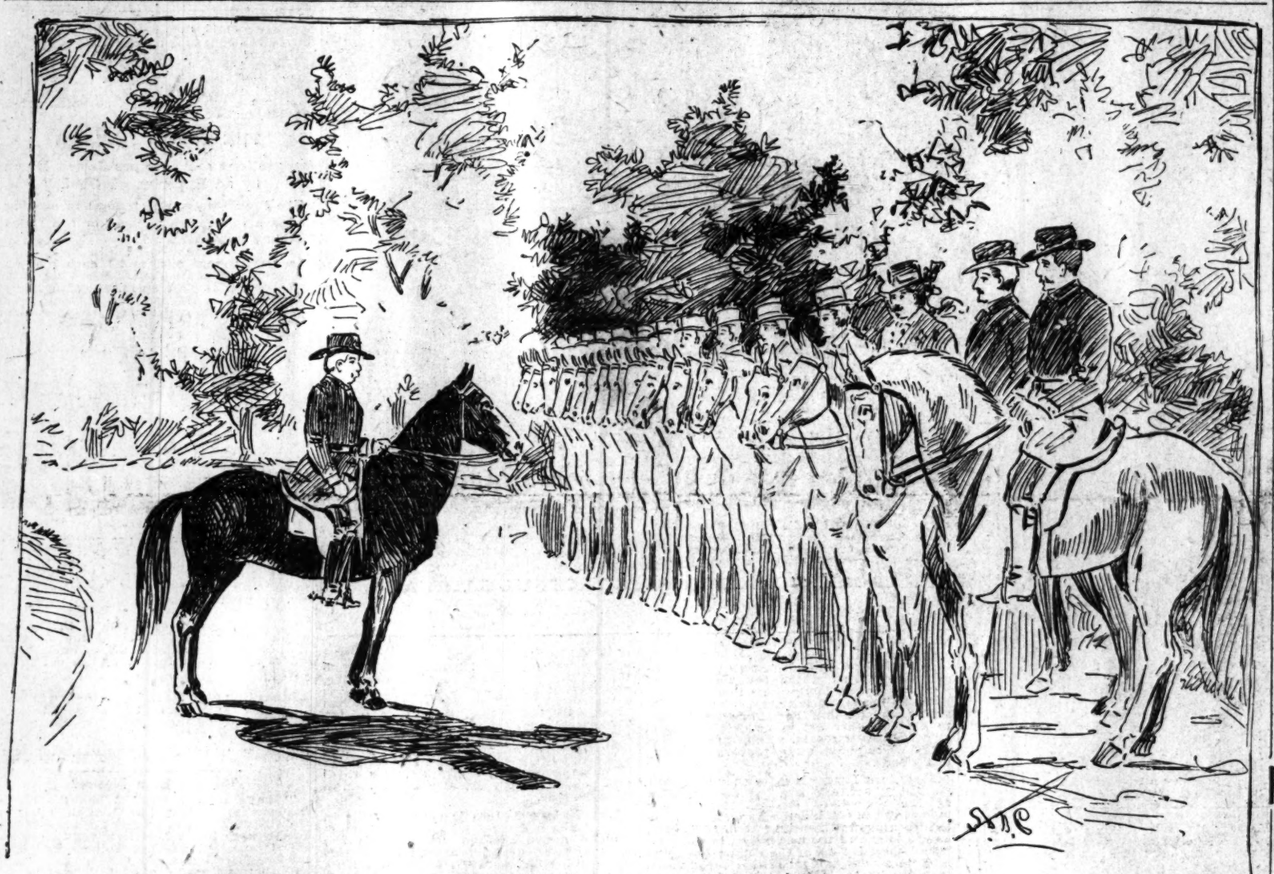
The equipment of a mounted soldier is a navy revolver, carried in a holster furnished by the department, and a small baton, which has replaced the full-sized club formerly carried, a pair of hand-cuffs, and an extra round of cartridges, which, with the handcuffs, are carried in the saddle kit. Each man has a saber and scabbard. He is drilled in the use of this weapon, but never carries it except when on dress parade at the head of a street procession, or on similar occasions. The rest of the time they are kept locked up in a glass case in the station-house assembly room.

The men when on duty are required to report by telephone every hour. This is arranged so that half the men report at the hour, and the others at the half-hour, so that some officer is heard from every half hour. In so large a territory this is necessary. The station has no patrol wagon, as the distances are too great and the roads too bad to render them available. If an officer calls for help the only help that can reach him is to send the next available man who reports. Sometimes the next man to call up may be ten miles away, so that when a mounted policeman calls for assistance he is in luck if the trouble is not over long before he reaches him. There were formerly seventy-two mounted policemen, but in the late "shake up" the force was reduced to forty-five. But these are supplemented by twenty-two probationists, foot policemen who are stationed in the more thickly populated beats. There are two sub-stations in the district, the Tower Grove Station on Manchester road and the station in O'Fallon Park. The officers consist of Capt. Peter Reynolds, Office Sergeants Lally and Gaffney, Mounted Sergeants Kennedy, Dowd and Boland, and Patrol Sergeant Creecy, stationed at Tower Grove.

The Mounted District Station is the finest in St. Louis and said to be the best in the country. The building covers a surface of 189x98 feet and has an assembly and drill hall 65x48 feet. At one end of the drill hall is a space set apart for the Captains' and Sergeants' rooms, 35x27 feet, and adjoining is the cell room, 35x11 feet, the cells being each 10x11. In the drill room the probationary patrolmen are drilled for one and a half hours every eighth day. The manual of arms is taught, a stand of fifty rifles being stored there for the purpose. Every man has his own private locker, the sanitary and plumbing arrangements are of the best and everything is scrupulously neat and clean.

On the ground floor are the police stables presided over by Dr. Wm. R. Faulkner, who buys all the horses. The stable is a wonder. There is no more suspicion of a bad odor about it, although eighty-five horses are kept there, than one would expect to find it the dining-room or parlor of a gentleman. The floor is of asphalt, except the floors of the stalls, which is of yellow clay. On that horses can stand with perfect ease to their feet, and there is none of that pawing and other symptoms of uneasiness so frequently visible in stables less complete. The horses are bedded with a thick layer of shavings, and no dirt is permitted to accumulate for a single hour. The Superintendent's office is on the same floor and a close watch is kept to see that the men do their duty. Any one who has the care of or who owns horses could get valuable pointers by a visit to the police stables at Forest Park. There are seventy-two single stalls, 5x7 feet in the clear, and 12 box stalls, 12 feet square, [illegible] steam heaters, except one [illegible] stable floor. The danger from fire is reduced to a minimum, but yet the station has its own fire department, having two reels of hose conveniently hung, which will reach any part of the building. Forty acres of land are set apart for the station and stables, most of which is used for pasturage.

TAKING A PRISONER TO THE STATION



SQUAD ROLL-CALL OF MOUNTED POLICE.

CAPT. PETER REYNOLDS.

A RAW RECRUIT.

MAKING AN ARREST.

PROF. ROENTGEN'S GREAT DISCOVERY.

Dr. George Richter Explains the New Photographic Process.

No recent scientific discovery has awakened so lively an interest and curiosity among all classes of the community, learned and simple, as the announcement that Prof. W. P. Roentgen of Wuertzburg University had found a way to photograph objects like the human skeleton, many of the metals and other objects through substances heretofore believed to be opaque, like living flesh, wood, felt, rubber and the like. Dr. George Richter, who has at his residence at 2424 South Eighteenth street perhaps the most complete photographic and scientific laboratory owned by any private person in St. Louis, has been watching the work done at Bonn with keen interest and for the past two years has been experimenting on the same ground.

"Doctor," a Post-Dispatch reporter said to him, "can you or can anybody tell me just what it is that Prof. Roentgen has discovered in plain language, so that common people who are not scientists can understand it? Is it a fact that the cathode rays will penetrate opaque substances, and how do they do it, and I want you to tell it to me as nearly as you can in words of one syllable."

"Well, you begin with a mistake that I have noticed in all the American papers. Roentgen does not use the cathode rays, which die out in the air a couple of centimeters from their origin, but he does use what he calls the 'X' 'wave.' The unknown wave, you understand, about which our knowledge is very limited.

"A Crookes tube is a glass affair, usually bent in the shape of the letter 'L,' which is exhausted of air or gas until the interior is reduced to about the one one hundred millionth of the ordinary atmospheric pressure in round numbers. There is a platinum point at each end and when these are hooked up to a current of high tension a very peculiar brush of light is formed between the two points, one of which is called the anode, the other the cathode, and at the angle of the tube toward which the cathode points there occurs a glow upon the glass, while the cathode itself is dark. It is from this glow upon the knuckle of the tube that the 'X' wave starts, and it radiates in every direction just like light would, but it is not light. It can not be gathered by a lens. It streams through some substances easily and is checked and lost in others. It does not make a picture upon the photographic plate at all like the pictures drawn by the sun there, but it casts a shadow upon it, just as a candle would cast your shadow on a wall, the image being larger than the object always. While the air between you and the wall and between you and the candle very fairly represents the other bodies, through the midst of which the 'X' wave passes as readily as candle light through the atmosphere. Light will pass through some solids and not through others. If you hold a piece of plain glass in your hand and ground glass in the other their shadows will be very like in theory to the different degrees in which Roentgen's wave selectes this or that substance to penetrate.

"We know that the 'X' wave has a length of vibration very much greater than any of the visible rays in the spectrum and this may be why it can force itself through materials that break up the shorter waves of visible light. It is only an accidental coincidence, but you can understand that may be by remembering that if a piano is being played in another room you hear through the wall the long, low notes more distinctly than the high, short ones. Its period of vibration, however, is identical with light, and it undoubtedly has its place on the spectrum.

"There are seven visible colors in the spectrum ranging from red with very short waves to violet with very long ones, but on each side of these visible vibrations there is an area that you can't see, indeed, but which you can otherwise sense. It is in that almost unknown territory beyond that Herts and Roentgen and most of the students of the physics of light have been exploring. I saw in one of the papers the other day where somebody talked about a Roentgen ray passing through a brick wall. The Hertz ray does that, as you can see in any text book. The 'X' wave lies out further into the unknown beyond the Herts ray than it itself stands beyond visible light, and all of the spectrum between the two is an unsolved riddle. The cathode ray, on the other hand, to show you how different it is from Roentgen's wave, lies entirely at the other end of the spectrum beyond the ultra violet. It, too, is a curiosity. It will pass through aluminum, but will not pass through air.

"Roentgen's discovery, the result of study and not of accident, has advanced science at one great bound, and scientists all over the world are doing their best to explain it to the public and to amplify the results. It is a tremendous step forward in human knowledge, and it was won by honest study and deep skill. People know generally that every object in the world is made of atoms grouped into molecules, each vibrating, jostling, colliding and even taking new direction, and yet that theory, universally accepted as it is, has about as much relation to the true nature of things as the alphabet has to the understanding of a thought represented by printed words. The alphabet, especially in English, does not even represent the sounds of the spoken word, to say nothing of its distance from the thought idea. The same is true of the atomic theory and the truth about matter, and Roentgen's discovery is of the most vital scientific interest for the light it throws on this subject, as well as for its practical utility in surgery.

"The light waves that we can see range in length from 0.4 to 0.7 micromillimeters. Prof. Hertz discovered rays of similar character, but of a length of from a few centimeters to several meters. They pass through wood, paper, stone, etc., but they will not pass through metal. They are identical with lights, but invisible, and their discovery created a sensation on account of their similarity to electricity. The cathode ray upon which Crookes founded his theory of radiant energy will, as I say, pass through aluminum, but not through air. A magnet bends the ray, but has no apparent effect on the "X" wave of Roentgen. It is believed that the peculiar effect on the photograph plate is called out by fluorescence caused by the rays on the gelatine in the plateholder, rather than immediately by the "X" wave itself.

"And what will be the future of the discovery?"

"It undoubtedly will have immediate use in surgery and with the improvements and other discoveries that it will call out, I have no doubt that very accurate and valuable pictures of the interior of the human body will be taken. The German papers report a number of instances where bullets fired into different bodies were accurately located; and, of course, we are here only at the beginning of the results. There are many practical difficulties before the investigators yet, but scientists will be still patiently working on the problems uncovered by Prof. Roentgen long after the newspaper readers have forgotten all about them.

TEMPORARY BLOOD SUBSTITUTE.

Why Saline Solution Is Injected Into the Veins of Wounded Persons.

Occasionally in cases of serious wounds where there has been great loss of blood, the published reports state that "saline solution" was injected into the veins to supply the deficiency. The average reader, however, has a very vague, if any idea, how a solution of salt takes the place of blood.

Not to go into a complete analysis of the blood, it is sufficient to note that of 1,000 parts, 780.15 is composed of water, albumen 65 parts, sodium and potassium 3.371, coloring matter (supplied by the red blood corpuscles) 123, leaving only some 12 parts to be composed of fibrine, fat, calcium and magnesium, etc. Where there is serious loss of blood a state of collapse sets in because the normal weight of blood being reduced, the heart's action is diminished, there being less resistance for that organ to overcome.

To counteract the result of shock and collapse it is necessary to stimulate the heart by restoring the normal weight, in other words, to get it to work by giving it something to work on. As the analysis shows of 1,000 parts of blood, nearly 800 is composed of water and sodium, and therefore, a plain saline solution makes a good substitute. The heart does not know the difference, and it goes to pumping away as usual as soon as the imitation blood gets in the veins. The saline solution serves to tide the patient over the danger point. As the food is converted into chyle, new blood is formed, the red corpuscles are supplied rapidly from the normal tissues, and the saline solution is thrown off through the secretions in the usual way.

Formerly transfusion of blood was the means employed, but this always objectionable method has been supplanted. The greatest objection to the transfusion of blood from one person to another was that to supply the necessary amount to restore the wounded patient, it was inevitable that the volunteer should be almost as badly drained, so that the physician would have two patients on his hands where he had one. Besides there was always the risk of transfusing disease to the patient with the other's blood. Dogs and sheep have been sacrificed to surgery for this purpose, but most people prefer to use blood of their own manufacture to any imported from beasts or their fellow creatures.

THEY EXERCISE WITHOUT EFFORT.

Novel Gymnastic Institute Patronized by New York Women.

The stout woman, the woman devoid of grace and the nervous woman have no longer the slightest excuse for remaining in the various states to which hereditary or improper conditions of living have assigned them. In this day and generation not even personal effort is required to make the stout woman a sylph, to make the awkward girl graceful as a fairy or to give the restless woman the repose which stamps the caste of Vere de Vere. One may be so lazy breathing seems a trial and yet may be enabled to take all the exercises required for converting the ordinary American woman into a combination of Greek goddess and Paris fashion-plate. "Mechanico-therapeutics" have been devised for the benefit of the indolent, the weak and the hurried, and grace may be had by the expenditure of a little coin of the realm quite apart from the squandering of any energy.

The Zander Institute in New York City is the place where all the advantages of a gymnasium may be had without any of its disadvantages; where shoulders may be straightened without labor; where that bane of middle age, a prominent abdomen, may be diminished to its proper size without dieting or work; where lumbering obesity may be made slender as the young birch tree. And all without effort.

At the Zander Institute the patient who confesses to an overburden of flesh and who acknowledges that she hates gymnastics "because they tire her so" is led into a long light room filled with strange instruments and buzzing with strange sounds. If her eyes were closed she might imagine that she had stumbled into a busy sewing establishment where many machines were stitching away, or that she had unaccountably wandered into a power-house where the hum of battles and wires was loud. She is, however, merely in the "passive room" of the mechanico-gymnastic institute and the instruments she sees are designed to make her shapely and strong without effort on her part, while the sound is that of the electric apparatus by which the machines are run.

The instruments are of many kinds. Some are fastened up against the wall and look like an involved form of chest weights. Others are long, padded chairs, in which the patient might fall asleep by for the movement they are capable of assuming and the passive exercise they can afford the seeker after beauty. There is a headless, tailless horse, upon which one may sit to acquire the ease and grace which is sometimes so conspicuously absent from the riders at the academies and in the park. And beside each instrument there is a minute glass, by whose shifting sands the passive exerciser times herself. She is not expected to remain at most of the instruments more than two minutes at a time—from which it may be seen that mechanical gymnastics have charms for the busy as well as for the indolent.

The patient may station herself before one of the machines and be fastened in by a leather band. A movement of the foot starts the electric current, and forthwith a circular affair reaches out and begins to massage the stomach of the candidate for grace. It kneads and presses the protruding abdomen with the greatest intelligence, far exceeding a human masseuse in the regularity and evenness of its work. When the minute glass indicates that 120 seconds have passed the patient turns slightly and the too prominent hips are attacked by the mechanical masseuse, and finally, when the whole trunk below the waist line has been kneaded into a condition which is the beginning of shapeliness, the patient unstraps herself and tries another passive exercise.

Perhaps if the size of her hips and abdomen is her principal grievance she goes immediately to a long reclining chair and lies, chest downward, on that. Here again is the mechanical masseuse contrivance, which kneads away at the too prominent parts. If the superfluous flesh is more evenly distributed she may visit other instruments which attack the flesh from the shoulder blades to the calves of the legs, kneading each part in a thorough-going manner that affords the patient the greatest hope of coming slimness.

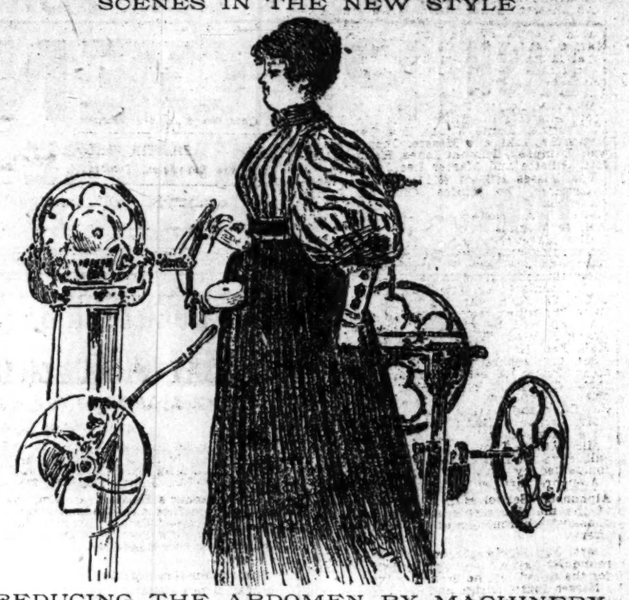
She may sit in a curious machine which seems to jerk her about in a totally irresponsible manner, but it will in reality be giving her all the benefit of the Delsartean principle of muscle relaxation without the fatigue of forcing her to fling herself about. She may mount the headless horse and be trotted violently for five minutes without the slightest danger of being thrown. Or she may seat herself in an electric bicycle apparatus and obtain all the benefits of a spin out into the country without the labor of using her brain to direct her muscles.

If a course in the "passive room" of the institute should develop sufficient energy in the patient to make her desire to exercise somewhat herself, there is an "active room," where she may indulge that desire. In this room she takes exercises mainly in the way of resisting forces. For instance, she sits in a chair with rotary arms extending on either side. These are so arranged that a touch sets them in motion and they then move backward rapidly. The patient's strength is developed in resisting the pressure of these arms. Instruments made on similar principles are used to develop strength in other parts of the body.

One of the charms of the Zander method, according to its New York exponents, is that no regulation gymnasium suit is required by those who follow it. Not only are bloomers unnecessary, but the corseted woman is not obliged to remove her stays before being kneaded or jolted into shapeliness. As a matter of fact, a great many of the pupils, or the patients, as they happen to be called, do remove their tight bodices and corsets before taking their exercises, but it is not imperative that they should.

The primary object of the institute, its representatives say, sadly, was not beauty culture. It was intended to overcome the injurious effects of a sedentary life, to aid in the cure of chronic pathological diseases and in the development of muscular strength. But alas for aims! It was discovered by the indolent stout woman, whose courage had failed her when she planned ordinary gymnastics. And now its representatives say with feeling that it is vanity and not ill-health which brings the majority of its patrons to it, unless obesity be considered a disease and awkwardness an illness.

SCENES IN THE NEW STYLE



REDUCING THE ABDOMEN BY MACHINERY.

DELICIOUS DESSERTS.

Something New, Delicate and Decorative for Sunday Dinner.

There was an orange vendor's cart at my hostess' door, when I returned, jaded and worn from a hard morning's work. Oh! how good the big yellow spheres looked, as the fastidious little dame selected with judicious care some of the sweetest.

"May I have half a dozen or so, au natural?" I asked hungrily.

"Of course, and as many more as you can eat; but take a word of advice, and do not surfeit yourself, because I've a new dessert to show you, and you may have some to eat, too, if you will promise beforehand to like it."

The promise is given, only too promptly, and an orange, a big, juicy one, serves to quench the momentary thirst. I have secured my point of vantage, and am prepared to taste, criticise and make myself either useful or a nuisance according as the mood prompts. Dear little Dame Industry has found the way to make idle hands of account, however, so 'tis not long before I am set to the congenial occupation of preparing sweet, delicate flavored oranges for the dessert—new to me, but not to the little woman, whose Latin forbears lived where the golden apple of Hesperus is as plentiful as the ordinary everyday apple is in Missouri. While I squeezed the juice and pulp of three oranges into a bowl, added the juice of half a large lemon, three tablespoonfuls of sugar and a pint and a half of cold water, my hostess prepared two tablespoonfuls of corn starch in a little cold water. The fruit juices, etc., were put to boil up once, then strained; the dissolved corn starch was stirred in, and it was all put back on the fire to boil fifteen minutes; this is to thoroughly cook the corn starch. Pour into a large bowl, and set aside to become cold; add the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, whip altogether a few minutes, and serve in fancy shells or in meringue boats.

"Of course," says Dame Industry, as we taste again and again this delicate concoction, wherein you distinctly get the flavor of the orange and the lemon, "the nicest way to serve oranges is as a salad."

"A salad? Yes. Why not? In tropical climates it is the custom to dress sliced fruits with oil and vinegar, pepper and salt, just as we do lettuce and cress; but we will adopt the Latin fashion of using liqueurs. Suppose we try an orange salad and you can tell about it.

"Here are three oranges I have put on the ice especially for the purpose; peel and slice them, take out the seeds and put them into this compotier; dust them generously with powdered sugar, and I'll give you a glass of mixed liqueurs—two tablespoonfuls of each—maraschino, chartreuse and brandy, to pour over; or, you may try it some time with curacoa, maraschino and anisette, although the last is really too sweet to serve with sweet fruit. The salad must stand an hour before serving.

"When you want to make something especially fine and can afford to buy champagne, try a salad of orange and cocoanut.

"Peel and slice four large, sweet, juicy oranges; the Florida orange is always to be selected if possible. Put alternate layers of sliced orange and freshly grated cocoanut in a glass compotier; add a spoonful of powdered sugar to each layer, and fill the dish, putting plenty of sugar on top; pour your pint of champagne over, let it stand a while and serve with a basket of dainty little cakes or after-dinner croutons, as I call those crisp little brown bits of bread you liked so the other day.

"The street boys poked lemons and bananas at me on Broadway the other day for a song literally; six lemons for a nickel and fourteen bananas for a dime is cheap enough in all conscience. So I am going to have a 'banana charlotte.'"

And we had a "banana charlotte" afterwards that was too delicious! First there was a layer of sponge cake put round the side of a quart mold; then half a dozen ripe bananas were thinly sliced, and the bottom of the mold covered with the slices; then the whole thing was filled in with whipped cream, covered, and set on ice until needed. When it was turned out, a picture, the whole was cut into dainty slices, and served on glass plates. For those who like everything extra sweet powdered sugar may sifted over, or the cream may be sweetened before whipping.

"The best of these desserts," says my wise little friend, "is their hygienic quality. At this time of year rich pastries and puddings are apt to make you bilious, and therefore cross, or worse, yellow. I keep my lord and master in good health, you see, in preference to treating him for indigestion and ill-temper.

"Isn't my way the best?"

SPRING NECKWEAR.

Already the Shops Display a Large and Attractive Variety.

Neck frills of the season are as many and varied as the women who wear them. Any combination, no matter how odd, is acceptable if becoming.

As the spring approaches the flower collarette will be much worn. It is made in a variety of ways, but the newest, perhaps, consists of loops of ribbon, a curling tip or two and trailing flowers arranged like a jabot. Either the lily of the valley or clematis is graceful in a collarette of this description. The fur boa is seldom a creation entirely of fur. It is combined with lace, silk, mull, and frequently flowers. Feathers and fur are also worn together.

A high standing ruff of ostrich tips makes an effective frame for a pretty face. Some of the newest fasten in front with a graceful lace bow. The Queen Bess ruff is a novelty just now and promises to be very popular this spring. It will be the finishing touch of many of the early spring costumes.

QUESTIONS OF ETIQUETTE.

A young man acquainted with me for two years has met my parents only twice.

ACQUIRING A GRACEFUL SEAT ON HORSEBACK

BICYCLE EXERCISE MADE EASY.

He would like to call and see me, but is a little backward. Would it be proper to give him my card and ask him to call?

LENA K. K.

If the young man asks permission to call on you it is allowable for you to give it, although it would be better could your mother ask him to call. It is entirely unnecessary to give him your card.

* * *

Please give me a good form for an invitation to a private leap year party.

LENA L.

If you are giving a small party at your home, you need send only your cards with the date and hours of festivity in one corner and the words "Leap year" added to inform your guests what to expect.

* * *

When one receives the announcement cards of the wedding of a casual acquaintance what response does one make?

L. A. B.

She should send her card to the person making the announcement.

* * *

Does a guest take leave of her hostess at an afternoon tea? E. C.

She does not. THE DICTATOR.

ST. LOUIS WOMEN

Mrs. Lulu Smith, stepdaughter of Dr. J. T. Pirtle, is a tall, stately beauty, with great sweetness of disposition. She is a very brilliant musician, that being her special gift.

Miss M. Mooney is the only woman who has ever succeeded in occupying the responsible position of cloak buyer and manager of a cloak department in the West. She is a handsome golden-haired woman, with a stately presence.

Mrs. Augustus Roos of West Olive street is a handsome brunette, and excels as a pianiste. She also does a great deal of fine embroidery and fancy work of various kinds and is constantly working with her "Chere Ami," Mrs. Jay Noble, for "sweet charity's sake."

Mrs. Mary Barrett, wife of Dr. Richard Barrett, is one of the distinque matrons of the city. She is tall and stately, with fine coloring, "eyes of heaven's own blue," and gracious manners. Her conversational powers are brilliant. She is musical and a perfect mistress of the French language and conversant with other tongues.

Mrs. James Carlos Peck, sister of his grace, Archbishop Gross of Oregon, is one of the best-read women in the city, and is very accomplished as a musician; her pride though lies in her graceful skill in housekeeping. She is "a daughter of the revolution," being descended from some of the oldest and proudest families of Baltimore.

Miss Vera Hart, a young lady from Fayetteville, Ark., who will be here the first week in February to study art under one of the best masters n the city, has spent several terms at the school of design on Eighteenth and Locust streets and shows quite a gift for doing original designs, many of her efforts making good subjects for the illustration of humorous sketches. Although a young girl, she has devoted most of her life to the study of art and has turned out a great deal of creditable work, scenes from nature being her favorite studies.

Mrs. Cornelia Clifford, who came here from the East and has resided with her daughter for many years, is one of the most active and useful ladies of her age in the city. Although she has lived nearly three score and ten years, no one would believe it to see her upright carriage and brisk walk. Besides taking an active interest in life and its duties she finds time to do a great deal of beautiful fancy work, her drawn work upon linen being quite a work of art, so difficult and intricate are many of the patterns which come from under her deft fingers.

Mrs. W. C. Breckinridge is one of the finest managers and best housekeepers in the city. Coming from the bluegrass region, where good housekeeping was always a part of a young woman's education, Mrs. Breckinridge is possessed of all the accomplishments upon which the Virginia and Kentucky ladies justly pride themselves, of knowing how to look after her own household, understanding the art of good cookery to a nicety, her art in making delightful preserves, sweetmeats, pickles and jams of every description, being proverbial among her friends.

Miss Clara Lepere is quite an enthusiastic student of art, and is a regular attendant at the School of Design. Her favorite studies are in black and white, and she frequently rides to the school upon her wheel, as she is one of the best riders in the city. Miss Lepere is fond of the culinary art, and is quite an apt student in this department, to judge by the dainty, appetizing confections made by her hands at the club of which she was a member last season, one of the rules of which was that each member should prepare some dish for the little feast which always took place before the meeting broke up.

Miss Carry Ashcroft, who has lately taken charge of the Physical Culture classes at Mary Institute is one of the most thoroughly accomplished young ladies in the city. Before completing her education in physical culture Miss Ashcroft took a course of study in the St. Louis Medical School for Women, to thoroughly acquaint and familiarize herself with the human anatomy, so that she would know all about the muscular development of the body. Miss Ashcroft beside being an expert in all of the graceful and healthful exercises taught in a course of physical culture, is a graceful fencer, handling her foil with the ease of a man.

Mrs. R. C. Kerens of 36 Vandeventer place has a great love for and is a collector of rare china. Among her ceramic treasures are a collection of the finest Holland Delft, so popular now, and a dinner course, which consists of one dozen soup plates or bowls, in concave form, each representing the design of a different soup, and peculiar to the various States, one lobster, frog, gumbo turtle, and an Indian cooking, primitive, probably; grasshopper soup; on another is a representation of an old English kitchen "bean soup," of course, amongst the menu. These were the work of Theodore Davis, the artist—were too many for Mrs. Hayes, who designed them, and were presented to Mrs. Kerens by Stephen B. Elkins. Her collection of china and glass, altogether, is a royal one, and to be appreciated must be seen in its lavishness.

Mrs. Halsey C. Ives is very versatile in gifts. She is musical and has a most delightful mezzo soprano voice, which she uses with wonderful dramatic effect, this being in keeping with the histrionic talents of which she is possessed in a marked degree. She was a member of the old McCullough Club in its palmy days, and electrified her audience and the critics by an excellent presentation of Meg Merrilles. And in a drawing-room she charmed her audience by her rendition of a bright little comedy, "A Soldier in Petticoats." Now she devotes her time to her husband, her home and her children. She belongs to the Morning Choral, a piano club, and to the Wednesday Club. At the annual meeting of the Missouri State Federation of Clubs Mrs. Ives was made one of the directors for the ensuing year.

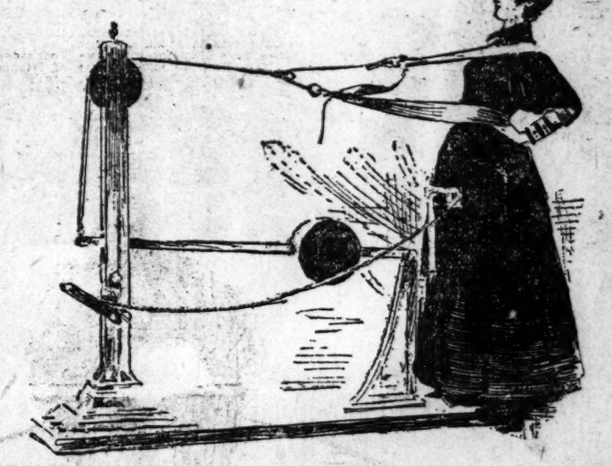
Mrs. Frank D. Lee is one of the brightest of the St. Louis Club women, and something of interest is looked for when she has a paper. There has been a burning issue recently before the Wednesday Club regarding the advisability of admitting men occasionally to their meetings. There was considerable diversity of opinion. Mrs. Lee, when called upon, said that when she first summoned courage to speak before a body of women, she was so frightened that she could scarcely hear herself speak. She wrote of her achievement to her sister in her old Southern home, and she in turn told her old black "mammy," who studied the matter over for awhile, then said: "So my young missus has done took to speakin' has she—on a platform before de wimen? Well, tell her my advice is to have a little sprinkilin' of men. She's wastin' her time talkin' to de wimen!" Mrs. Lee thought there was wisdom in mammy's message, so voted for a "sprinkling" of men.

PROMISING ST. LOUIS SCHOOL GIRLS.

FLORA LERNER, ROOM NO. 1, SHIELDS SCHOOL.

The smartest girl in Room No. 1 of the Shields School is Flora Lerner, the 13-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. S. Lerner. Dr. Foy, the principal of the school, thinks Flora one of the brightest pupils he ever had, and her teachers all speak well of her, not only as a pupil, but as a well-behaved girl. Flora has several accomplishments. She sings and plays the mandolin remarkably well for a child of her age. She will go to the High School next year.

GYMNASIUM FOR WOMEN.



EXERCISE TO ACQUIRE A GRACEFUL CARRIAGE.

THE COOK'S DOMAIN.

Suggestions and Recipes Jotted Down by an Experienced Chef.

The French term rissole used in cooking means a rich mince of meat or fish rolled in thin pastry and fried.

* * *

In serving raw oysters let each rest on the deep half of its shell. Serve six on a plate, which is first sprinkled with finely cracked ice. Arrange the oysters in a circle around a quarter of lemon, which should be decorated with a few sprigs of parsley. With the oysters serve horseradish, black and red pepper and thin slices of buttered graham bread.

* * *

When a heavy fish like a salmon or trout is part of the dinner be careful to see that the soup is light.

* * *

To test coffee put a spoonful gently on the top of a glass of water. If the coffee is pure it will not sink for some minutes, and will scarcely color the water, but if chicory is mixed with it it will sink to the bottom at once, rapidly absorbing the water and also giving the water a dark reddish tinge.

* * *

Here is a good way to use up stale pieces of cake: Cut the cake in slices and arrange in the bottom of a glass dish. Moisten the pieces well with sherry, and then cover them with custard. This will be found a very good dessert.

* * *

Oysters are not good unless they close firmly on the knife when being opened. If they can be opened easily or hold themselves open in the least they are not fit to use.

* * *

In making soup stock be particular to cool the stock rapidly. If it be allowed to cool partially on the range before it is strained it will not keep well. The more quickly it is cooled after the straining the better it is. THE COOK.

What's in a Name?

"What's in a name?" When the name happens to be one like Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchenwyne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache there's a good deal in it—at any rate there's a good deal of it. The owner of this remarkable name is a son of the late Rev. R. W. Lyonel Tollemache-Tollemache, nephew of the seventh Earl of Dysart. Mr. Tollemache was twice married and leaves children by both marriages. Gifted with a singularly vivid imagination in the way of names, it is, perhaps, fortunate that he had only twelve children, or the supply of names must have given out. A daughter rejoices in the name Liona Decima Veronica Esyth Undine Cyssa Hylda Rowena Adela Thyra Ursula Ysabel Blanche Lelias Dysart Plantagenet Tollemache-Tollemache, and the other children are scarcely less liberally supplied.

Afternoon Rests.

The woman who rests every day is the woman who keeps young and fresh. If she is a woman of leisure she may indulge in an afternoon nap, after which she will rival her daughters in usefulness. If she is a busy housewife she should at least snatch half an hour a day for lying still in a darkened room. If she is a business woman, she must break into the afternoon with the only sort of rest she can command—sitting still for ten or fifteen minutes with eyes closed, thoughts banished and muscles relaxed.

Showing the Very Latest Frills in Parisian Neckwear.

Social Events

Mrs. Western Bascom gave a delightful entertainment to the Daughters of the American Revolution last week upon the occasion of their annual meeting for the election of officers. Mrs. Ben O'Fallon, who has been State Regent for the past two years, before retiring from office will give an entertainment to the Daughters on Washington's Birthday.

A reception was given on Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Chadbourne at her residence, on Washington avenue, at which she was assisted by her daughters, Mrs. Will Houser and Miss Chadbourne. The house was decked with palms and spring flowers.

On Thursday evening Misses Sydney and Luella Chipley gave a reception at the family residence, on Delmar boulevard, assisted by Miss Pauline Wilson and Miss Charlotte Campbell. Mr. A. K. Wilson was chaperon for the occasion. Miss Nellie Leach and Miss May Falkner served the lemonade in the hall, Miss Mae Bagley the chocolate and Miss Katharine Kenny the coffee. After the reception came the dance, which was prolonged until after 12 o'clock.

On Friday afternoon Miss William Mason gave a euchre party.

Miss Mamie Farr gave an informal tea to her young lady friends on Wednesday.

Miss Julia Waterman gave a card party in compliment to Mrs. Erastus Wells.

The Misses Nedderhut gave a young ladies' luncheon on Tuesday, when Miss Estelle Nedderhut's engagement to Mr. Shelby Bartle was announced.

Mrs. E. P. Dickson gave a reception on Thursday afternoon and evening at her home in Glendale. She was assisted by her sister, Mrs. S. J. Hall, and her daughters, Misses Lizzie and Alice Dickson.

The cotillion given by Miss Ida Mellier on Wednesday evening in compliment to her guests, Misses Matherson and Wheaton of New York, was one of the brilliant functions of the mid-week.

Mrs. George Walker of Lindell boulevard gave a leap year dance on Friday evening to the club of which her daughters are members.

Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalf gave a Welsh rarebit party on Friday evening in compliment to her guest, Miss Bowman, from Kentucky, and on next Friday she will give a dance. Miss Elsie Ford's card is inclosed in the invitations.

Miss Belle Ellis entertained the Riesmeyer-Curtis bridal party on Friday evening.

For the coming week there are a number of pleasant things in prospect.

The concert of the Morning Choral Society on Tuesday evening at the Germania will be a brilliant social event.

Mrs. Nat Pierce and Mrs. John Thomson give a large reception at Mrs. Pierce's home, in Cabanne, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Gunnison give a dance on Friday evening for their daughter, Miss Maude Gunnison.

Mrs. J. W. Allison gives a tea party on the afternoon of Feb. 12.

On Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock Mrs. Walter Battle of 3427 Morgan street will entertain the Chat Club. On the same afternoon Mrs. B. L. Stack of West Morgan street will entertain it. On Thursday at 10:30 o'clock Miss Eva Rankin will entertain the branch to which she belongs at the Southern Hotel. On Friday at 10 o'clock Miss Ella Dorsheimer will entertain the club at her residence, 3965 Washington avenue. On Saturday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock Mrs. Huntington Smith will entertain the club at her residence, 2621 Locust street.

The details of the charity concert which a number of ladies are arranging to give at Hotel Beers on Monday evening, Feb. 17, at 8:30 o'clock, have all been arranged. Mrs. Kate Broaddus has charge of it and the following well-known people will take part: Mrs. James L. Blair, Mrs. F. Macey, Mrs. Wm. C. Little, Mrs. Frank Parker, Miss Jessie Foster, Miss Willie Mitchell, Miss Marie Peugnet, Miss Christine Tuttle, Miss Carson, Miss Keets, Prof. E. R. Kroeger, Sig. Parisi and a male quartette. The patronesses are: Mesdames D. G. Tuttle, P. C. Maffitt, Edwin Harrison, George Kimball, H. N. Davis, N. O. Nelson, Benjamin O'Fallon, Randolph Hutchinson, Claude Kilpatrick, J. C. Howe, E. A. Hitchcock, Walker Hill, Charles Clark, R. C. Kerens, H. W. Phelps, W. H. Foster, Wm. Bagnell, E. B. White, Miller Rumsey, E. B. Hull, R. J. Lockwood, Louis D. Lawnin, L. B. Bailey, Wayman McCreery, S. S. Blackwell, Hoyt Green, Shreve Carter, E. C. Simmons, B. B. Graham and W. A. Stickney.

Arrangements have been completed for Mrs. Anita Comfort's "red, white and blue evening" on Washington's Birthday, for the benefit of the Woman's Humane Society. Her home, 3709 Westminster place, will be draped in the national colors. Tiny star-spangled banners will form the programmes and the cards will be fastened with small metal hatchets. Several prominent young men will act as ushers, wearing George Washington costumes. Madge Lessing, who will be here with "The Passing Show," will take an evening off and will sing Mrs. Comfort's latest production, a negro melody, "Please, Mr. Jedge, Please;" one of Jacob Mahler's pupils will sing and dance Mrs. Comfort's Spanish waltz "Anita," Misses Josephine Newman and Grace and Mabelle Metcalf will recite, sing and dance, Miss Nellie McCheaney will play a violin solo, Estelle Buehler-Hopper will recite, Miss Juliet Farish will give and direct statuesque poses and Mrs. Charles Clark will sing.

Visitors.

Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Jamieson of Topeka, Kan., have been visiting St. Louis relatives.

Judge and Mrs. Cheney of Jerseyville are spending a few days in the city with friends. They are en route for the South.

Mrs. J. Silver, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Lutz, has returned home.

Mrs. Adele K. Robertson of Denver, Colo., has been visiting St. Louis friends.

Mr. R. E. House and bride of Mobile, Ala., spent several days last week visiting St. Louis friends.

Mrs. E. F. Davis is entertaining her friend, Miss Ella English, en route for home from Hot Springs.

Miss Oliver of Springfield, Ill., is visiting Miss Ida Culver.

Mrs. Owen Gothright of Louisville, Ky., has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. John A. Lee. Mrs. H. L. Cook of Chicago has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Lee.

Mrs. L. P. Munger of Hannibal, Mo., has been making a little visit to St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Herbert Dix is entertaining her brother, Lieut. Herbert Churchill of the U. S. N.

Mrs. E. J. Keely, after a short visit to St. Louis friends, has returned to her home in Springfield.

Miss Maude Belcher of Memphis, Tenn., is still the guest of Miss Nina Robinson.

Miss Hanchett, who is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph Rickey, will return this week to Milwaukee.

Watches, E Jaccard Jewelry Co.

Misses Clarkson and Le Moyne of Pittsburg, Pa., are visiting the Misses Sproule.

Mrs. W. B. Norris of St. Joe has been spending a few days with St. Louis frends.

Mrs. Joseph Dickson has been entertaining Mrs. Thomson, formerly Miss Madge James of this city.

Mrs. Alexander Stephens of Boonville spent last week at the Planters' and with St. Louis friends.

Miss Florence Rockwood has returned to Chicago, after a visit to her cousins.

Mrs. G. L. Brinkman of Kansas City has been spending a few days with St. Louis friends.

Mrs. Samuel McCord of St. Joe arrived last week to visit her father, Mr. Francis Flannagan. Mrs. Robert Floyd-Jones of Montana is still with her father.

Latest Parisian opera-glasses and lorgnettes at Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Handy of Monroe, La., are spending a week in the city, Mrs. Handy visiting relatives.

Returns.

Mrs. Charles Marker has returned from a visit to Miss Laura Patton of Sedalia, Mo.

Miss Lizzie Weston has returned from a visit to Mrs. W. H. Marsh.

Mrs. Joseph Rickey has returned from a short visit to Washington, D. C.

Mrs. William Murry has returned from a visit to friends in Marshall, Mo.

Mrs. M. A. Bliss has returned from a visit to her mother, Mrs. William Carter.

Miss Jessie Bailey has returned from a visit to the family of Dr. C. A. James of Upper Alton.

Miss McDonald has returned from a visit to Miss Susie McDonald.

Mrs. George D. Roborg has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McFall.

Mrs. T. C. Baker has returned from a visit to relatives in Little Rock.

Mrs. Max Russock has returned from a visit to her father in Mount Vernon.

Miss Quito Bakewell has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Monroe, at her country home.

Mrs. William Neam has returned from a visit to her sister, Mrs. S. A. Stukey.

Miss Bessie Noland has returned from a visit to Mrs. Charles Pratte at Little Rock.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Prosser have returned from an extended tour of the South.

Miss Mamie Scudder has returned from a visit to Miss Lida Matson.

Miss Bertha Hely has returned from a month's visit to Hot Springs.

The gentlemen's attention is called to the fact that they can have their business cards and visiting cards engraved from copper plate at remarkably low prices. Finest work. Best quality in the city. Send for samples. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mrs. E. B. White has returned from a visit to her mother in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. George C. Dyer has returned from a visit to her parents in St. Charles.

Mrs. Robert Kircheval has returned from a visit to Mrs. Claude Pettibone.

Miss Pearl Wright has returned from a visit to her grandparents in Joplin, Mo.

Mrs. Charles Brenner has returned from a visit to the family of Mr. H. D. Meyer, Sr., at their country home.

Miss Frances Berry has returned from a visit to Mr. and Mrs. Charles Matthews.

Mrs. N. R. McKnight and her daughter, Miss Daisy McKnight, have returned from a visit to Mrs. George Penn at her country home.

"Regene," the latest Parisian acknowledgment cards, only 60c per box. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust.

$1.00 for 100 finest calling cards from plate. $1.50 for 100 cards and finely engraved copper plate. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust.

Departures.

Mrs. James H. Allen, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ruby Allen, will leave tomorrow to spend three weeks at Hot Springs.

Miss Mabel Barker goes this week to Milwaukee to spend a fortnight with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Moffitt will leave tonight for New Orleans.

Mrs. Caroline Richerson has gone to the interior of the State to visit relatives.

Miss Emily Treadway has gone to Chicago to visit friends and will go from there to Madison, Wis.

Mrs. S. C. Turner and her granddaughter, Miss Carrie Woods, will leave to-night by steamer for New Orleans to enjoy the carnival.

Mr. and Mrs. Reed Northrup have gone to California to spend a month.

Miss Mary Stephens will leave Wednesday for New York to join a party of friends who are going to Europe for six months.

Mrs. Henry Harris has gone to Memphis, Tenn., to visit her relatives.

Miss Frances Nelson Crawford left last week for her home in Alabama.

Miss Sallie O'Fallon will leave to-day with Mrs. James H. Allen, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Ruby Allen, will leave tomorrow to spend three weeks at Hot Springs.

Miss Mabel Barker goes this week to Milwaukee to spend a fortnight with friends.

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Mrs. Henry Harris has gone to Memphis, Tenn., to visit her relatives.

Miss Frances Nelson Crawford left last week for her home in Alabama.

Miss Sallie O'Fallon will leave to-day with her husband in New York City.

Mrs. H. Papin and her daughters, Misses Hattie and Rita Papin, are spending the winter in Montgomery, Ala.

Mrs. Chas. Sawyer, who is wintering with her husband at Hotel Beers, expects to leeave in the early spring to join her daughter, Miss Bertha Sawyer, who is at school in Europe.

Mrs. Forbes Leith of Scotland is spending the winter with her grandmother, Mrs. Jemima Lindell, who is residing for the winter on Washington avenue, near Vandeventer. She has been the recipient of much social attention since her arrival.

Mrs. Auguste Ewing and her daughter, Miss Claire Ewing, who is one of this season's rosebuds, will leave to-night for New Orleans, where they will remain until after the carnival festivities, when they will join Mr. Ewing, who will precede them to Florida for a visit of several weeks.

Umbrellas in endless variety. Best value from $1.50 to $18. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Albers of the South Side are spending the winter in California. They will be joined shortly by their daughter, Mrs. Flesh, who will spend six weeks in a tour of the Pacific Slope.

Mr. and Mrs. William McMillan, Jr., after a visit to his parents in Westmoreland place, are now living in their own pretty home, recently purchased on Delmar avenue.

Mrs. A. T. Kelly and family are spending the month of February at the Florida resorts.

Mrs. Samuel T. Breckenridge and daughter, Miss Elizabeth Breckenridge, are spending several weeks with her daughter, Mrs. Botts, in Chicago. When they return they will be with Mrs. Henry L. Edmunds and Mrs. Long for a short time before going East.

Miss Julia Carroll is now in the city with her mother.

Mrs. Cornelia McNair is settled for a couple of months at her usual winter resort, Pass Christian. Several handsome entertainments were given last week in her honor prior to her departure.

Invitations have been issued to the marriage of Miss Leonora Messick, daughter of Rev. Dr. Messick, to Mr. John T. Weller, which will be celebrated at Cook Avenue Methodist Church Feb. 12 at 8 o'clock.

Diamonds beautifully mounted in our own factory. Our designs original. Our prices the lowest. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mrs. A. V. L. Brokaw is home again after spending several weeks visiting her mother at her home in Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Miss Mattie Witherspoon returned last week, and spent several days with Miss Katharine Thompson before going back to her home in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Irving Walker after an absence of five months has returned to the city.

Mrs. Lucy Cox and daughter, Miss Ozite Cox, arrived yesterday from Lexington, Mo., and are domiciled at the West End Hotel for several weeks.

Mrs. Belle Castleman Carroll has been home about two weeks from Washington, where she spent a couple of weeks with friends, having gone there from Atlanta, where she was chosen to officiate at the closing exercises of the Exposition. Mrs. Carroll was the recipient of numerous social courtesies during her stay in Atlanta.

Mr. and Mrs. Clinton Kimball are home again after spending several weeks in Kentucky visiting relatives.

Mrs. George Innes, who has been visiting several weeks her relatives in Memphis, Tenn., is back again, and located at No. 3142 Locust street.

Mrs. E. W. Gould and Miss Gould have been spending some time in New York and Washington city.

At the entertainment next Thursday morning, of the Chart Club, at the Southern Hotel, Miss Kere Ford, the talented young violinist, will play.

Wedding and reception invitations elegantly and promptly executed. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway, cor. Locust.

Mr. Adolph Gehrung made a flying trip to the city to visit his parents. He returns to Chicago to-night, where he is in business with Mr. John Higgins Muldoon, lately of St. Louis.

The John A. Logan Woman's Relief Corps will give a large progressive euchre party at Mahler's Hall, 3204 Lucas avenue, on Monday evening, Feb. 17, at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Pingree left last evening for Citronelle, Ala., where they will spend several months.

Mrs. Charles B. Dorsey and daughter of New York are visiting Mrs. M. M. Buck of the Grand Avenue Hotel.

An entertainment will be given on Monday evening, Feb. 10, at Mahler's Hall, 3204 Lucas avenue, by the young ladies of St. Mary's Guild of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church. The entertainment will consist of tableaux representing pictures of the celebrated artist, Mr. Charles D. Gibson. The parts will be taken by the following well-known ladies and gentlemen: Mrs. Geo. Scott, Misses Edna Shaw, Julia Lloyd, Bessie Vastine, Mamie Woods, Eva Barnes and Nettie Brolaski, and Messrs. Chopin, Hallowell, Dempsey, Dumont Jones, Hudson, Moffett, Gillette and Master Lee Jones.

The Misses Hill of 4011A Finney avenue entertained the Musical Club on Friday afternoon.

Mrs. J. A. Gibney has returned from a visit to Virginia.

Miss Marguerite Gibney of 4334 Washington boulevard, is visiting relatives in the East, and has been the guest at numerous entertainments given in her honor. She will return home at an early date.

Mrs. W. Zink, who has been seriously ill since Christmas, is convalescing.

A ball will be given by the ladies of Frank P. Blair, W. R. C., No. 3, at Anchor Hall, Feb. 14.

See our euchre prizes. Largest assortment. Prices, 25 cents and upwards. Tally cards given with every progressive euchre prize purchased. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. Arthur C. Garrison left ten days ago for a six weeks' trip to Florida.

Miss Mamie Taafe of 3518 Chestnut street will leave for New Orleans Wednesday, accompanied by Miss Burleigh of Peoria, Ill.

A euchre party will be given Feb. 14 at St. Alphonsus' School Hall under the auspices of the married men's sodality at St. Alphonsus' Church. Beautiful prizes will be offered.

Mrs. Jay Noble has been ill and had to relinquish giving her progressive euchre for the benefit of the firemen's fund.

Misses Lizzie Dodge and Lulu Holten will leave next week for New Orleans with a party of friends to attend the "Mardi Gras" Carnival.

Miss Blanche Benoist is one of this season's debutantes. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Conde Benoist.

Mr. and Mrs. Lorenzo E. Anderson of Windsor place are making a trip to Florida.

Mrs. T. J. Gibbons (nee Moore) of the Crescent City, accompanied by her daughter Louise, have gone to her old home, where they will remain a number of months visiting relatives.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Griesedieck, with their daughter Edna, left for Florida Monday evening.

Mrs. H. A. Steinwender of Victor street left last Monday evening to spend the winter in Florida.

Diamonds, Mermod & Jaccard's.

Miss Hattie Edgar of Arcadia is visiting Mrs. Dr. W. C. Day of Temple place.

Miss Annie McLaughlin of 1512 North Grand avenue will entertain the Holly Euchre Club on Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Ralph L. McEwen has moved to 4129 McPherson avenue, and is at home to her friends on Fridays.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence H. Howard have moved from 3629B Laclede avenue to 5531 Clemens avenue and take the home vacated by Mr. W. A. Garrett and family, who moved to Moberly, Mo., last week. Mrs. Howard's mother and brother are spending the winter with her.

Miss Lily Brod entertained the Euclid Park Euchre Club on Tuesday evening. The club will meet next with Miss Machens of St. Charles, Mo.

A party was given during the week by Mrs. Col. Hodgson of Fountain Park to Mrs. A. Ross, who has recently returned to the city.

The finest engraved wedding and reception invitations are executed in the most exquisite taste in our own factory. Quality unexcelled. Prices very lowest. Samples sent on application. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

The engagement of Miss Elsie Janis to Mr. William Patrick, the marriage to be celebrated after Easter.

Judge George Castleman and Mrs. Castleman will leave this week for their ranch near San Antonio for a couple of months. They will be accompanied by his niece, Miss Annie Webb, and Miss Margot Postelwaite.

Mrs. Calvin Lightner and her sister, Miss Francis Elliott, after spending a week with friends at Erie, Pa., went on to New York City to spend ten days or two weeks. They are now expected home.

Mrs. Shreve Carter is entertaining a pretty Louisville girl, Miss Mary Parker.

Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Addington are settled for the remainder of the season in their town house on West Bell. Mrs. Addington and children will go to Virginia for the summer.

Mrs. C. E. Seltzer of Sioux City, Io., is expected next week to visit her cousin, Mrs. Theodore Jolly of 5550 Maple avenue.

Mrs. S. A. Brown and daughters have come in from their country home and are spending the winter on Lucas avenue.

The marriage of Miss Allie Englander to Mr. B. F. Haskens will be celebrated Feb. 19 at the residence of her mother, Mrs. Kate Englander, No. 2306 Locust street.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney A. Bushnell, since their return from their bridal tour South, are domiciled with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Hecker, at 2934 Eads avenue, and receive their friends on Tuesdays.

Mrs. James O'Fallon is expecting a visit soon from her cousin, Mrs. E. C. Moore, wife of the ex-Consul to Mexico.

Wedding silver, Mermod & Jaccard's.

Mr. and Mrs. William F. Noelker and family will go abroad this month to make a general tour of Europe, including Egypt and Palestine. They will be absent six months.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Call are spending the month of February in Florida for the benefit of Mrs. Call's health.

Mr. and Mrs. William R. Champlin did not remain in California so long as they had anticipated, but returned to St. Louis recently, and have been visiting her mother, Mrs. De Couray Lindsley, of Lucas avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Loomis are spending several days in Chicago.

Miss Ruth Waldauer of Mobile, Ala., is spending the winter with her uncle, Mr. Auguste Waldauer, and his wife on the South Side.

Miss Helen Jones will spend the latter half of February with relatives in Madison, Wis.

Mrs. James L. Ford is entertaining a pretty young Kentucky girl, Miss Bowman, who will spend several weeks with her cousins, Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Lyne S. Metcalf.

Miss Della Euston is visiting Mrs. Hayes at her home in Pittsburg, Pa., the mother of her fiance.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gauss have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Sadie Gauss, and Mr. George Sanborn Tenny. The ceremony will be celebrated Monday evening, Feb. 17, at the family residence, No. 3661 Washington boulevard, and will be followed by a reception from 8 to 10 o'clock.

Call and see our new designs in wedding silver. Largest variety. Prices the lowest. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co., Olive and Sixth streets.

Mr. and Mrs. George B. Patton, from Lincoln, Ill., are spending some time in St. Louis.

Mrs. E. H. Warner of Grand avenue is entertaining Miss Eva Manchester of Omaha.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Rechitzer of Chestnut street are entertaining Mrs. I. R. Gardner and daughter from Chicago.

Miss Cordelia Euston has gone to Pittsburg to visit the mother of her fiance.

Mrs. Robert H. Kern and Miss May Kern have gone to New York for a short sojourn.

Mrs. A. L. Kelley leaves this week to join her family in Florida.

Mrs. John Parkman Woods will leave this week to visit friends in Chicago.

Miss Mary Stephens leaves next Wednesday for Europe to cultivate her voice.

Mrs. Tom Montgomery left Friday for Milwaukee, where she was called by the illness of her sister.

Watches, Mermod & Jaccard's.

Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Moffett, Mrs. S. C. Sumner, Mrs. Horatio Woods and Miss Carrie Woods leave this evening by boat for the Crescent City to remain until Mardi Gras.

Mrs. Nat Pierce and Mrs. John Thompson have issued invitations for an "at home" Friday afternoon, Feb. 14.

Mr. and Mrs. Alex Hamilton, with Miss Lilian Hamilton, leave shortly to visit the family of Mr. Seth Cobb in Washington, after which they go to New York and by water to Florida.

Miss Augusta Henry, niece of Mr. Ferd Risque, whose engagement to Dr. T. M. Garnes has been lately announced, will be married in April and return to her old home, Mobile, Ala., to reside.

Mrs. S. J. Vandegilt of Zanesville, O., is visiting her daughter, Mrs. E. B. Kenne of Castleman avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Garnett have taken possession of their new home, 4276 Washington boulevard.

The marriage of Miss Leonora T. Messick and Mr. John T. Weller will take place at the Cook Avenue Methodist Church Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Diamonds. E. Jaccard Jewelry Co.

Two important weddings will take place at Webster Groves Wednesday evening, one being that of Miss Curtis and Dr. L. T. Riesmeyer of Lafayette avenue, this city, the second being the nuptials of Miss Sadie Ruby Wright, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Wright and Mr. Eugene Herbert Booth.

Miss Lavinia Butler will give a breakfast on Tuesday morning to young ladies who are at present stopping with the Misses Sproule of Pine street, who will visit Miss Butler later on.

The members of the Rubinstein Musical Club were entertained at the last meeting by Mrs. Charles Clark of Westminster place. Miss Lizzie Reed, Mrs. Otten, Miss Ruth Waldauer, Mrs. Dean Cooper, Miss Ella Kreickhaus, Mrs. F. A. Bensberg and Mr. H. B. Maginn were among the performers.

Miss Lorie Flint will give a Valentine party next Friday evening.

Miss Carrie Krulemeire entertained the "Albion" Euchre Club at their last meeting, the prizes being won by Miss L. Wright, Mr. J. Quinn, Miss M. Harry and Miss A. Derby. Miss Margie Larkin will entertain the club at her residence next Monday evening.

Miss Florence C. Hill entertained her euchre club on last Tuesday evening.

Mrs. Gilbert Chapman's fancy dress ball will be the event of this week, and is set for Wednesday evening. A great many beautiful and artistic costumes are being prepared for the belles and beaux who will be present at this event.

Removal Notice—I beg to inform my patrons that I at last am the lucky discoverer of the only vegetable hair dye which can make drab and ash, also color red and bleached hair brown; in fact any color with only one liquid, it is so successful. Every day brings some startling result. I will also in a few days show my own make of white hair at two-thirds of ordinary price. This is something ladies will not find East nor farther East either. These rare novelties can be seen in my new modern store, 317 North Seventh, Mercantile Club Building, two doors north of ladies' entrance. I will soon introduce my own make French toilet soap, result of over one year of work with the best soap-maker of Paris. Hoping that I deserve the continuance of your esteemed patronage, I remain, ladies, your very obedient servant, A. F. Godefroy.

Mrs. Thomas O'Reilly gave a progressive euchre party to about fifty ladies on Tuesday afternoon, the following ladies participating in the game: Mrs. Henry Lucas, Mrs. M. E. Washington, Mrs. Amadee Reyburn, Mrs. Joseph Chambers, Mrs. Ezra Lindley, Mrs. A. B. Hall, Mrs. Keating Bauduy, Mrs. Shep Cabanne, Mrs. Ellsworth Smith, Mrs. Alex Douglas, Mrs. Charles Green, Mrs. Robert Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Wells Blodgett, Mrs. Sophie Yore, Mrs. Otto Forster, Mrs. D. M. Frost, Mrs. Owen Cates, Mrs. John Scullin and Mrs. Halsted Burnett. The prizes were of solid silver, and the hostess gave a second card party in the evening to which both married ladies and gentlemen were invited.

The Leap Year ball originated by Mesdames James L. Blair and Edward Mallinckrodt will take place Monday evening. The cotillion will be led by Miss Christine Tuttle, and all of the girls will be gowned in pure white, with rosettes of red, white and blue to carry out the idea of a Colonial ball.

Mrs. Gustav Koessel of Hickory street entertained the "Cinch" Club on Tuesday afternoon, the prizes being won by Mrs. A. Weinsette, Mrs. C. R. Hottel and Mrs. Julia Weisel. The next meeting will take place at the residence of Mrs. Paula Shultz.

SOON TO BECOME A BRIDE.

Miss Florence Lucas, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robt. J. Lucas.

IS BETTER THAN A MOUSE TRAP.

A Cat Statuette With Realistic Phosphorescent Eyes.

The wonders of science never cease. The latest contribution to the United States Patent Office—No. 305,102—is an automatic, double-action, scientific mouse frightener.

It is nothing more nor less than the statuette of a cat, painted and whiskered with realistic effect, with big, phosphorescent eyes that gleam brilliantly in the dark.

"The cat," so runs the inventor's description, "is painted to present an attractive appearance. It is shown in a sitting posture, with its head turned toward one side, and its eyes staring straight ahead."

These eyes are thickly coated with phosphorescent paint, which shines like a flame in a dark room. All you have to do is to place the cat on the floor near a mousehole, and then wait for results. The scheme has been a tremendous success. The only drawback to it is that it does not eat the mice.

These statuettes will be made of clay, of plaster of Paris, of terra cotta and, for the very rich, of pure Carrara marble.

A Broadway (New York) merchant whose storerooms were infested with rats introduced one of these phosphorescent cats into his place the other day. The effect was truly amazing.

"There is one big hole in the corner of our salesroom," he said, "out of which all the rats seemed to come. We placed the cat immediately in front of this opening and immediately the nuisance ceased. Throughout the night the cat's eyes gleamed like fire.

"Yesterday, when I went to the store, what do you think I found? A strong odor from that particular corner of the room led to an investigation by our porter. He reported that he had found a dead rat in the hole. The animal had died of starvation.

"What a terrible death that must have been! The animal had probably poked his head out of the hole and had found the eyes of the cat gleaming balefully upon him. Two or three such experiences no doubt discouraged him, and while he lay in hiding waiting for the cat to go away he must have starved to death. I am going to buy three more of these cats."

Aside from being good to frighten rats, these cats make an amusing mantel ornament. It is rather startling, though, to enter a dark room and find yourself confronted with two balls of fire that seem to gleam out of the wall.

AN ELECTRIC CAT TO SCARE MICE.

PROPER GARB FOR CYCLING WOMEN.

Their Hardest Dress Problem Now Satisfactorily Solved.

Feminine devotees of wheeling are at variance regarding the proper bicycle costume. Some authorities on the subject proclaim loudly in favor of bloomers, pure and simple; others say that "under a skirt" bloomers are not objectionable. The Michaux Club, composed of a coterie of fashionable wheelwomen, have put themselves on record as bitterly opposed to the bloomerite. No woman is eligible to membership who would don the "vulgar garb," nor is the maiden who wears a bifurcated garment permitted to appear within the club. A recent instance of their autocratic mien resulted in the dismissal of Miss Graeme, a pupil of Bowman's Academy, who dared to ride in bloomers.

Opposed to the view of the Michaux Club are a number of liberal-minded wheel constituents who have a tendency for styles Parisienne. These prefer knickerbockers. The up-to-date woman wears "bockers" under a circular skirt, which she assures the public is the proper thing for wheelwomen.

Wordy wars and an incessant chatter on the subject have failed to produce any one distinctive and approved style. The selection of the proper bicycle raiment is quite as important as the choice of the best wheel, and upon the subject opinion is equally diversified.

The many designs which are supposed to be eminently fitted for cyclists to wear are only exceeded in number by the manufacturers of the "only perfect wheel."

Tastes vary as to the cut of one's costume, but the universal opinion prevails that a trouser-like adjunct is absolutely essential to the cyclist make-up.

Each succeeding season brings along with it new designs in dress for the wheelwoman. Survey of the stock in leading shops discloses the fact that bloomer costumes are on the wane. Nobby knickerbockers will take precedence when accompanied by a short skirt. For those who are inclined and daring enough to court notoriety the most fetching trousers a la militaire are provided. To be au fait, the woman cyclist designs her own costume, else the services of an art student are sought and he calls his talents to account by devising a striking and original drawing to be copied by the tailor.

The really fashionable outfit of the cyclist this spring will consist of knickerbockers, a short circular skirt reaching to the shoe tops, a Norfolk jacket belted at the waist, a Tam o Shanter cap of material matching the suit, leggings of the same, bicycle shoes and loose gloves.

Sweaters, which form a part of the wardrobe of the wheelwoman, have undergone a change. They are no longer cumbersome and heavy, but are lightly woven and more delicately made. Most of them do not come below the waist and are confined by a belt.

The circular skirt of to-day measures about three and one-half yards around the hem. It is fitted smoothly about the front and hips, the fullness gathered into under-turning plaits at the back. The Norfolk jacket terminates in a ripple skirt, five inches deep below the waist line. It is supplied with a rolling collar and small revers. When a constitutional in the park is to be the limit of the spin, linen collar and cuffs are worn, otherwise a fancy kerchief is folded about the neck and the ends tucked in.

Tam O'Shanters with full crowns, capable of being bent into becoming shapes, are the headgear of the hour. Made of a bit of material like the dress, they may with propriety be ornamented with a quill and ribbon rosette. Derby hats are obsolete.

One other accepted style of costume which will be a formidable rival of the knickerbocker suit has trousers of ample fullness reaching below the knee. Over this falls a slightly gored skirt coming to the ankle, the fullness of which is disposed of in a double box plait at the front and a corresponding one at the back. Under the plait in front is a pocket, which supplies a long-felt want. To this small fact may be due its distinctive popularity. Leggings are of course, an indispensable accessory and must match the gown. A short double-breasted reefer is to be worn over a sweater, and the "altogether" is quite stunning.

When a more dressy toilet for the wheel is desired, a cutaway jacket with a ripple back is adopted. With it is worn a vest, and of these a young woman may have an endless variety. Brown is a favorite color for bicyclists. Covert is a preferred material, and leather waistcoats or suede are nobby, indeed, and form a part of such a costume. A suede tan or one of leather matching the vest, is a novel hint for the capricious cyclist.

Paris declares herself in favor of knickerbockers. London is enthused over bloomers. The American woman is swayed by impulse and has no decided preference.

Bicycle outfitters are constantly introducing novelties; one of the recent additions to the stock in trade are bicycle muffs. These are nothing more of less than gauntlet gloves cut in peculiar fashion, fur-trimmed and comfortable.

Odd combinations are to be shunned in the bicycle costume, but a tailor finish is demanded.

The tan-colored wheel is much in evidence and a girl gowned in the self-same color is a pleasing symphony of the roadway.

It is the proud boast of the legion of bloomerites that their ranks are being daily recruited and before the dawn of another year the barriers of prejudice will be turned away.

Cycling interest has been perpetuated through the brief winter months by indoor spins. Now the multitude are bike mad. Those who have been opposed to the silent steed have become converts, the indifferent ones have been transformed into enthusiasts and the bicycle trade is humming.

SOME POINTS ON COCK-FIGHTING.

A Sport Killed by its Own Cruel Features.

Occasionally one reads in the chronicles of the police reports of the daily papers an item something like this: "Officers Blank and Blank last night made a descent upon what was supposed to be an empty stable at a certain number on such a street, and surprised about fifty men gathered around a cock pit, in which two fowls were battling. The sudden appearance of the officers stampeded the crowd, most of whom made their escape through the windows."

This is the fin de siecle report of an occurrence that in the days when cock fighting was at the height of its popularity as a sport would have been honored with a prominent place in a different column, with full accounts of the rounds between pittings, pedigree of the contesting birds, methods and criticisms of their handling, and in short as complete a description of the battle as could have been given through the agency of the press. Nor would the report have concluded with telling how fifty frightened sports burst through stable windows in their efforts to escape from the officers of the law, for if officers had been present they would have been interested spectators. But those days have passed. The game as an open, above-board sport, has passed.

It is not a hard task to find the cause for the ban placed upon cock fighting. Primarily the sport was cruel. Any pastime whose attractiveness depends upon the death, or at least the permanent maiming of one of the principals, cannot be perpetuated in this age of civilization; and that is exactly the object aimed at by all modern cock fighters; the maiming or death of the bird opposing his own in the pit, in the least possible time.

Not content with permitting his crowing champion to battle with nature's weapons, he saws his fighter's spurs off, leaving only enough of the horn attached to the leg to hold firmly in position a long, sharp steel lance with which the cock can let out the life of his antagonist as quickly and as surely as could the human gladiator with his sword when forced to slay with life and liberty as a prize for the amusement of the merciless Roman mob.

A cock fight never ends in a draw when armed with gaffs like these. A few vigorous onslaughts, some quick vicious jabbing with the rapier attached to his leg, and one or perhaps both of them lie on the floor pierced through the brain or the heart dying in the pit. Even when mortally wounded and unable to rise to his feet, a dying cock has been known to lie in the ring and aim feeble stabs at his vanquisher, until stopped by death. A thoroughbred fighting cock is the gamest thing on earth.

If game bird fanciers had been content to have fought their fowls without the aid of artificial implements of death, and kept their cocking mains free from taint or suspicion of jobbery and crookedness, the sport in which they took such keen interest might now be a flourishing attraction, high in popular favor and conducted in a public manner. Instead of this, they are compelled to have their meetings in some secret, out-of-the-way place, with an attendance of nervous sports who are forced to slink to the rendezvous, and all ready to jump through the windows and run at the slightest sign of a raid upon the place by the police. But this was not done, trickery crept in, and degeneration was inevitable.

Many were the tricks indulged in by these crooked cock fighters to fleece the unwary. One of the favorite methods was for the owner of a bird to induce his victim to wager as much money as he could upon the bird under the assurance of its owner that it would surely cut its opponent into ribbons and that there was no possible chance for him to lose his money. When the stakes were safely in the hands of the holder, just before putting the cock in the pit, it would be drugged that he might fall an easy victim to his antagonist, whose owner always stood in on the deal. To such an extent was this unscrupulous roguery carried on that towards the close of the sport the handler of every bird was made to taste his bill in the presence of the crowd before putting him in the pit to prove that there had been no "dope" given him. These are some of the causes that killed the pastime and are responsible for the drastic enactments of the Legislature now on record in the statutes of the State.

When cock fighting was enjoying great favor among the sporting element great care was taken in the breeding of the fowls and there were many establishments devoted especially to this business all over the country; and besides these professional fanciers it became the stylish thing for the country gentleman to have a few game cocks on his farm in which he took great pride and went to extremes to keep their strain free from the plebeian contamination of his common barnyard chickens.

Especially was this the case south of Mason and Dixon's line. That part of the United States seems to be the natural home of the game cock, and some of the finest and most famous of the feathered pugilists have been raised in the States of Tennessee, Georgia and Mississippi, where the planters had a cock walk as a sort of a side line to the staple cotton and cane. The income of the more noted of these cock walks was not inconsiderable. No young cock from a well-known fighting sire is ever sold for a less sum than $5; indeed, that amount is an extremely low minimum average, and ranged from that up to $100, and when it is considered that some of these cock walks produced from 100 to 500 cocks per year, it can be easily seen that the owner of a famous cock walk had about as good a thing as the owner of a stock farm whose investment was a hundred fold greater.

All game cocks were not bred for their fighting qualities alone. Some are bred for exhibition, others for bone and size, to be used in the stud. When a showy, well-trimmed and symmetrical bird is wanted for exhibition purposes, a wild pheasant hen is secured and the result of the cross with the game cock is a fine, quick, alert bird with handsome plumage. The head of the fighting section of a cock walk is always an unbeaten rooster, or if the fancier has none such at hand he will watch carefully all the impromptu battles among his cocks of his walk, and finally selects the one whom he considers the nearest to invincible and installs him as the literal "cock of the walk" in the pugilistic division. When a breed of birds begins to lose their vigor and virility as fighters, a strain of bone and muscle is crossed into them as a reinforcement. For this purpose a cock is put into the walk whose predominating qualities are size, strength and massiveness of bones and muscle.

THIS MAN DIED 1,817 YEARS AGO.

A Victim of the Vesuvius Eruption of 79 A. D.

The accompanying sketch represents the body of a man who met death in the great eruption of Vesuvius 1,817 years ago. It is one of the latest additions to the Museum of Naples, one of the most marvelous treasure-houses of antiquities in Europe, because it not only preserves for us the art of a past age, but exhibits for us the everyday life of that age.

It is not the actual body of a man that is here depicted, but a cast made under such conditions that it must be an exact copy of the original. It shows us an inhabitant of the city of Pompeii as he looked when he perished in that great catastrophe which has fascinated every subsequent age.

The discovery of human remains is not a common occurrence among the ruins of Pompeii. There is little doubt that the majority of the inhabitants escaped, and there are many reasons why the remains of those who perished should have disappeared at this late date.

This man was evidently lying on his back when he died. Apparently his legs were hanging over the edge of a couch. His head is thrown back as if from weakness, and his hands are raised in a half supplicating way. The attitude suggests that he died before the solid contents of the volcano reached him. Otherwise there would probably be signs of a struggle with this substantial form of death. They reached him at last, at any rate, for his body was incased in solid volcanic matter.

Perhaps he was frightened to death, or perhaps he was suffocated, or perhaps he was a sick man. It would be easy to build a story on his remains. He was a well-built man, with a large, intelligent head, with good features.

The method by which this interesting relic of Graeco-Roman humanity was obtained is a very ingenious one and a credit to its scientific inventor, Sig. Fiorelli.

Excavation and research, of course, go on continually among the ruins of Pompeii and its neighbors. Sig. Fiorelli learned by long experience to detect, by tapping, the presence of that rare and valued thing, a body, under a mass of lava. It appears that tapping in such a case produces a curious hollow sound—not exactly like that an empty cavity would cause, but yet considerably different from the sound a solid mass would give.

That is how the excavator proceeded in the present case. When the body was located he carefully drilled a hole in its direction until resistance ceased. Then liquid plaster of Paris was poured through the hole. This was allowed to dry, and after that the surrounding lava was carefully broken and a perfect cast of the body, as represented here, was found.

The volcanic matter had formed a mould of the man's body, and the latter no doubt had wasted away in the course of centuries to a few fragments. Had the surrounding earth been broken up no semblance of a human being would have been discovered.

By his method many bodies of human beings and of animals have been reconstructed and placed on exhibition in the Museum of Naples. Some of them are more attractive than the one depicted here. On the other hand, many bodies have been lost by the careless breaking up of the lava.

Not more than three hundred bodies or vestiges of bodies have been found during the last hundred and forty years. Two hundred skeletons were found in the Temple of Juno, the victims having apparently gone thither to seek the protection of the goddess. Between sixty and seventy were found in the military barracks.

The comparatively small number of skeletons found, and the absence of objects of great value, such as gold and silver, show that most of the inhabitants escaped and returned to bury their dead and recover their treasures. The inhabitants numbered about twenty thousand. The richer no doubt went to Rome and other large cities, and the poorer founded near-by towns and villages.

Pompeii had been a favorite resort of wealthy Romans, many of whom, including Cicero, had splendid villas in the suburbs. Situated on the Bay of Naples, it enjoyed what many still consider the most glorious scenery and the most delightful climate in the world.

It was in the year 79 A. D., that the great eruption occurred which overwhelmed it and the neighboring cities of Herculaneum and Stabiae. After a time, a small village grew near the site, but the memory of Pompeii was forgotten by them, and its site was unknown, even to the learned.

The eruption had thrown from its course the river Sarnus, on which Pompeii was situated, and had raised the sea beach to such a height that the city, which was also a port, is now a mile from the sea.

Some ruins were noticed in 1689, but excavations were not begun until 1755. They have continued ever since.

THIS IS THE MAN WHO DIED 1817 YEARS AGO.

SURE WEED-KILLER.

The Electric Current Easily Destroys the Dreaded Russian Thistle.

The latest method of killing weeds is by electricity. Prof. Woodworth, of Michigan Agricultural College, has been making experiments which show that the new method is both cheap and effective. A wheelbarrow or wagon is loaded with storage batteries from which long wires trail along the ground. The wagon is then taken over the land to be cleared and wherever the wires touch a weed it is instantly killed clear down to the roots. The professor claims that electricity is preferable to almost anything else for destroying the dreaded Russian and Canada thistles.

These hardy pests resist most weed-killing compounds, because the roots are not destroyed and the plants spring up again with renewed vigor. The electric current, however, runs down to the lowest root and destroys it. A drawback to the scheme is the initial cost of the batteries and apparatus, but in the long run it pays for itself.

A QUEER CATASTROPHE.

Foot-Passengers on a Bridge Drowned When the Structure Collapsed.

A short time ago a flood undermined the pillars of the railroad bridge at Batum, Russia. Two freight trains ventured to pass the shaky structure, even after the danger of a catastrophe had become evident. But then the engineers resolved that no more cars should cross, and when the next express arrived the passengers were told that those who wished to get to the other side must go across on foot, being assured that they incurred no risk in doing so.

As the hurrying crowd reached the middle of the bridge it collapsed. Sixty persons fell into the roaring river and thirty of them perished.

WE MAY FLUTTER IF WE CAN'T FLY.

Suppose Aero-Propellers Should Drive Out Vehicles.

Two generations ago and long before man generally was content to move in ruts. Then he began to move on rails, and civilized mankind has certainly and permanently been elevated thereby. From ruts to rails is a vast improvement. But it's about time to begin now to think of another move—it's time to begin to think of soaring; and if we, i. e., you, are afraid to soar, then let us at least try to flutter.

If on Mars there dwells a race superior to man, who, among other superior appliances, have also superior telescopes, they will be apt to believe that the many bicyclists rushing around everywhere are poor terrestrians frantically and vainly endeavoring to fly—it really looks that way from a distance, at least to observers who have seen old hens and other heavy birds struggling to rise over a fence or wall. And if the Mars chaps think so, they are near to truth.

For the success of the bicycle has stimulated effort to perfect the motocycle, or horseless carriage. This effort will sooner or later extend to the application of aero-propellers, and the application of the aero-propellers in any department of transportation will even more surely lead to mechanical flight—i. e., practical mechanical flight.

In France the motocycle, or horseless carriage, has already become a fixture, and its general use in this country, as a pleasure vehicle at least, is only a question of time. May we then get such excellent roads as France can boast of, and may it stimulate us to surpass French and German and English motocycles—make the European invention flutter, so to speak.

There is exceeding crudity in the present methods of applying propulsive force to road vehicles by mechanical means. It is applied through cog-wheel, chain or band, on one of the axles of the wagon wheels. Therein lies the crudity. It is not applied on the rim of the wheel, because that could be done only at the expense of speed—and there is no speed to spare.

One can easily form a correct idea of the vast difference in the amount of force required respectively in the two cases. Just try to move a buggy or other light vehicle by exerting your force while catching hold of the spokes near the axle; and next exert your force while grabbing the felloes. No additional scientific explanation will then be wanted. Hence it must be of high importance to find some propelling device which operates on the rim of the wheel instead of on its axle, while yet permitting the attainment of high speed.

The reader understands, without scientific explanation, that extraneous push or pull exerted horizontally on a vehicle—preferably at right angles to the axles—operates, so to speak, through the rim of the wheels. Theoretically, such extraneous propulsion by mechanical means is possible by two methods—with propellers transmitting force through the resistance of the surface over which the vehicle passes, and with propellers operating by force transmitted through the resistance of the air. The first of these two methods opens a vast field for fanciful devices, but it is hardly rational to suppose that anything practical will be achieved herein; at least, those best qualified seem to have abandoned, perhaps never entertained, hope of success in that quarter. The second method, however, is certainly applicable to a large extent.

Now, the following figures, it happens, don't lie. In its issue of Nov. 23 the Scientific American mentions that lately an electric locomotive on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad moved a train of 4,256,000 pounds with ease. At starting it exerted a recorded pull of 60,000 pounds, quickly getting up a speed of twelve miles an hour, when a continuous pull of only 40,000 pounds was found sufficient

Even many intelligent people are puzzled by the expressions "pounds of pull" and "pounds of push," frequently occurring in treatises on locomotives, etc. It's an easy one, though. If you push or pull the hook of a spring balance so that the indicator marks five pounds you exert a push or pull of five pounds, of course. See?

Well, according to the above, one pound of pull will start 71 pounds placed on wheels resting on rails and will move over one hundred pounds when the vehicle has acquired momentum. This appears in accord with the statement made long ago and often that a pull or push of one pound will propel twenty-five pounds over a fairly good, say macadamized, road.

Now let us consider some more figures—figures which it happens don't lie either. Mr. Hiram S. Maxim has an exhibition at Erkley, Kent, England, two propellers operating on the air which at different times have developed a push of 2,000 pounds. A pull of 2,000 pounds would propel a load of 200,000 pounds over the rails at a speed of twelve miles an hour or a load of 50,000 pounds over a macadamized road. It does not matter how much money and steam were expended to obtain the now famous 2,000-pound pull—at first it suffices to have incontrovertible assurance that such a tremendous pull altogether is obtainable by operating solely on what so many people still lazily believe to be wholly unresisting air.

At different times mention has been made of the theoretical possibility—the mathematically demonstrative possibility—of obtaining ten times more propelling force in the air than is obtained by the use of the screw propellers, such as are employed by Mr. Maxim, or, say, fifty pounds of push or pull per horse-power. A push of fifty pounds would move 1,250 pounds—a wagon, motor or rider—over a good road. An aeropropelled moto-cycle is possible, say theoretically possible. Hence let us try to flutter.

Let it be understood, however, that such an aeropropeller certainly requires too much room to permit it to travel through city streets. But it would be available on open country roads, for rapid transit across our vast prairies—aye, even across the immense Sahara. Let those who will, flutter there.

That is not all. Nearly everybody knows how little force—how little push or pull it requires to move loads on narrow runners over ice and hard snow. It is rather safe to say that one pound of push propels more than 100 pounds over such smooth surfaces. Hence even a mediocre aeropropeller will suffice for "motosleds"—vehicles which must be wanted in settlements where snow reigns many months during the year, and which might prove useful in Antarctic exploration.

Over a year ago I conferred with Dr. Cook, the well-known Arctic explorer, and Mr. Astrup, for a time a member of the Peary exploring party. They convinced me that rough ice-fields, ice-barriers, etc., occur so frequently in the Arctic regions as to make the use of heavy sleds impracticable there; but Dr. Cook thought that the motosleds might prove of value on the vast ice plains of the Antarctic region.

PETER JACKSON NOW A WRECK.

Corbett's Once Dangerous Adversary a Saloon Lounger.

Almost any afternoon between 4 and 5 o'clock there may be seen walking down the Strand, London, the wreck of what was once one of the greatest fighting men the world has ever seen. As the powerful figure swings along, the massive shoulders a trifle stooped, the mighty hands hanging listless, the eyes glazed and fixed straight ahead, the crowd part respectfully, for he is one of the most popular men in London. They look after him until he disappears and then they shake their heads regretfully and mutter, "I say, but ain't it a blooming shame, poor old Jackson."

Down in Texas, where all the pugilists are gathering, a sigh of relief will go up when the news comes that Peter Jackson will ever again put up his hands in the roped arena. Red-haired Mr. Fitzsimmons will be rejoiced and Mr. Peter Maher, the Irish champion, who once jumped over the ropes to escape Jackson, will think that fortune is good to him. Even Corbett, who stands head and shoulder over the Texas collection, will be mightily pleased to learn that, if he reconsiders his determination to enter the ring, he will not have to face once more the only man who ever stood up before him the quickest, boldest, strongest, fiercest fighter the black race has produced.

For nearly two years Jackson has been buried in London. Now and then a rumor came that he had seen his best days, but these were as often denied. He has not been seen in the ring since May 30, 1892, when, after a terrific battle, he defeated Slavin. He had tried to fight Sullivan previously and Sullivan, with a sagacity rare in him, had drawn the color line. Then he sought Corbett, but a battle ground could not be agreed upon and the fight fell through.

Aside from Corbett there was nobody left in Jackson's class for him to fight, and after the failure to arrange a battle ground with the American champion, Jackson became disheartened and disappeared from public view in London fog. Now and then some tenth-rate fellow, like the Coffee Cooler, would seek to gain a little brief notoriety by challenging the black giant, but he invariably treated them with dignified contempt and even denied them the small consolation of a public refusal.

Jackson was always popular in America. He was quiet in his manner and polite in his bearing, and even those who were prejudiced against him because of his color, admitted that he never attempted the slightest liberties. Many persons in America will, therefore, be interested in knowing something about Jackson as well as the men down at El Paso.

With the exception of his eyes and a certain flabbiness and laxity of movement Jackson's London life has left slight marks on him. Alcohol has not swollen his face and his cheeks have still the old, healthy color, while the high cheek bones which usually go with the combative temperament are as prominent as ever. It is only when he talks or when he moves around that the change in him is noticed. Sometimes when he lifts his glass his big hands shake a little, and there is a curious halt now and then in his speech as if he were groping for something he could not find.

Although he has no occupation Jackson apparently has plenty of money. He dresses in the very latest fashion, and from the crown of his highly-polished silk hat to the soles of his patent leather shoes he is a model of correct attire. His clothes are made by one of the best tailors in London and his hatter has the distinguished honor of making hats for Peter Jackson and the Prince of Wales.

Jackson makes his headquarters at a saloon owned by a man named Fleming, on the Strand. Fleming is also the proprietor of the National Sporting Club, and Jackson has the privilege of going there when he wishes, a privilege not granted to ordinary prize fighters, who only pass the doors when they are to face each other in the ring inside. He is also admitted free to many of the theaters and is made much of by the class of men, more numerous and richer in England than in America, who consider it an honor to be in the company of a prize fighter.

With the imitativeness of his race, Jackson has picked up the English accent. He talks like the English gentleman, however, and not like the cockney. To one accustomed to the Southern negro of the United States, there is something bizarre in this faultlessly-dressed black drawing out his views while a crowd of white men sit around in open-mouthed admiration. A picture of Jackson in the private room at Fleming's, with his admirers about him, would be regarded as a libel on the English nation either at New Orleans or Charleston.

In spite of his evident desire to make the best of his position there is a certain look of hopelessness and despair in his face that is pathetic. He is far and away above the average negro in intelligence and in sensibility, and if it were not for his habits he might amount to something aside from the prize ring. He is said to be the descendant of an African king, and if his lines had fallen differently he would have made a superb barbarian. It would take little or no change—an absence of clothes, a daub or two of paint, rings in his ears and nose and a war club—to make of Peter the finest African king that ever ate a missionary. I could not help thinking that Jackson with his club and without his clothes would have made a much more admirable figure than the Jackson of Fleming's with his mind and strength and ambition dulled by alcohol.

A. J. BAKING.

A RAIN PROOF TRICYCLE HOOD.

Shelters the Riders From the Angry Elements.

The cycle appliance which will be especially appreciated by women has just been patented in France. It consists of a hood resting on an aluminum frame, and is designed to protect the rider from the elements. The arrangement in general appearance looks not unlike a cab, with the forward, upward part cut away. In the picture the person whose serious countenance is depicted under the secure cover of the hood is, of course, the rider, although he might easily be mistaken for a "fare" in a cab, waiting patiently while cabby gets his drink.

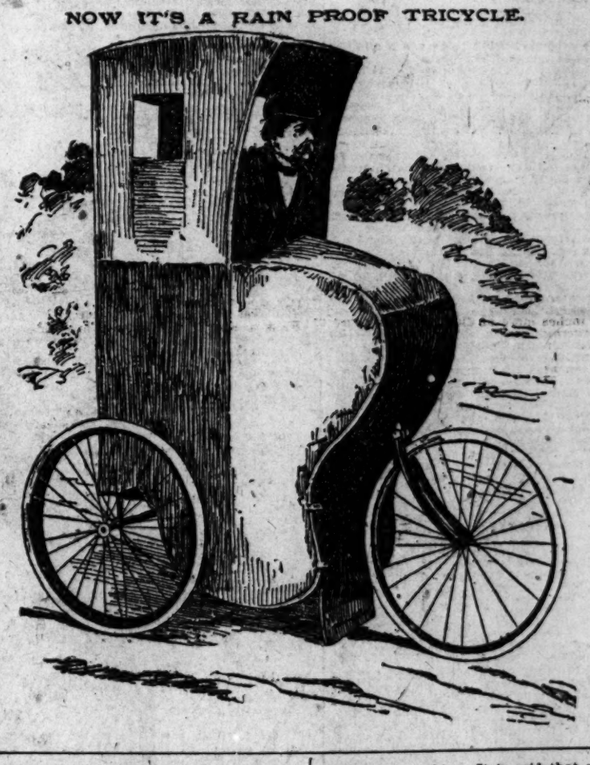
The machine is a tricycle. The inventor at first proposed to attach his hood to a bicycle, but for various reasons he found that this would be, if not impracticable, at least highly inconvenient and even dangerous, on account of a bicycle's instability. As the contrivance is intended to be used in cities, where traffic is heavy and often interrupted, it would be a rather hazardous matter to travel around on two wheels in a closed cab, which might topple over and entrap or possibly injure its occupant.

Consequently the inventor, M. de Saunier, applied his hood to the tricycle. The results have been very gratifying. The hood offers ample protection from the most violent rains. In case the wind carries the water horizontally against the face there is a curtain which may be drawn up. This curtain is provided with glass-covered apertures, large enough to permit the rider to keep a clear course.

The chief objection to the machine, it would appear, is the large surface it offers to a wind blowing across the path or directly against it. All wheelmen are familiar with the extraordinary power exerted by the wind, even on a rider unencumbered by skirts or drapery and mounted on the lightest machines made. It will be seen at a glance that the rain-proof tricycle offers a very considerable area for the wind to play upon. However, as the machine is a tricycle, the rider would probably feel little inconvenience in maintaining his balance, although his forward progress would be rendered more difficult. The machine is made by an English firm, and is said to have gained much popularity in the short time since it was introduced.

The hood may be removed or adjusted at pleasure, and is by no means an essential part of the machine. It is said that swell young men who are unable to afford the luxury of a carriage have found the rain-proof tricycle a great boon in bad weather, as it gives perfect protection to dress suits and top hats and at the same time provides an opportunity for gentle exercise.

NOW IT'S A RAIN PROOF TRICYCLE.



Another interesting cycle appliance is that called the "declivograph." This is a device for indicating what sort of a grade the bicycle may be traversing at a given moment. Most wheelmen will probably sneer at this and suggest contemptuously that he is a pretty poor bicyclist who can't tell whether he is going up or down hill. Apparently true, but there are many cases where the road is so nearly level, and so smooth, that the most skilful wheelman would be puzzled to tell the grade.

"Of what use is it then, anyhow?" asks the sneering bicyclist. Not much practical use, without doubt, but interesting and curious. After all, however, the "declivograph" will tell you not only what grade you are traveling, but will tell you at a glance the exact degree of acclivity or declivity. This is accomplished by means of a pair of tubes, each containing water, and leaving enough space for a bubble of air, like an ordinary level. When the machine is traveling at a level the bubbles will remain at opposite ends. When climbing a hill both bubbles will ascend to the top of their respective tubes, and on going down hill they will fall to the bottom. If the grade is not very steep the bubbles will take up immediate positions, according to the grade.

A REMARKABLE CASE.

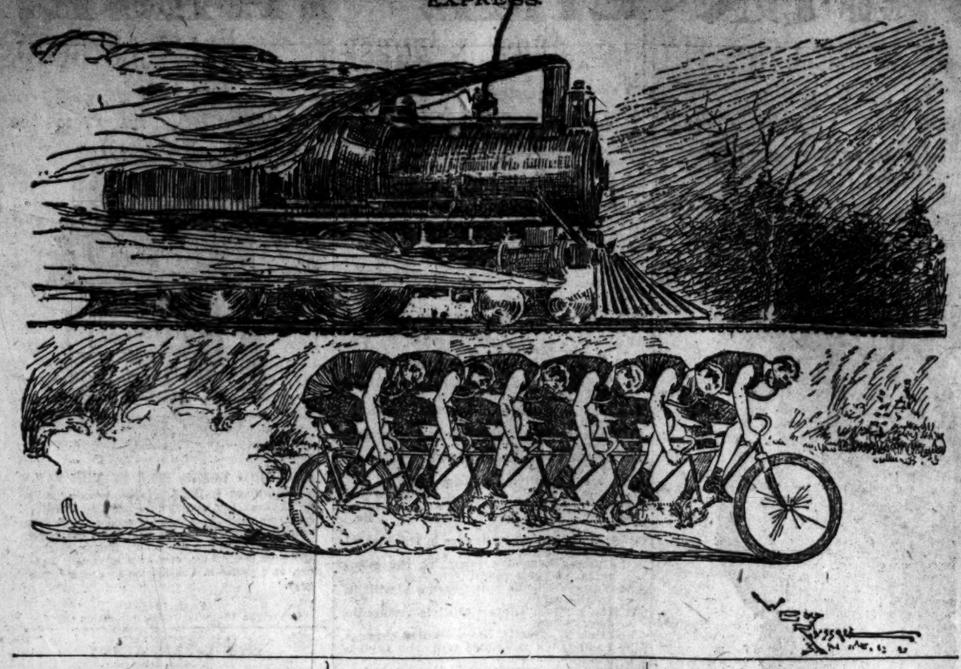
Recovery From a Wound Causing Twenty Intestinal Perforations.

The recovery of a patient at Bellevue Hospital, New York, whose intestines had been perforated in fourteen places, was heralded all over the country last week as a marvel of modern abdominal surgery. The case is not a marker to one successfully treated at the St. Louis City Hospital, and there was no fuss or flourish of trumpets about it, either.

James Bolden, who was shot by a policeman at Fourteenth and Pine streets two weeks ago, sustained twenty perforations of the intestines. The bullet entered the back an inch to the right of the [illegible] and passed completely through the body, coming out near the umbilical column, the bullet being found in the clothing. Laparotomy was promptly performed. Eight of the perforations were so large and so close together that it was found necessary to remove eighteen inches of the intestines. The two ends were sewed up with silk [illegible] Murphy's button; the other twelve with [illegible] were sewed up with silk [illegible] the Lembert method [illegible]

The patient had lost [illegible] blood, and to sustain vitality through the [illegible] it was necessary to inject [illegible] cubic centimeters of saline solution in the arm to supply the deficiency of blood. After [illegible] patient made a good recovery without the slightest fever or any other [illegible] day the [illegible] were [illegible] patient [illegible]

THE RACE BETWEEN THE SEXTET BICYCLE AND THE EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.



SEXTET WHEEL VS. EXPRESS TRAIN.

A Bicycle to Race the "Empire State" Flyer.

Is it really possible for the bicycle to beat a railroad train? This would be the highest achievement of all for the wheel, and six strong-lunged and muscular-legged riders will next season endeavor to accomplish it. They will be speeded against the Empire State Express on a new sextet wheel which has been built.

It is a big contract to run away from the fastest moving train on the earth. Bicycle people, however, the practical manufacturers no less than the general wheel enthusiasts, believe that the rubber-heeled steed can be built to get over ground more rapidly than any other animate or inanimate thing that moves.

A highly important factor in this race will be the track. This will be built as smooth and level as human ingenuity can make it in order to give the riders equal chances with the iron horse. The company of cycle manufacturers who have built this wheel will be ready before the 1st of May. Then they will throw down their gauntlet to the giant of the rails for a half-mile dash.

The bicycle that has been thus named is said to be the largest in the world. Its length over all is 13 feet, and its "water line" or wheel-base is something under a foot less. It weighs 137½ pounds, giving each rider about 26 pounds in addition to his own weight to propel. The wheels have only two inches more of diameter than those of the average bicycle. That is, they are thirty inches across. The tires are said to be the largest ever made. They are two and one-half inches in diameter. And the gear, wherein lies the secret of its phenomenal velocity, has been compounded to 153. Think of it, ye bicyclers, geared at 153!

This is the simple description that tells the whole tale; at least to experts. To the lay mind, however, these few figures fail to explain just why the machine is regarded by many people who examined it at the late bicycle show as one of the great mechanical marvels of the age. What gives it its extraordinary speed, when mounted by expert riders, is its wonderful gear. It is a compound gear, constructed with four driving sprockets. The largest sprocket, the one nearest to the rear wheel, has twenty-eight teeth; the next largest has twenty-three, the third fourteen and the smallest driving sprocket nine teeth. To calculate the gear you must multiply the product of the two large sprockets by the diameter of the wheel. Then you divide this by the product, and you have as the gear, 153.

When you are told that it is impossible to construct any form of vehicle propelled by man-power that will exceed the maximum of speed of the sextet you are naturally disposed to question the accuracy of the statement and to argue that if six men can manpulate a machine that goes infinitely faster than a wheel mounted by a single rider, therefore an apparatus designed for ten men must be correspondingly more rapid than the sextet. The inventor of the Empire Express's rival declares that you are all wrong and demonstrates it technically.

He says that it is impossible to construct a machine for more than six men that will not lose in velocity for each added saddle or sprocket beyond six. He has tried it, he says, and finds that any further extension of the length between the wheels makes it absolutely unreliable. It will wobble, he declares, beyond any possibility to prevent. To correct this wobbling requires such an extreme speed that it is impossible to get a gear high enough to effect the necessary velocity. Therefore the man who designed the bicycle built for six believes he has struck the nail on the head, and that it is not in human nature to outclass his machine.

The inventors of the sextet declare that no expense has been spared in perfecting the design of this wheel. They say that the pneumatic tires alone cost $600, being made with rubber walls three-quarters of an inch thick, leaving an air chamber one inch in diameter, made to withstand an air pressure of 620 pounds to the square inch.

The six riders will be men of even weight, about 145 pounds. The track will be about six miles of a straight-away road, parallel with the route of the New York Central's flyer. There is such a level stretch a short distance west of Albany, and if the ground can be secured the track will be laid out there.

Six straight miles at least are necessary. It is estimated that it will require at least two miles for the sextet to get properly started, and that after the half mile has been run against the express train from three and a half to four miles will have to be gone over before the sextet can be stopped.

The riders will be supplied with a patent breathing apparatus attached to an air chamber, from which each man, having his nose and mouth closed off against the wind, will be obliged to respire from start to finish.

The inventor believes the sextet can cover a mile in thirty-five seconds. If it can it will stand a fair chance of winning the race.

HOW FAR CAN A MAN FALL?

Remarkable Leaps and Falls by Men, Women and Children.

From how great a height may a person fall and live? This question was suggested by the experience of Dr. Heim, the Zurich professor, who told how he fell a great distance down a glacier in Switzerland and lived to relate his sensations. His aim was to prove that sudden death was not painful. The other phase of the question—how far may we fall unhurt—is just as interesting, however.

The well-known Alps wanderer, Sigrist, fell backward off the crown of the Korpfstork Alp, Switzerland, and landed on the rocks at the foot of the glacier. Of course, his fall was somewhat broken as he bounded from spur to spur, but the fall was a great one, nevertheless.

Of the persons who have fallen from balloons no record has been kept, but the accidents have been sufficiently dangerous to prove that a great fall does not always end human life. In July last the Post-Dispatch recorded the feat of a negro who, to escape punishment for stealing a ride, jumped over the Delaware bridge on the Erie Railroad at Port Jervis, N. Y. He fell a distance of eighty feet, and though striking on his head in a bed of gravel covered only by six inches of water, he escaped serious injury.

On July 6 George Petorski, a young Polish boy aged 11, went out for huckleberries on the Honeypot Mountain, near Port Jervis, N. Y. He ventured too near the edge of a cliff known as Eagle Nest, and, slipping on a stone, was hurled over. The descent is nearly perpendicular and the lad rolled and bounded over the jagged rocks a distance of 400 feet to the railroad tracks below. He was picked up torn and bleeding from a hundred wounds and unconscious but still alive.

That case had youth in its favor. Here is a case of age. Mary Cerma, aged 79 years, recently fell thirty feet from a window of No. 257 Camden street, Newark, N. J., and escaped with only a badly bruised hip. She lost her balance while shaking a dusting cloth from the window and fell upon hard ground in the back yard.

At Buena Vista, O., on Oct. 10 last, Henry Loos, 2 years old, a hotelkeeper, in the darkness stumbled over a hundred-foot cliff. He lodged on a ledge fifty feet below, and after living there several hours rolled off to the bottom. His shoulder was dislocated, his teeth were knocked out, his nose broken and he received other injuries. The whole town was out searching for him and he was found twenty hours after the accident, still alive.

Here is a case of an infant: At Rockaway Beach on Sept. 8, baby George McVey, 2 years old, tumbled out of a third-story window without receiving any injuries except a bruised eye and a skinned nose. He crept to the window while his mother was asleep. His fall was broken by an awning.

Women seem especially able to drop from any height and receive little or no injury. In France recently a woman tried to commit suicide by jumping from a high bridge. She was hardly injured. Near Niagara Falls a woman fell over a precipice and landed some hundred feet below, alive and able to tell of it.

Mrs. Annie Keeney leaped out of a fifth-story window of No. 125 East One Hundred and Eighth street and sustained only a few slight bruises on the face. The woman was half asleep at the time and walked over the roof of her own house to that of her neighbor's. She swung off the roof to a fire escape and asked the occupants of No. 125 for brandy. On being refused she leaped to the ground. Clotheslines stretched across the yard between the tenement windows and the woman rebounded from one of these to another in her fall, until she finally landed badly shaken up, but otherwise unhurt.

On Aug. 19 August Johnson, a joiner, residing in Middletown, Conn., fell from the fourth story of a building on which he was working, turning a complete somersault and striking with his head on some boards which projected from the first story. He managed to catch hold of the boards, to which he clung until he was rescued. He fell forty feet. He was not injured in any way.

Annie Epbert recently fell out of the third-story window of No. 683 First avenue and was not killed. A few weeks since Christopher Breckein, crazed by misfortune, jumped from the third-story window of the tenement house at No. 562 East Twelfth street. He landed on the sidewalk fifty feet below, and when his wife reached him he was sitting on the curbstone surrounded by a pack of small children. Sprains of the ankles were his only injuries.

Edward Christle fell from a scaffold which gave way at the fourth floor of a new building at Madison avenue and Seventy-second street recently. Although he fell four stories, he sustained no more than a fracture of the thighs and right arm. Christian Jensen, a painter, of White Plains, N. Y., fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of forty feet, and is alive to tell of it. George Falley, 14 years old, fell through the fire escape of No. 772 Tenth avenue, from the fourth to the first floor, and received not the slightest injury. Such is the elasticity of youth.

Express Messenger Edward Stevens, of Water Valley, Miss., on July 27 last, was dozing and fell from his car door. He was not missed until twenty-five miles had been passed. A message was sent back to the effect that he must have fallen from his car. A hand car was rigged up and several men started down the track to look for him. They found him three miles away, lying within two feet of the track, sleeping. He awoke as soon as they touched him and asked what was wanted. He said he had no recollection of falling and imagined himself asleep in his bed at home. The train was running forty miles an hour when he fell off. He was not hurt.

A SCHOOL FOR MONKEYS.

Calcutta's Novel Institution Where They Are Taught to Spell.

There has just been founded at Calcutta an institution for the education of monkeys, says the Paris Journal des Debats. Probably the prime movers of the affair never heard of Prof. Garner, the celebrated American simiologist, who has again gone to Africa to make an exhaustive study of the language of the monkeys, or else they have deemed it easier to teach the monkeys than to learn from them in simian tongue. At any rate, one of the methods employed in this strange educational institution is the following:

A young monkey is taken and before him is placed a set of blocks on which are painted in capitals the letters of the alphabet. These blocks are, in fact, exactly similar to those which children play with in every civilized country in the world, and they are used in precisely the same way as if the monkey were a young specimen of the human race. There is one professor for each monkey, and the monkey is taught by means of the blocks to spell certain words. If the word is "fruit," for example, the monkey, after having been taught to arrange the blocks so as to spell the word quickly and without error, received a bit of fruit as his reward. The same exercise is repeated with other words, and it is hoped that in time the simians will learn how to read and spell and understand English if they cannot speak it.

Only young animals are taken, for they learn more quickly than old ones. There is no danger of this queer school lacking pupils, for there are thousands of monkeys to be found in that part of India where Calcutta is situated. An effort will be made, it is said, to educate these apes so that they may become fairly efficient domestic servants. The school is so young yet, however, that what it will accomplish is entirely a matter of speculation. Its "professors" are enthusiastic about their novel work, and seem to think that a new field of usefulness will soon be opened up for these chattering little beasts.

GEORGE GOULD IS A FOX HUNTER.

The Young Millionaire a Promising Cross-Country Rider.

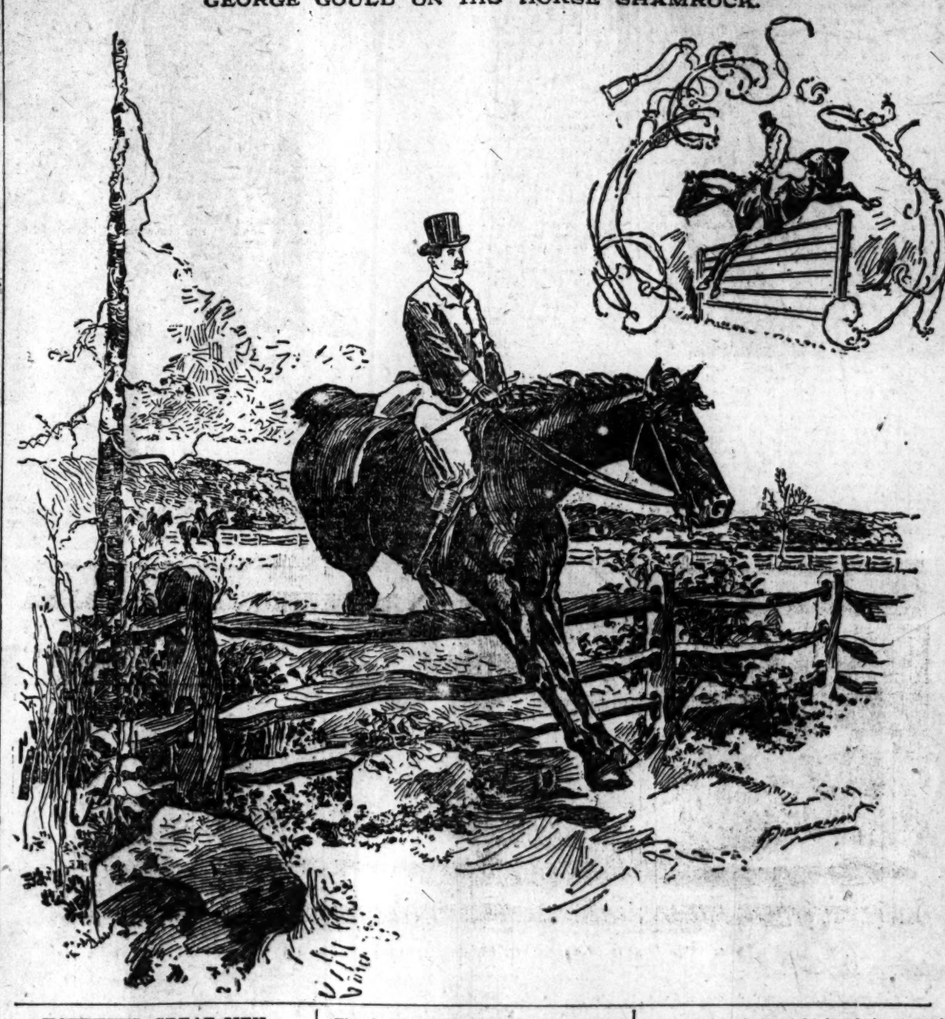
George Gould has decided that the way to enjoy life is to follow the hounds across country and risk his forty-million dollar neck at the noble sport of jumping high fences on heavy horses.

For a year he has been trying to transform himself into a "hard rider," and although he began rather late in life he has done pretty well. Last Tuesday he got his first fall. He was riding a big black mare called Shamrock. This mare is his favorite. She belonged to Cito Onitivia, a young man well known to fashion, who brought her out from Ireland. Gould got her at a fancy price after she won a first prize at the recent horse show. He got his fall at the third jump, the tumble being due to a mistake of the mare. She "pecked," which means that she stumbled on her nose, and with sufficient violence to throw George although she did not herself come down quite.

Gould hunts now with the Lakewood hounds. He is really the owner of the hounds and the backer of the entire sporting outfit. He gave the hounds to the club, having bought two moderately good but not first-class packs. He bought and presented to the club the Westchester hounds, which were sold because no one had money or enthusiasm enough to keep them going. He is constantly adding to his string of hunters, and will some day be a full-fledged millionaire John Peel, unless he is suddenly stopped by some very high fence.

After he got his recent fall he was badly shaken up. He was thrown very heavily, but he managed to remount and go on with the hounds until the first check, that is to say until the first interruption of the scent and consequently of the hounds running. Then he went home to be rubbed with horse liniment—all real "hard riders" are rubbed with horse liniment, and they like it.

GEORGE GOULD ON HIS HORSE SHAMROCK.



YOUTHFUL GREAT MEN.

Famous at an Age When Most Men Begin Their Careers.

From the Baltimore Sun.

It is undeniable that many of the greatest careers have been made by young men. Washington was but 43 when he was called to the command of the American Revolutionary Army. Henry Clay was Speaker of the House of Representatives at 34. Stephen A. Douglas was but 39 when he first became a candidate for the Presidency. John Jay was Chief Justice of the United States at 45. James G. Blaine was only 39 when he became Speaker of the House of Representatives. Alexander Hamilton took charge of the Treasury at 32 years of age. Martin Van Buren at 36 organized the famous Albany regency and was Governor of New York at 40. John C. Calhoun in his forty-second year was Vice-President of the United States. John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky was Vice-President at 32 and a candidate for the Presidency at 35. George B. McClellan was only 38 when nominated for the Presidency.

In military life especially young men have been most conspicuous. Gen. Grant was but 40 years of age when he began winning a name for himself in our civil war, and was only 43 when the war closed. The great Napoleon was master of France and Europe before his thirtieth birthday. Alexander the Great had conquered the world and left it before he was 33 years old. Fremont, the "Pathfinder," had explored the Rocky Mountains before he was 30, and was running for the Presidency at 43.

Columbus was in the thirties when he explained his ideas of the western passage and enlisted the Spanish sovereigns in the project that led to the discovery of America. Richard Cobden was but 34 when he founded the Anti-Corn Law League, which revolutionized the commercial policy of Great Britain. William Pitt, ranked by some historians as the greatest of modern British premiers, was practically ruler of England at 24. The list of youthful great men might easily be extended.

A Woman's Kingdom.

In the Province of Smolensk, Russia, there is a little state practically governed and inhabited for the greater part of the year by women. The state is about forty miles square, and includes a number of villages which formerly belonged to the Convent of Besjukow. The state is known as the "Kingdom of Women," because the male inhabitants emigrate at a certain time each year to seek work in other parts of the empire, leaving affairs of local government to their better halves. The woman mayor presides at the communal assemblies, where the women discuss with praiseworthy zeal questions of public interest. The financial condition of the state is said to be excellent, and the women have all the pin money they want.

The fact that he went on after his fall is important. It shows that he will be a good cross country man some day. When a man takes up hunting, especially a little late in life, you can never be sure that he will stick to it, until he gets his first good fall and shows that he does not mind it.

It would surprise the late energetic Jay Gould if he could see his quiet son George amusing himself these days. This is what happens to George, son of Jay, when he starts out to hunt.

He wakes up early to find that his man has prepared strange and unusual raiment. High boots nicely polished are waiting for him. He can see his face in them, and glories in their brightness. No man who hunts ever gets so old as to lose interest in the gorgeousness of his boots. He finds on a chair, nicely spread out, a pair of breeches, made of white leather or buckskin. Each leg of these breeches is as big as a flour bag. They have no pockets and they are otherwise different from ordinary gear. They are vast around the hips, and at the knees, where they end, they are as tight as they can be made. They are scoured with care after each run and made immaculate with white breeches powder. It takes one man a day to look after the boots and the breeches. It takes all of a man's strength and all of George Gould's willingness to get the tight breeches buttoned about the knees and to get the tight boots off when a hard run has made them damp. They are not tight about the feet, that would be bad form, but they are tight about the calves. The hard rider wants to look as though he had small calves, for the sake of a "straight leg," which is much prized. Gould is well made, with calves to envy, and he must have the legs of his boots very tight.

When he managed to get on boots and breeches, and fastened a leather belt around his waist, he attacks the great question of the tie. It is an old-fashioned hunting stock and demands much science. No collar is worn. The hunting tie comes up to the chin. A flannel shirt is worn with the tie. No linen shirt and no cuffs. Then comes the crowning glory—the pink hunting coat, with blue velvet collar. To all of this he adds a crop with a long whip-lash attached, that he may help whip in errant hounds, and a high hat with false bottom to save his head at falls.

When Mr. Gould is all dressed, when his man has sighed and rolled his eyes as an indication that Mr. Gould is beautiful, Mr. Gould walks down, whipping his leg and filling his chest for the day's work. He is a young new rider, as yet, not a real "hard rider," and he is much excited as he wonders what kind of a run it will be. But he pretends that he is not nervous and takes no breakfast to speak of. Out comes his horse. Suppose that it is Shamrock. She is his best. He has sixteen in all. She is a big black mare, full of good Irish blood, with plenty of neck in front of him—"a long rein" it is called, and it gives him something to grab at when he starts to go over her head. She has strong loins, a fine shoulder, big withers for the muscles to hang on, and powerful quarters. She is full of oats and good spirits, well groomed, shining like a glass, pawing the ground. Gould looks at her, says unto the groom: "She looks as though she could jump a house." The groom says, as he says each time: "She could that, sir." Gould grabs the reins and the horse's mane, puts the left foot in the left stirrup, swings his right foot over the saddle, and there he is, ready for the risky sport that delights him. Men and women are mounting about him, ready to start for the meet.

It would take too much space to describe a run as it should be described. It is the truest outdoor sport that can be enjoyed when a man is too old for football and still too young to enjoy simple thought in the open air. Fox-hunting is much scoffed at by ignorant ones, who would screech and faint at sight of a good, stiff fence in front of them, no matter how willing and able the horse below. Mr. Gould is a wise man to hunt. It is not very dangerous and has proved for centuries it is a pleasant and respectable way to die, if it comes to that.

The hounds are out. The whips are keeping them together, cracking their long lashes, calling each dog by name, imploring them with strange sounds to "pack up," and so they trot to the commencement of the run. If it is to be a wild fox they get the scent and are off. The best man is he who follows closest behind them and who rides straightest over whatever may come.

If it is a drag all right. So much the better if you are in a hurry. It saves time. The man who lays the drag has selected a good line of country, with high jumps, but avoiding barb wire for the sake of hounds and horses. The scent is strong and the dogs run fast, giving tongue most musically as they go. It does not matter whether the hounds be chasing a fox or anise seed. The riders are not hunting for foxes. They are hunting for danger, excitement and pleasure. The huntsman, the master and the whips start first close behind the hounds. The field, and Gould among them, keep back at first to let the hounds get a start. Then it is a fair race for all, the rule being never to get ahead of the hounds, and not to interfere with the jump of a competitor who may have selected his panel or gap in advance of you.

First comes a ditch, perhaps. Horses can stop with marvelous suddenness when the look of a ditch does not please them. Some horse stops suddenly, and the rider goes on quite often, crossing the ditch alone and landing on his back. While he tries to catch his horse the field rides on quite happy. It is pleasant to have some one else fall. Then comes a fence, and each man looks for a panel not too high, that looks as though it might break in case of need. All get over. Then more ditches and fences, the field scattering and thinning out as the quality of the horses and the heart of the riders begin to show themselves. When Gould got his fall at the third jump in his last run, there was no one to wait with him or cheer him. He had to catch his own horse and come on as best he could. He did catch his horse, and he also caught up with the field before the first check, which was considered sporty and proper. When he fell, he struck the ground so hard that the blow could be heard for some distance. Then the nearest men, according to custom, looked back to see whether he was able to rise. Had he lain as though unconscious or badly hurt, one man or two would have gone back to him, and the others would have dashed ahead to send back a servant to get a carriage. But as soon as he got on his feet and began to gasp for his lost wind all went on, leaving him, as is proper, sporty and customary. He would have been in duty bound to feel hurt and mortified had any one come back to help him, since he was able to stand.

The run may be of eight, ten or even twelve miles, with perhaps forty or fifty jumps, if it is a good run. Out of the field of thirty or more, perhaps five or six are in at the finish. These five or six tell marvelous stories of their deeds for the rest of the day, during dinner and until bedtime. All of those who "finished" corroborate each other's tales, and it is the duty of all listeners to believe them implicitly. Fences grow in height as the evening wears on, and horses perform marvels. Whiskys and sodas lend a calm glow to the hard worked body, and after a while the men who were "thrown out"—that is, who could not follow—are allowed to tell just how it happened. They tell tales of bolting horses, barbed wire, of lost stirrups and other calamities. At a very late hour every one goes to bed. Those who are very new to the game sing "Drink, puppy, drink; and every puppy drink," as they go upstairs.

George Gould likes this sport, and the fact does him credit. You may see here just how he looks as he goes over a good, ordinary fence. He is not a great rider yet; perhaps he never will be. But he will be a good one, for he means to.

Then he will hunt with the Meadow Brooks or the Genesee Valleys and enjoy life like his father never dreamed of enjoying it.

If a man has money and vitality and no brain work to demand his energy he ought to ride cross country.

Don't.

From Good Housekeeping.

Say "you must be going" and "then stay a spell longer."

"Get into the wrong pew," and then pretend that you "knew all about it" before walking in.

Use words of bitterness when sweet ones will serve a better purpose—but by all means don't talk sweetness with a false tongue and a lie on the lips.

GOMEZ IS CUBA'S HOPE AND STAY.

His Brilliant Generalship May Win Cuban Independence.

The two great leaders of the Cuban revolution are Gens. Gomez and Maceo, and of these two the former occupies the most prominent position by reason of the extraordinary qualities he has shown as a soldier. It adds a mournful interest to his career that he is reported to be far gone in consumption, and as he is well along in years, it is more than likely that he has nearly finished his life work. He is not a native Cuban, but a Spanish Dominican, who has demonstrated that his whole heart is with free Cuba. No Cuban can rival him in his hatred of Spain or in his determination to aid the Cubans in their effort to throw off "the yoke of their eternal oppressor," as he himself expressed it in his pronunciamento of last December, sent out from "the headquarters of the Army of Liberation."

However the cause of free Cuba may end, whether the Cubans gain their independence or whether they are compelled to submit again to "the yoke of their eternal oppressor," Gomez has earned the reputation of being one of the most brilliant soldiers of his time. When the obstacles against which he has had to contend are considered his success is all the more remarkable. His army is composed of untrained, undisciplined, raw recruits, who have had to meet regularly trained Spanish soldiers commanded by an old and skillful campaigner. Having to trust for his arms to those he could capture from the enemy or to those which were now and then smuggled in by evading the vigilance of the agents of the United States Government and by running the gauntlet of Spanish war vessels, his men have been poorly equipped, the most of them only with machetes. He has had no artillery and only a handful of cavalry, and these poorly mounted. He has had to forage upon the country for supplies, and there has never been a time when his ammunition was sufficient. In all the materials which go to the support and success of an army he has been seriously embarrassed. And yet he has held Spain, with its well-appointed army, outnumbering his little band nearly ten to one, at bay for a year. Starting from the southeastern extremity of the island, he has steadily advanced, capturing city after city and province after province, until he reached the very gates of Havana and created a panic in the capital city and throughout the two extreme northwestern provinces. He compelled Martinez Campos, Spain's trusted and experienced General, who had the whole kingdom at his back, with its troops and treasure, to concede that in legitimate warfare he was not his equal, and to acknowledge that he could not draw him into an open engagement so as to crush him by sheer weight of numbers. The New York Sun, in commenting upon Gomez's qualities as a soldier, pertinently says:

"If there were no bloodshed in the game of war it would be an unmitigated pleasure to watch the maneuvering of Gomez in his contest with Spain. During the month of January it has been even more skillful than at any other time since he took the field. They say that he is a great chess player, and we can believe it without an effort. Each move he makes on the board is worthy of a master, and he has called 'Check!' every time when Spain was at his front. This has been his fortune in all the games yet played, and we trust it will endure till he wins in the final contest.

"If there were no bloodshed in the case, it would make one smile to observe the way in which he draws the enemy into the 'traps' they set for him, plays with every 'trouble' which they raise against him, captures their supplies when he needs them, outwits them when their wits work the best, frightens them when it is his desire to do that, fights them when that subserves his purpose, flies from them when his end is gained, and turns up again when they don't expect him, at a place which it had been his aim to reach, for a purpose they had never thought of."

The last achievement of Gomez is not the least remarkable of his many brilliant exploits. The expedition of Gen. Marin was planned to end the war before the new Spanish butcher, Weyler, should arrive. With a large force of troops, infantry, cavalry and artillery, and with numerous improvised fortifications, he made a wall across the island which was considered impregnable. Thus having separated Gomez and Maceo his plan was to attack them in detail with overwhelming numbers, the impassable wall meanwhile preventing them from joining each other. To the astonishment of Gen. Marin, however, Gomez broke through the wall and joined Maceo. Marin was as cleverly outwitted as ever was Campos. There are reports of a battle, both sides claiming victory. It is evident from this at least that Gomez has made his escape from a superior force and is seeking some new vantage ground.

Gen. Marin is no more likely to end the war by forcing Gomez into a general engagement than was Gen. Campos. Nor will Gen. Weyler when he arrives be more likely to succeed than Gen. Marin. On the other hand, if he inaugurates a campaign of savagery and general butchery, such as he has threatened, Spain will be likely to hear from this country, as perhaps a general massacre of men, women and children among the insurgents might incite this dawdling Congress to do something for Cuba.

CUBA'S BRILLIANT SOLDIER.

GEN. MAXIMO GOMEZ, LEADER OF THE ARMY FOR INDEPENDENCE.

A FREE KINDERGARTEN.

One Should Be Established on Collins and O'Fallon Streets.

The following appeal for the support of a Collins street charity kindergarten under the direction of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association should meet with hearty and satisfactory response from the public:

"To our patriotic and benevolent citizens we make a most urgent appeal for the support of a free kindergarten at the southwest corner of Collins and O'Fallon streets.

"More than 150 children between the ages of 3 and 6 years can be found in the large tenement houses in this neighborhood.

"These little ones are at the proper age to gladly receive and benefit by the development of their activities through kindergarten training. The city schools receive no children under 6 years. At that age the neglected children of either rich or poor parents have more or less lost the innocence of early childhood and suffering under such loss their ability to learn lessons in virtue is greatly impeded.

"We, therefore, assert that the very best preparation for our public schools is the Froebel kindergarten for children between the ages of 3 and 6 years.

"This needed instruction is proposed to be given by the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association to the little children in the neighborhood of Collins and O'Fallon streets.

"For the hire of proper quarters and maintaining the work from the present date until July it is estimated that four hundred dollars ($400) will be required. For this sum the directors of the Isabel Crow Kindergarten Association make this appeal to a generous public.

"All contributions should be sent to the Treasurer of the association, Mrs. E. C. Cushman, 608 North Garrison avenue."

A FAIR KENTUCKY CAMPAIGNER.

Miss Corinne Blackburn's Splendid Service in Her Father's Behalf.

While there is a whole lot of talk about women going into politics, there are very few so far who have given much personal attention to the subject, outside of the personal agitators for the enlargement of "woman's sphere." In Kentucky, however, there is one notable exception to this rule in the person of Miss Corinne Blackburn, the youngest daughter of Senator J. C. S. Blackburn. This young lady has been with her father through some hard campaigns, notably the recent one in the Blue Grass State. She loves politics for the excitement, and is ever ready with suggestions and help. She is not a "new woman" in any sense of the word, and despises that particular cult, but she is a first-class politician, and has been of much assistance to the Senator.

Wherever he has gone she has gone also, and while he has been talking to the men she has been doing some valuable work in persuading the wives and sweethearts and sisters and mothers of voters that they should influence the male members of their families to cast their ballots for her father.

Miss Blackburn is democratic in every sense of the word. She knows no classes, and will stop on the street and talk to an old washerwoman with the same easy grace that characterizes her in conversing with Mrs. Cleveland, or with any of the society dames of the national capital.

She has a wonderful memory for faces and names, and this gift, so valuable in the game of politics, she has made much use of in her campaigning with her father. She has a very large circle of acquaintance, and those who know her are her friends ever after, for she has marvelous tact and a gracious manner which begets friendliness and confidence.

Miss Blackburn is well informed on all the great questions of the day, but she knows better than to try to argue with men upon them. When a man begins to talk to her on the silver question, for instance, she says she does not want that man to vote for her father because he takes a certain stand on the financial questions of the day, but rather because her father is honest in his convictions, a manly man and a true son of old Kentucky.

Her father seeks his daughter's advice continually and he has had cause to be thankful more than once that he placed reliance upon her quick, womanly intuitiveness, which put him on his guard against the wiles of unscrupulous politicians who would use him to further their own ends.

This young woman has managed her father's correspondence almost entirely during the recent campaign, and it was largely owing to her adroitness in this work that the Senator received the nomination of the Democratic caucus for United States Senator. Unfortunately for Miss Blackburn's peace of mind, the nomination of a caucus is not sufficient to elect a man to the Senate, and it is probable that Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, the Republican nominee, will be elected. Could a Democrat have been elected Miss Blackburn would have had the satisfaction of knowing her father would have been sent back to Washington, and largely through her instrumentality.

Miss Blackburn is a great favorite in Washington society. She has made one or two trips abroad and has made some study of European politics and people. Rumor has it that she is engaged to be married to a member of the Mexican Legation in Washington. The gentleman in question has certainly been received as an honored visitor at the Blackburn place in Versailles, and the official announcement of the engagement is expected by their friends at any time.

EXPLAINED.

May: "How many men have you been engaged to this year so far?"

Agnes: "Between three and four."

May: "How could you be engaged three men and a half?"

Agnes: "Well, you see, the half was a dude."

"TWO PAGES OF BRIGHT FUN LIKE THESE,

"What! fight with 'deah old England?"
From Truth.

THE LAST STRAW.

He Was Deeply in Love But Drew the Line at Her Knickerbockers.

He was old, ugly, a New York millionaire, but desperately in love with her. She was young, a girl of the period, a two summers' belle, poor but beautiful, and desperately in love—with his money.

They were seated where the twilight shadows fall so poetically, and all that, at that sweet hour so inviting of the tender question.

"Dearest, I love you!"

"Ah!"

With tantalizing sang froid she drew forth her little gold-rimmed note-book and entered the number "396." "Go on, please!"

The great financier, who had even led gold syndicates by the nose and cornered many a market in the teeth of a whirlwind of opposition, looked on in consternation. "What does that mean?" he gasped.

"That's your number," she said coolly.

"Do you mean to say that you have heard those precious words from other lips than mine?"

"Pooh! They no longer seem precious to me. They make me tired with their monotony. Why don't you men exercise a little ingenuity in your declarations of love as you do in other affairs? But don't let me interrupt. I know exactly what you will say, for I have it all by heart by this time, as you may imagine."

"Then," said the great financier, brusquely, "I'll drop the gush racket and proceed to business."

"Now you interest me. Well"—

"Well, first of all, I want to marry you."

"Ah, now you're getting sensible. What are the inducements?"

"Ahem! Well—er—to begin with, I will settle an income on you of twenty thousand a year. How's that?"

"Um-m! Fair to middling as a starter. Go on."

"I'll deed over to you my Newport cottage, valued at one hundred thousand, and my town house, valued at twice that."

"Well, that's—er—half way decent, I confess. Go on."

"I'll give you my stable of sixty thoroughbreds."

"Quite liberal, I must say. Well, what else?"

"I'll make you a present of my yacht."

"Really, you are approaching generosity. Go on, please."

"Approaching it?" cried the millionaire, already perspiring. "What do you call generosity if that is only approaching it?"

"Will you give up all your dear little actress friends?"

"Ahem! Oh, certainly."

"And take out a life insurance policy for half a million?"

"Yes, if you wish."

"And spend your evenings at the clubs so as not to be in the way when I have my literary, musical and general flirtation salons?"

"Well—er—I suppose I'll be obliged to"—

"And let me wear opera gowns cut as low and bathing suits cut as high as I wish?"

"Ahem! Well, even that I think I could grant you on a pinch"—

"And let me flirt with the sundry lords and dukes whom I have discarded all for your sake, as much as I please?"

"Yes, if—er—you were very discreet about it, I suppose I might"—

"Ah, thanks. Well, then, I will accept you."

"Oh, darling, you make me the happiest man in the world. Here is the ring—a thousand-dollar Tiffany solitaire. Lift that pearly white finger, dearest, and I will seal the contract here forever"—

"Hold on! One thing more."

The millionaire drew a deep sigh. "Only one! What is it? The earth?"

"Oh, nothing so trifling, I assure you. Will you allow me to"—

"To what, dearest? Out with it. Will I allow you"—

"To—to wear a real, genuine, out-and-out Parisian knickerbocker-bloomer costume on my bicycle during my morning outing in Central Park?"

The old gentleman drew a two-ton breath, pocketed his solitaire diamond and began to look for his hat. "Yes," said he reproachfully, from the threshold as he disappeared, "yes, dearest, I will let you; but I'm confounded sure that the police won't!" And an instant later she heard the slam of the carriage door in the wind-blown street.

Verily, verily, of such is the kingdom of the Advanced Women who die old maids!

THERE ARE OTHERS.

From Puck.

Mr. Cityman: I say, Mr. Medders, the advent of the bicycle and the consequent decline of the horse must have hurt you farmers considerably by cutting off the demand for one of your chief products.

Mr. Medders: What product is that?

Mr. Cityman: Why, it must be of little use to raise oats now!

Mr. Medders: That's so! The bicycle has done us on that; but when one door shuts another always opens. We raise the arnica plant now.

HUNGRY JACK.

Hungry Jack, the daring Indian scout, stood on the back of his faithful steed and swept the broad plains with his eagle eyes. He was clad in the fringed buckskin dress of the dime museum hero, his exuberant hair fell in tangled masses down his back and was saucily toyed with by the frolicking breezes, which, on that barren plain, could find nothing else to play with.

Dismounting, he placed one ear to the sandy earth and listened intently for quite a few moments.

Not a sound was in sight.

Being thus assured that no painted foemen were lurking near with covetous eyes glued upon his luxuriant scalp, he grew brave and recklessly bit off a chew of navy plug, jumped up and cracked his spurred heels together, and, addressing his horse, which stood eyeing him suspiciously, said:

"Bagobones, I'm the terror o' the trail! I'm the howlin' hurricane o' the Estacados, an' I'm famishin' fur blood! W'en Hungry Jack fetches a yell the red niggers burrow in the sand to git outen his sight, an' the wolves an' catamounts shake their claws off with skeer. Whoop! Did you feel the airth tremble an' see the fringes fly from that cloud up thar at the sound o' my voice? I'm hungry, Bagobones, an' I want some Injun liver to soothe my stummick!"

The horse bowed as an indication that he would like to have something to eat himself, and the fearless scout continued:

"Whar's the copper-plated imp o' satan that kin make Hungry Jack weaken an' hit the back trail? Whar' is the saffron-hided nigger that kin do him up in a squar'han'-to-han' scrimmage with only a coyote fur referee?"

The horse shook his head as if to say he gave it up.

Seating himself upon a low mound the daring scout pulled a black bottle from the bosom of his buckskin shirt and took another drink.

"I'm the howlin' hyena o' the hills!" he yelled as soon as he could catch his breath. "Whar is the fresco-faced cur that kin make Hungry Jack light out fur the eternal hills! Whar is the bug-eyed brother o' Belzybub that kin cause him to make tracks from the slippery field o' car-r-r-nage? Whar is the—the—the—"

But the next conundrum had for the moment escaped him.

Then a tremor as of pain shook his stalwart frame, he moved uneasily in his seat, and a moment later, with an ear-shattering shriek of terror, he sprang to his feet, clasped his hands behind his abdomen and fled precipitately from the spot.

He had been sitting on a hornet's nest!

AUNTY'S PRESCRIPTION.

A young woman living in a suburban town and occupying a position in a New York wholesale house, tells the following story and vouches for its truthfulness: "A short time ago, while at the office, I fainted, frightening my employer, who, man-fashion, drenched me with water. When sufficiently recovered to leave the office I started for home, and on reaching the station went into the ladies' waiting-room to rest. The old colored care-taker, who had learned to know me, came to my side with words of sympathy.

"'Dere, now, honey chile, what is de matter wid you dis arternoon? You suttinly looks porely. Is you done tooken sick?' 'Yes, aunty,' I replied, 'I fainted while at the office, and for that reason am going home early.' 'Bless you, chile, dat is too bad. Didn' dey done gib you notin' fo' dat faintin'? 'Nothing but cold water,' I said.

"'Well, now, it is jes' too bad dat dey don't know nuff to get de right stuff. De nex' time tell dem to sen' to de drug store and get 5 cents' worf ob de romantic spirits ob pneumonia, and dat'll stop de faints jes' as shore as you is a livin' woman.'"

HE PARTICULARIZED.

"Death levels all," remarked Mrs. Trivvet, solemnly.

"That is very true," replied Mr. Trivvet. "Whatever may be the case in life, after death there is no more articulation in a woman's skeleton than in a man's."

AS IT SEEMED TO HIM.

(From St. Paul's.)

She—What fur do you think is most rashionable this season?
He—Well, bare skin seems to be the most prevalent here to-night!

A POKER ROMANCE.

From Judge.

As he called her to know his fate he convulsively clutched the be-gem-med little hand—but suddenly his expectant features were frozen into a look of agony. That raking gesture! that remorseless royal flush she so relentlessly displayed, all told him too truly that all was lost. A moment later Reginald wandered into the street a broken man.

THE MAN WHO DARES.

From Judge.

I envy Bings whene'er he sings,
So much does he deserve;
'Tis not his voice makes me rejoice—
I envy him his nerve.

WILLING TO STOP.

From Judge.

Ethel: But if you love me so much you certainly should be willing to give up your cigars after marriage.

Algernon: Not much. I have been giving up my cigars to your papa and brother Bob for the last six months. After marriage I'll swear off on that.

TRULY PUGILISTIC.

From Judge.

Corbett: I see that the manly art is receiving some distinguished members.

Fitzsimmons: Yes; Olney's and Salisbury's fight promises to be as wordy as ours was.

THE TATTOOED MAN'S REVOLT.

From the Indianapolis Journal.

"What was the row?" asked the living skeleton. "I didn't quite ketch on."

"It was the tattooed man," answered the fat woman as she impaled another potato. "He says of the manager insists on him wearin' them new Obbery Beardsley designs he's goin' on strike."

A STRAIGHT TIP.

Mr. Newriche: What does this mean on Mrs. Bonton's card: "At home Tuesday?"

Mrs. Newriche (severely): Josiah, I'm surprised at your ignorance. She wants to let us know what day she will get back from the country.

THOSE THREE MONTH NIGHTS.

Mr. Muchblest: I'm glad I was not married in Lapland.

Mrs. Muchblest: Why so?

Mr. Muchblest: Think of the poor Esquimau father who has to walk the floor with a fretful baby all through one of those arctic nights.

ENCOURAGING.

Bloobumper: What do you think of that group of French people called Naturiens, who are not going to work, but intend to make their dwellings in caves?

Spatts: I think they are running laziness into the ground.

FEMININE DIPLOMACY.

"And you are quite sure, my daughter, that you have exhausted every means in your power to induce his lordship to propose?" said the grand and regal Mrs. Van Billions to her beautiful and accomplished hopeful.

"Everything, mamma," replied the maiden hopelessly.

"You even inveigled him under the mistletoe?"

"Yes, but he was too dense to take the hint."

"And you told him of papa's wealth?"

"Oh, I gave him the sum in round numbers, enough to stagger anybody else, but he remained marble cold to me."

"And you gave him a hundred-yard dash of your French, just to show him how accomplished you were?"

"Oh, yes indeed; but he turned a deaf ear. I am very much afraid that he has his eye upon that Detroit heiress and that it is nip and tuck between us."

"It must never be anybody but you, my dear!" cried the excited mother. "We must resort to stratagem."

"Oh, anything mamma, anything."

"Are you willing to enter into a little scheme of mine that shall foil this Western upstart and capture the earl?"

"Most assuredly, mamma."

"Then give me the longest tress in your Titianesque locks—just a single hair, that's all."

"What in the world are you going to do with that?"

"You will see." The mother tumbled the beautiful cascade of hair down her daughter's back and picked out the fatal tress. "Now, then," she said, "do your hair up again in such a way that with the mere pulling of a ribbon it will look as tumbled as Biddy's before breakfast."

"Very well; but I do not understand."

"You are then to take a quiet walk with his lordship by moonlight in the furthermost corner of the conservatory"—

"Yes, yes!" cried the daughter, all excitement, "and then"—

"Having seated yourself in conversation and holding him for at least fifteen minutes with your eloquence, you are to quietly lay that long hair over his left shoulder, pull the ribbon that tousles your hair, think of something that makes you blush with delicious pride, and then rush him into the grand saloon."

"Well, and then what?"

"Leave all the rest to me."

"But what will you do?"

"How stupid you are! Why, naturally, I will run up, kiss you at the rate of ten to the second, weep a little, pull the tress off his lordship's shoulder and hold it up to the assembled guests, sob out 'bless you, my children!' and hustle your father to the telegraph offices, and by to-morrow morning the grand news will be telegraphed to the four quarters of the globe and published in ten thousand leading papers of both continents."

"That sounds very jolly, but suppose he objected?"

"Objected after all that? Well, then we'd have to sue him for breach of promise. Hello! here's your father, coming in such a hurry pace that it frightens me. What's the matter, John?"

"The engagement of his lordship and that Detroit heiress is just announced and they are both receiving congratulations in the grand salon!"

"What!" exclaimed the heart-breaking mother and the indignant daughter at once.

"Fact. I'll tell you all about it"—But he didn't. The mother and daughter had both swooned at the same time and one of the grandest strategies of the new woman era was thus cruelly frustrated by the fates.

Alas, such a life, even in the swagger set.

AN' THAT'S NO LIE.

I'm short on education o' the more exalted kind,
In learnin' great perfession I am purty much behind;
I got my stock o' knowledge at a common country school,
An' every 'tarral teacher called me dumber'n a mule.
But I am blest with suthin' that's in striking evidence,
An' it is what I bank on; jes' ol'-fashioned common sense,
An' that'll often hit the mark when learnin's rayther shy,
An' bear away the johnny-cake, an' that's no lie.

Our Grover put his fingers in the Venzuely muss,
An' made a fearful racket when he fired his blunderbuss;
He loaded to the muzzle with the doctrine o' Monroe,
An' rammed it so's 't'd scatter more'n it had ort to do.
The fiery population patted him upon the back,
An' let enthusiasm jump 'em off the wisdom track,
But now in cooler moments when they look with calmer eye
They see a politician's dodge, an' that's no lie.

Ol' Spain has got her fingers in the vise almighty tight,
An' Cubans keep a screwin' at the crank with all their might.
The Yankee Doodle spirit seems a whirlin' in the air,
An' the cry o' "Libre Cuba" is resoundin' everywhere.
The crisis is a comin' like a limited express,
The solid track is sanded with the sand o' Righteousness,
The flag o' Independence 'll be pictured on the sky,
With Freedom holdin' to the staff an' that's no lie.

The invalid o' Turkey never was so sick afore,
He hears the imps o' doom a-scratchin' at his palace door,
He sees with skeery optics the handwritin' on the wall,
An' now is busy huntin' fur a easy place to fall.
To every cry fur mercy he would turn a deafened ear,
To every supplication he would answer with a sneer,
At every scene o' slaughter he would wink the other eye,
But retribution is at hand, an' that's no lie.

No matter what the question, we will see the right prevail,
The good ol' ship o' Justice will outweather every gale,
The banners of Oppression 'll be humbled in the dust,
The swords o' Persecution 'll be eaten up with rust.
The clouds that long have lowered are a-breakin' everywhere,
The lightnin' of Reform is bound to purify the air,
An' when the star o' Tyranny is blotted from the sky
We'll hit ol' Millennium, an' that's no lie.

LOCAL JEALOUSY.

From Judge.

Twynn: Up in Minneapolis the opponents of women's activities never quote what St. Paul said about subjection."

Triplett: Why not?

Twynn: They don't think much of St. Paul at Minneapolis.

THE THREE "WAKES."

From Truth.

Mike O'Flannigan: Well, how be's ye this marnin', Pat?

Pat McCarthy: Sure, I'm that wake that ye'll be comen to me wake before the end of the wake.

FLASHING THEIR FIRE IN THE PAN.

CONJUROR BARNS (*during an ominous lull*)—"I thank you heartily for your kind loans of hats, coin, rings, etc., in my preceding feats, but specially request that in the next—my great egg trick—the audience will kindly forbear passing any eggs over to me, even in a legitimate manner, as I prefer in this illusion to use my own eggs."

From Judge—
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HIS UNCERTAINTY.

"Hurt ye much, Uncle Enoch?" inquired Jay Green of Farmer Spuanch, who had inadvertantly fallen off a load of hay, landing heavily and in an awkward heap on the ground, and was now sitting on a convenient stump and gingerly pawing himself over in search of fractures.

"Wal, no, I guess not," replied the old man. "But it makes me feel considerably mystified."

"You don't feel mystified, do ye, Uncle Enoch?"

"Yep, that's jest exactly what I mean! Ye see, I've been feelin' kinder poorly for several days, and jest before I started to town with his load of hay I took a powder for the holler sensation in my head, a pill for the pain in my knee, a capsule for my lung trouble an' some pellets for my liver, an' put a good big plaster on my weak back. Wal, that jolt shook me up so that the plaster is now down in my left shoe, an' if the rest of them remedies have been knocked as far out of place as the plaster was I'm sorter mystified as to how they are goin' to git back to the p'ints they were designed to benefit."

THE NEW WAGONS.

Drawback Dick: I don't see why they're makin' sech a fuss about hossless wagons in the East. We've had 'em out West as long as I kin remember.

Mr. Effete: Really! What do they run with?

Drawback Dick: Mules.

THE FIRST DOMESTIC DUTY.

From Puck.

Emily (playing house): Now, I'll be mamma, and you'll be papa, and little Ben and Bessie will be our babies.

Willy (after a moment, anxiously): Ain't it about time to whip the children?

A LENGTHY PERIOD.

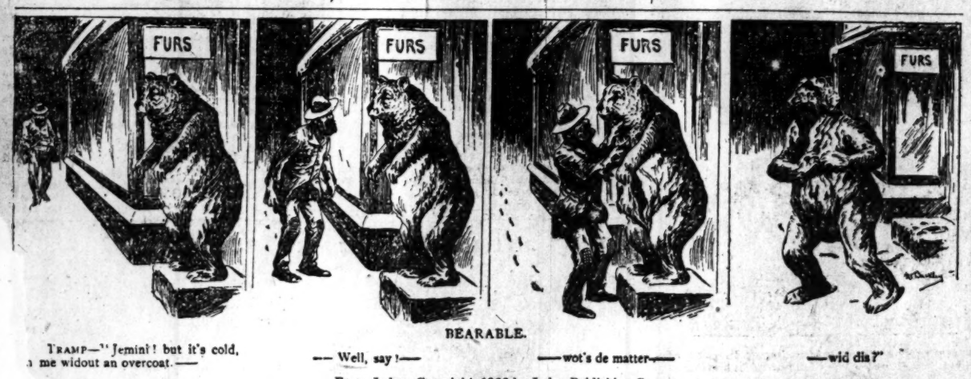
From Judge.

There's a period in a woman's life
When her mind upon nothing but dress is rife;
When she bows to fashion and is its slave;
And that's from the cradle to the grave.

TOO LITERAL.

From Puck.

"I'd love to hold your hand!" he cried;
And now he's in a huff
Because the cruel maid replied,
"No wonder—you're a muff!



TRAMP—"Jemini! but it's cold, lend me widout an overcoat.—— —— Well, say!—— ——wot's de matter—— ——wid dis?"

BEARABLE.

From Judge—Copyright 1896 by Judge Publishing Co.

DOCTOR—"This hot-water bag, placed to his feet, will help him out of bed——

——quicker than all the medicines I could give him."

IT BROKE.

And it did.

From Judge—Copyright 18 96 by Judge Publishing Co.

FRIEND—"Hullo, old chap! What on earth"——

BRUTE OF A HUSBAND (*who has been to see "Trilby"*)—"'Sh! (*Sotto voce.*) It's all right. I'm just trying to 'suggest' to the missis—hypnotically—that it's time for her to go to bed and for me to go to the fancy-dress ball. 'Sh! She's just 'off.'" (*Chuckles.*)
—*Punch.*

DAMAGED DRY-GOODS.

From Judge.
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AT THE OPERA.

Miss Lownek: Don't you think that men are studying women more than they used to?

Colonel: Well, yes; but then, you know, the men never saw quite so much of them as they have of late! (And she blushes to the depths of her V-shaped corsage.)

COMBINING THE TWO.

Leavitt: I wonder why Theodore waited so long before proposing to you.

Millie: I know. The mean thing! He waited so that he could give me my engagement ring as a Christmas present.

SHE CORRECTED HIS TENSE.

"Toilet soap? Yes, ma'am. Will you have it scented or unscented?"
"I'll have it sent, please—C. O. D."

HE QUOTES NO MORE.

"I care not who makes the laws of a nation," quoted a popular balladist, as he finished off the last verse of something new and tropical; "let me make her songs."

Then he went to Philadelphia.

But when, the next day, he was arrested in that punctilious city for singing something secular on Sunday he changed his opinion.

SURE OF IT.

Dominie: Do you believe in the resurrection of the dead?

Millson: Oh, yes; I can vouch for it.

Dominie: How?

Millson: Only lately two of my best friends moved back to New York from Philadelphia.

A PHILOSOPHER.

Askins: Rather than go to work you refused a salary of $30 a week?

Legpully: Sure! I can make more than that by borrowing.

SURGICAL.

From Judge.

Where's the surgeon who can
Do that job superhuman—
Take the cheek from a man
And the jaw from a woman.

NOT AFRAID OF HER.

Mrs. Shopton (adjusting her bonnet in front of the mirror): Say, dear, is my headgear all right?

Mr. Shopton: Yes; the wheels appear to be running about the same as usual.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

You don't hear the druggists advocating the dry Sunday;
In fact, the thought gives them the blues,
For they might have to take their own medicine
If once overheard by the Goo-goos.

CLEAR CASE.

From the Chicago Tribune.

"I might as well plead guilty, Judge," owned up the penitent prisoner at the bar. "If it had been a belt of lace or a box of diamonds you might have called it kleptomania and let me go, but I don't recon that would work in this case. I stole a hog, Judge."

HER BAIT.

From the Detroit Tribune.

The girl a-fishing went
For a husband, so they said.
At any rate she baited her hook
With biscuits like mother made.

GOOD TRAINING.

She: You don't give me enough to eat. Well, you've been a living pauper, or I guess you can stand it.

HOW WELCOME IN OUR HOURS OF EASE."

SHE—If you had never met me, would you have loved some other girl as much as you do me?

HE—My darling, if I had never met you I believe I should have committed suicide.

From Truth.

HIRED A MAN TO WHOOP.

San Francisco's Young Sport Insisted on His Help Earning His Money.

From the San Francisco Post.

A well-dressed young man, decidedly under the influence of liquor, rushed excitedly into one of the shady places on the cocktail route last night. At his heels followed another young fellow, who bore all outward resemblance to a hired mourner at a funeral.

"Give us some red liquor, barkeep," ordered the exuberant individual in a hoarse whisper, as he dragged two or three acquaintances to the bar, while the melancholy man stood respectfully behind him.

"This is my birthday and I've been whooping it up till I've lost my voice. Holler, William."

"Whoop-ee!" yelled the mourner, without a change of countenance.

"What are you going to have, boys? It's my birthday, William, holler again!"

"Whoop-ee! Wowh!" shouted William.

"Gimme a little whisky. You can't have anything, William, or you'll lose your voice and your job. I'd have to hire another man to holler. Whoop it up again. I want you to earn your salary."

"Ow! Wow! Whoo-pee!" howled William, and then his faced closed and he stood respectfully awaiting further orders.

"Drink hearty, boys. A fellow don't have a birthday but once a year," whispered the celebrant. "And here I am at 2 o'clock drunk and can't holler. Whoop 'em, William."

"Whee! Wow! Whoop-ee!" roared William.

"That's good. Come on, William, let's move along. We've got to get in a lot of whooping yet. Don't you let that voice of yours get husky or you'll lose your job. If you commence feeling raspy around the neck take a little lemon juice and gum. Holler again, William!"

"Yow, wow! Whoop-pee! Wowh!"

"Great work, William. Come on," and the young man and his hired howler disappeared.

DUNRAVEN-WOLSEY SOLILOQUY.

Supposed to have been delivered from the stern of an out-going steamer.

Farewell, a long farewell to all my yachting!
(And I might also add to Gothamtown)
This is the state of sports: To-day he sends
His craft across the sea; to-morrow races,
And bears the blushing honors thick upon—
The other fellow; the next day he sails home,
To banquet with his friends in condolence,
And with them cries out, "Fraud! False measurement!"
And all that sort of thing. Then ventures back
To substantiate, alas!
Only to get it where the chicken did.
And then he falls as I do. I have ventured
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,
This many summers in a sea of glory,
But far beyond my depth; my high-blown gall
At last broke under me; and now has left me,
Weary to death with yachting, to the mercy
Of a rude stream that must forever hide me,
Vain glory of this sporting world, I hate ye!
I'm done with Yankee racing. O, how wretched
Is that poor man who hangs on yachtsmen's favors!
There is betwixt that cup he would aspire to
Ten thousand curst and mad excursion boats,
And incidentally another yacht
There always gets there first, I must confess,
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,
Never to race again.

A PASTEL IN PROSE.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

It was Sunday evening. Heavy, lazy clouds roamed over the sky. This was as it should have been. Had the sky roamed over the heavy, lazy clouds it might have caused comment.

The highwayman stood on the corner. The corner didn't care. Neither did the highwayman. He knew all the policemen by sight. Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast. One Hundred and Umptieth street was deserted.

Suddenly the dulcet tones of a piano came out into the street. No doubt they came out to get the air. "Ah," said the highwayman, "somebody is going to play one of Liszt's rhapsodies!"

Then the highwayman listened. That is a joke. Is it not cute? With the notes from the piano came a singer's voice. The singer's voice also needed the air. The voice said, "Marguerite, my star of hope!"

The highwayman shuddered. "I must away," he said, "for I cannot enter no house where dey sing like dat." He moved further down the street.

Again the dulcet tones of another piano. "Ah," said the highwayman, "somebody is going to play one of Beethoven's sonatas." Sonata saying this he listened. This is another joke. Are you fond of jokes? With the notes from the piano came a singer's voice. The voice said, "Daisy, Daisy, give me your answer true!"

The highwayman shuddered. "I must away," he said, "for I can't rob no house where dey sing like dat." He moved further down the street.

Again the dulcet tones of yet another piano. "Ah," said the highwayman, "somebody is going to play a Vognerian prelude." Highwaymen always say "Vognerian," it is so German, don't you know, wie gehts. With the notes from the piano came a singer's voice. The voice said, "Oh, promise me! Oh, promise me-e-e-e-e-e," and so on, indefinitely, world without end, amen.

Again the dulcet tones of still another piano. "Nay, not another still piano. "Ah," said the highwayman, "somebody is going to play the gloria from Mozart's 'Twelfth Mass.'" The highwayman referred to Mozart's masterpiece, no doubt. There is another joke concealed in that last sentence. It is a sort of London Punch composite joke. If you guess what it is the highwayman will give you $10 in gold. With the notes from the piano came a singer's voice. The voice said, "Deah Robin, I'll be true to yeou," etc.

The highwayman shuddered. "I trust away," he said, "for I dare not try to work me graft on a crib where dey sing like dat." He moved further down the street.

Again the dulcet tones of a baby grand piano. "Ah," said the highwayman, "somebody is surely going to play Mendelssohn's movement in A flat op 276." With the notes from the piano came a singer's voice. The voice said, "Aftuh the ball is ovah, aftuh"—

The highwayman shuddered and fled. "I must go far, far away," he said. Then he moved rapidly to westward in the direction of Oklahoma. One Hundred and Umptieth street was deserted. But it was safe.

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

NO "SWAG" THERE.

Wall-Eyed Pete: Did you get it?
Burglar Bill (in husky whispers): What?
Pete: The "swag."
Bill: Nit. I got a club over me head, and a woman done it, too. She thort I was her husband comin' home from a club poker party.

A DELICATE INSINUATION.

MRS. PESTERD—"Well, what is it?"
HUNGRY HICKEY—"Wotever *you* say, kind lady. It's leap-year."

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HOGGING IT.

Hatby: Do you think that the English believe in peace?
Rills: Yes, and as big a piece as possible wherever they can lay their hands on it.

MODERN GEOGRAPHY.

Teacher: Where is the great desert of Sahara?
Johnny: Manhattan Island after 12 o'clock Saturday night.

A HEART FLOWER.

From Truth.

My lady is a flower
That blooms with gracious art,
To fill with airy fragrance
The garden of my heart.

Filled with the subtle sweetness
That any heart would win,
She is the peerless lily
That makes me total an[illegible]pin.

THE SUBTLE OFFICE BOY.

Sometimes, when I am in one of my sympathetic moods, I am inclined to feel sorry for that much-abused creature known far and wide as the office boy—this adjective being employed to differentiate him from every other kind of boy that flourishes and makes himself felt, and yet when I make him the recipient of my sympathy, and pour the molasses of my pity upon the buckwheat cake of his condition, I feel that I am indulging in a ridiculous excess, than which it would not be more ridiculous to sprinkle pulverized sugar upon a spotted pig to sugar-cure him while he is cavorting in the park and radiating his pungent odors on the vagrant zephyr.

No one seems to have a kind word for the office boy. Even the man who was once an office boy himself has forgotten the trial and tribulations of the position. He thinks the office boy should be in four places at once and move like chain lightning, and not look in shop windows or tarry on the way to see street fights and sick horses stretched at full length on the enamelled cobbles. Yet this man did these things himself, and did them so frequently that he suspects the boy under him of doing them all the time. I was once an office boy myself, and while the treatment I received was probably better than I deserved, yet it was such that I never felt perfectly happy unless I was out running or, more correctly speaking, walking errands. The only time I ran errands was when I went at full speed to save car fare to invest in pie. I can still remember the pensive autumn days when I went forth just after luncheon on a bill of lading hunt. What dreamy, mellow, purple afternoons were they!

The air was full of hints of pumpkin pie, which were probably radiated by and from the specimens in the cheap restaurant windows. I used to make one of these tours fill out the entire afternoon, only returning to the store in time to start for home. It was pleasant walking along the river and climbing up into the shipping offices, just as the sailors climbed aloft into the rigging. There was always a long line of boys ahead of me, and, like a true boy, I always kept at the rear of the procession if I could, even while my chief at the store was saying all sorts of uncomplimentary things about me, and making the moist, unpeopled atmosphere of the pacing-room throb with his profane lamentations. It invariably took ten minutes to fill out a bill of lading blank, because the ink in the shipping office was of the consistency of mucilage and badly curdled, while the pen was always old and rusty and usually ended in a Van Dyke beard.

These pens never fit in the holders properly, and the result was that they wabbled to so great an extent that the writing done with them seemed as if performed on the back of a rheumatic trotting horse. While filling out theses blanks with bad ink and my stomach with nice West street apples polished with chamois I enjoyed many a pleasant afternoon, and looked forward with horror to the time when I should be promoted and another put in my place as office boy. There were certain book stalls and stores in Nassau and Beekman streets at which I spent much of my employer's time after the bills of lading were signed and I was on the way back to the store. I used to think it would be fine to work in one of these book stores, and I secretly envied the boys that did, and regarded their lives as an uninterrupted procession of apple dumplings moving about on wings of celestial melody. I often live those happy days over in my memory—those days of happy loitering and time-killing—and wonder if the office boys of to-day have as good a time as I had, or if they realize that they are having a good time at all. I often think they are so well off that they don't deserve an advance of salary. Since I outgrew the office boy state I have been a close observer of the office boy, and if such a thing were possible I should certainly be a collector of office boys, just as other men are collectors of coins and butterflies and bad bills. When on the staff of a comic paper a few years ago I had a good chance to make studies of this happy-go-lucky, irrepressible nomad such as I never expect to enjoy again.

The atmosphere of a comic paper seemed to have a peculiar effect upon the office boy, such as a wall paper store, for instance, could never have exerted. They were afraid to offer the usual excuses when they would absent themselves to go to a ball match, because comic editors are usually men of depth and subtle power in probing shams and seeing through all that is diaphanous. They (the boys) would occasionally be original. They wouldn't say that there was sickness in the family. They would say that they wanted to go to a strawberry festival, or something that wouldn't provoke suspicion. One boy once forgot himself in his boundless enthusiasm—he wanted to go to a strawberry festival in October.

Of course, he was a city boy, and when the editor asked him if it was a canned strawberry festival he looked as if he had been suddenly struck with an avalanche of sorrow; for he folded the drapery of his surging thoughts about him and got otherwhere with solemn step and slow. There was another office boy on the same paper—the successor of the October strawberry festival boy—who was always late in the morning. Once in the midwinter he came in at 9:30, and when called to account and asked to explain the reason of his late arrival, lost control of himself, became badly mixed and stated that it was owing to the fact that the elevated road was blocked with ice. His features never relaxed, his eye never lost its sparkle, he didn't in any way show the mental strain under which he struggled, and he was a reward for his marble front and an acknowledgement of his consummate art and skill in extricating himself from a tight place at a moment's notice. Of all the office boys that I ever met this one was the most mysterious. He would never return from his luncheon before 2 o'clock in the afternoon. No amount of cross-questioning unravelled the mystery, and no threats caused the imposition to cease. Finally, by the merest accident, a compositor made the discovery that we had never dreamed would be made at all.

"I saw Bob to-day," said the compositor, laughing, "and what do you suppose he is doing?"

"What?" we asked, almost breathlessly, because we never could have guessed.

"Why," said the compositor, "he is working in a milk store around the corner. He works there from 12 to 2."

Nothing was said to Bob; our sense of the ludicrous was too keen, and besides, we were appreciative. The next week Bob gave up his position in the milk store after reading in the paper the fable of "The Milkman and the Office Boy," of which he was the hero and the milkman the second fiddle.

To-day he is one of Wall street's greatest promoters.

KNEW WHAT TO DO.

Farmer Jones: "You say you have learned so much at college that I want to test you. Suppose you were in the field and the goat should run at you, what would you do?"

His Son: "Grasp the horns of the dilemma."

TRUE FEMININE ECONOMY.

He (grumblingly): What on earth do you want a bicycle for? Do you know what they cost?

She: I cannot help what they cost. I must have one. I picked up a pair of bloomers at a bargain the other day, and I cannot afford to let them go to waste.

THAT DEPENDED.

He: Why not marry me? I am not rich, but what is enough for one is enough for two.

She: Have you enough for one?
He: Yes.
She: Which one?

A BIG MOVE.

Boggs: I wonder why Cleveland was so anxious for war.

Foggs: He didn't like the Republicans calling him Jumbo. So he tried to make them change it for Jingo.

IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY.

Mrs. Emancipus: Why don't you like Miss Oldstyle.

Mrs. Findesiecle: She's so horribly effeminate.

ANOTHER METAL HANDY.

Mr. Goldbug: But what do you do out here in Colorado when people refuse to take silver?

Quick Drop Daw: We give 'em lead.

Mr. Sanford—Is the old lady who is talking to your father so earnestly your grandmother?
Freddie—That's what she is.
Mr. Sanford—On your mother's side?
Freddie—Yep, every time.

(From Truth.)

PISCATORIAL.

If fish is meant for brain food,
And is therefore largely caught,
It should follow that to eat of carp
Makes carping speech and thought.

He should be clumsy at whose meals
A flounder forms a part;
And he who largely eats of eels
Follow the healing art.

He who likes soles should either be
A cobbler or a preacher;
And he who could eat schools of fish
Should surely be a teacher.

HIS FIRST THOUGHT.

Spatts: I hear that you saved a young lady's life yesterday.

Bloombumper: Well, she might have been seriously hurt if I had not dragged her off the track.

"What did she say when you pulled her from the cable car?"

"She said, 'Oh dear, is my hat on straight?'"

THE WONDERFUL OBESITY CURE.

(From Petit Journal Pour Rire.)

I.—"Yes, sir, you have been rightly informed? I kill the microbe of obesity in one hour."

II.—"I want to be reduced 70 pounds. Just think! I am to be married the day after to-morrow."
"That's easy as rolling off a log."

III.—"See the cashier, please. $[illegible]. It is the regular price."

IV.—"Now disrobe and while you are ready follow me."

V.—"Inside of an hour you will be a different man. You will readily see the difference yourself."

VI.—"The Doctor (handing the patient's clothes over to his concealed assistants)—Quick now to your work. The patient is in the apparatus. You have three-quarters of an hour in which to enlarge his clothes

VII.—"Stretch his hat so that it will come down over his face."

VIII.—(three-quarters of an hour later)—"Are you ready. The patient is growing impatient; do you hear?"

IX.—Patient (ready to leave)—Isn't it great? My clothes are twice to big for me. Won't my fiancee be delighted when she sees how thin I have become.

AFTER THE HONEYMOON.

Yunghubby: "What's this cake you made, dear?"

Wife: "Angel cake."

Yunghubby: "Do you think I am an angel?"

Wife: "No; but you will be if you only eat enough of it."

ANOTHER THING.

Mrs. Hugly: "Twelve dollars a dozen is a high price for portraits, isn't it?"

Photographer: "Do you want them to look like you?"

Mrs. Hugly: "Certainly."

Photographer: "Oh, in that case the price will be only $3 a dozen."

MORE TERRIBLE STILL.

"There's nothing more terrible than war," said the clerical-looking gentleman.

"Oh, yes, there is," retorted the man who paid his taxes. "A bluff at it is a good deal worse."

FORCE OF HABIT.

Officer O'Hoggarty: Move on, there!

Chess Champion (absently): Excuse me, but it is your move.

NEW NURSERY RHYMES.

THE ROUNDER'S CALENDAR.

Monday morning blue,
Tuesday morning shirk;
Wednesday morning livelier,
Thursday morning work;
Friday morning hopeful,
Saturday morning joke;
* * *
Sunday morning head,
Monday morning broke.

GROVER.

There was a man in Washington,
And he was wondrous wise;
He jumped into a war scare,
And blinded both his eyes.
And when he found his eyes were out,
With all his might and main,
Cried, "Let me off for this time;
I'll never do it again!"

DUNRAVEN.

Lord Dunraven sat on a wall,
Lord Dunraven had a great fall;
And all the club's yachts and all the club's men
Can't drag Dunraven to Gotham again!

ROOSEVELT.

We're all in the dumps,
For diamonds are trumps,
And bunchers are making their hauls;
The [illegible]bones are bit,
Fo[illegible]d's in a fit,
For cro[illegible]ve all broke their tha[illegible]

GRANDFATHER'S CLOCK.

"Yes, my boy, it's over a hundred years old, and goes for eight days without winding."
"And how long does it go when you wind it?"

—*Judy.*

WORKINGS OF FATE; OR,

How an Unexpected Early-Morning Meeting Shaped a Man's Destiny.

The dainty Dresden clock on the mantelpiece struck 8. This was not unusual. It was a portion of its routine work to strike 8 o'clock every twelve hours and there was no good reason why it should discontinue so to do.

While performing this customary function, the portieres parted and Arabelle Montague entered the room.

She glanced anxiously at the clock and involutarily exclaimed:

"He is not here yet!"

This, of course was a solecism. She knew he had not arrived, for had he arrived he would have been there. Her next statement explained his non-arrival.

"He promised to be here at 8:30."

This was tautological but conclusive.

She seated herself at the piano and hummed a love song to a melancholy accompaniment. Then she attempted an aria from Faust. It was simply an attempt, but it killed time. The clock on the mantel-piece evidently realized it was being slowly tortured, for it hurried on.

Then Arthur Van Nestor was ushered into the room.

The girl sprang to her feet and exclaimed: "Have you really come?"

Had he really come? And both arms were around his neck at that! But then she may have thought she was dreaming or suspected he might send a substitute.

"Yes I am here at last."

Of course it was necessary for him to inform her that he was there, otherwise she would not have known it. Besides the last two words indicated that he had probably made some other calls en route, but precluded any possibility of his intention to do otherwise than make this his objective point.

Then she says:

"I thought you would never come." This was probably because he had not arrived a half hour earlier than he had agreed to.

They seat themselves on the divan.

* * * * * * *

The little Dresden clock on the mantelpiece struck 12.

"Must I go?"

It was a bluff on his part, though he knew there were no spare rooms in the house.

One o'clock. No apparent change in the conditions.

Two o'clock. Still going.

Three o'clock. "Good-by, Arthur." She usually said "good-night," but in this instance it could have been showing an utter disregard for the truth.

Four o'clock. Day was breaking in the east as he descended the steps. At the front gate he met the milkman. The recognition was mutual.

"Arthur," said his father commandingly, "I am not feeling very well this morning, and as you are apparently in no hurry to retire, suppose you finish the route while I go home for a much needed nap. And, so saying, Mr. Van Nestor strolled off down the street.

Arthur Van Nestor now has the largest milk route in the city, while his father wonders that he did not earlier discover his son's nocturnal proclivities, which so ably qualified him for his life's vocation.

HYGIENE.

From Judge.

Maj. Lusher (to his host for the night: "Beautiful sheep'n 'partment (hic) m' boy. But why's th' room so confounded large?"

Col. Jagby (with dignity): "Thash hygienic princ'ple 'f thish (hic) room, sir."

Maj. Lusher: "Whash that?"

Col. Jagby: "Th' health princ'ple, ole feller: when I come home (hic) na' fall down I don' hit th' wall. Le's go t' bed."

SCALPED BY A SAVAGE.

A party of Boston tourists were encamped in blue and white striped tents on the bank of the Yellowstone in the wilds of the National Park. The spot was one of striking loveliness, well fitted for a resting place for the gods or for Boston folks.

Sophronio Marguerite La Carre, teacher of physical, mental, moral and several other kinds of culture in one of the great temples of learning in that restful city, strayed from the camp along a tortuous path beneath the stunted pines. The mountain birds ceased their carroling and eyed her with wondering glances as she moved slowly along gazing through her gold-framed glasses upon a page of a book on "The Degeneracy of the Human Race Outside the Corporate Limits of Boston."

Sophronio was a tender budlet just stepping with timid footsteps upon the threshold of her 42d year, and as she moved slowly along with girlish grace, her well-preserved head shielded from the side winds by the balloon sleeves of her tailor-made waist, she presented a picture which Kilyani would have paused to look at a second time. A jack-rabbit, roused from its midday siesta in the shade of a bull-berry bush, wagged its misfit ears and gazed upon the made-up figure with marked interest, and a honey bee hovered around her ruby lips for several moments until it discovered its error and darted away with a buzz of disappointment. Sophronio was unconscious of all this side play, so absorbed was she in the thrilling details of the rise and fall of Theodore Roosevelt, an imposing figure in the history of barbaric New York.

Little did Sophronio Marguerite La Carre reck that a slouchily dressed Indian, with face painted as hideously as that of a ballet dancer, was crouching behind a rock near the trail staring with greedy eyes upon the beautiful golden hair which was hanging down her back.

As she drew near the spot where the covetous savage lurked, he suddenly sprung in front of her, giving utterance to a whoop of war several octaves higher than the ordinary register of his natural voice, at the same time brandishing a real cute scalping knife whetter especially for such an occasion.

He advanced a step, when Sophronio froze him with the Boston stare.

For several moments they stood regarding each other in silence, and then, with a quick but graceful movement of her shapely hand, Sophronio snatched the beautiful blond wig from her unproductive scalp and, extending it towards the dumfounded savage, said:

"For that base counterfeit of a human hirsute growth you would strain your hands and immortal soul with the blue blood of a helpless Boston gyurl. Take it and at once vanish beyond the range of my vision. Such conduct is beyond all precedent, and is really reprehensible. Go!"

With a glitter of satisfaction in his snaky eyes, Dirty Sam grabbed the $5.50 trophy and lit out for the reservation, and Sophronio tied a handkerchief around her head and resumed her book.

HOW GIRLS LOVE EACH OTHER.

Tippie: Harry proposed to me last night.

Sibyl: Yes. He told me he was going to when I refused him.

Tippie: Then, I understand what he meant when he said that, outside of one gigantic piece of folly, he had led a pretty blameless life.

RITTENHOUSE'S DIFFICULTY.

Who is that man over there?"

"That is Mr. Rittenhouse of Philadelphia."

"He seems unhappy. Do you think he is homesick?"

"I don't think that is the trouble. He is merely finding it hard to keep asleep."

HOW THE SILLY OSTRICHES GOT FOOLED.

ONE OF OUR VISITORS.

Van Pelt: Irving and Terry played wonderfully last night.

Roundleigh (from Chicago): Which came off winner?

QUITE LIKELY.

Willie: Mamma, if you w[illegible] die and papa should marry again, [illegible] would be my name be?

Mamma (s[illegible]

HOW HE PLAYED TH[illegible]

Lakely: Your son seems t[illegible] horses for all they are worth.

Rakely: Yes. And for all I [illegible] too.

SOME ONE WHO WO[illegible]

Millie: If [illegible] bias me a [illegible] for [illegible]

LEADING MISSOURI EDUCATORS.

Richard Henry Jesse, President of the University of the State of Missouri, Situated at Columbia, Mo.

Richard Henry Jesse, President of the University of the State of Missouri, was born in 1853 in Virginia, on the old Ball farm, the home of Washington's mother. This farm his family still owns. He was educated at the Hanover Academy, the oldest and best preparatory school in Virginia, and graduated afterwards with distinction at the famous University of Virginia. He was for two years principal of a High School in Princess Anne, Maryland. For thirteen years previous to coming to Columbia he had been connected with Tulane University, at New Orleans. When, in 1878, after the overthrow of the carpet-bag government, the University of Louisiana desired a Dean of the Academic Department and Chairman of the Faculty, Dr. Jesse was selected. His work in this arduous position won him much praise, and was the means of much good to the university. He had to look after the Legislature, City Council and politicians generally, watch the affairs of the institution, and rescue it from the desperate strait in which it was when he took the helm. This he did with signal success, and when Tulane University and the University of Louisiana were consolidated, he was unanimously elected, in the reorganized institution, senior professor of Latin. This position he held, at a salary of $3,000 a year, until June, 1891, when he entered upon the duties of his present office, to which he was unanimously elected in December, 1890.

Politically Dr. Jesse is a Jeffersonian Democrat, though not an active partisan. In religion he is an open-communion Baptist, but not bigoted or sectarian. He is a man of liberality, scholarship, excellent ability, and marked individuality. He married in Princess Anne, Maryland, in July, 1882, Miss Addie Polk, a most estimable woman, a member of the Presbyterian Church. They have six children.

Dr. Jesse is the seventh President of the university. During his administration has occurred the great fire and the greater growth which has made a splendid new university on the site of the old. The State of Missouri, in the first four years after he was elected President, gave more money to higher education than has ever been given in the same length of time to any other State institution. Though attacked and criticised as all men are in public position, he has made an excellent record in his high office and won the confidence and esteem of those who know him best.

President Jesse was a member of the Committee of Ten appointed by the National Educational Association to report on the Secondary Schools of the country, and has recently been appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association of State Universities. The reforms that have been effected in the University during his administration are too numerous to mention even in summary. His work has extended also to a large system of affiliated schools scattered over the State and numbering now fifty-three.

THE DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

Common Ailments Which May Be Safely Treated at Home by Sufferers.

As through following your advice some time ago, you cured a wart of over twenty years' standing. I have been closely watching your medical column in the hope of seeing a remedy for eczema. I am suffering so much that life is almost a burden. My leg, from the knee down, is a raw, scaly mass. A spot started on my leg about three years ago about the size of a two-cent piece, and within three months has broken out and keeps spreading. The itch is unbearable.

In many such cases the ointment composed of equal parts of tar ointment and oxide of zinc ointment produces very good results. At the same time rhubarb and soda mixture may be taken with good effect. The dose is from one-half to one tablespoonful after each meal. Both remedies can be obtained from any apothecary.

Will you please tell me something to take to cure me of belching of gas?

Take ten grains of bicarbonate of soda (baking soda) in vichy or carbonic water, as required. If the belching is due to fermentation of food, dependent on imperfect digestion, take ten drops of tincture of nux vomica in water before and five grains of subgallate of bismuth after each meal.

I am subject to quinsy, be kind enough to say what I can employ to prevent it. I have been troubled with catarrh for some years, but have never had quinsy until about a year ago. I am twenty-seven years of age, and my profession requires me to do a great deal of talking every day.

Recurring attacks of quinsy or tonsilitis may be prevented by using a solution composed of ten drops of oil of pepperment, a dram of pure carbolic acid and three ounces of alcohol according to the following directions: Add ten drops of the solution to a teacupful of hot water and use as gargle several times a day. If your tonsils are much enlarged, wait until the inflammation has subsided, then consult a physician and have them excised.

Will you please print a remedy for hard corns? I have several and they give me a great deal of pain.

The remedy which has been used with the best results is the following: Salicylic acid, thirty grains; camphor, five grains; collodion, five grains; simple cerate, two drachms. The salve should be applied to the corn at night, covered with a piece of court plaster or adhesive plaster ("sticking plaster") and left on all night; the foot should be put in hot water the next morning, when the corn may be removed. In case of a tender, a second application may be necessary.

Will you please give me a remedy for dandruff and itching of the scalp? I have tried several tonics, but have not received much benefit from them so far.

Wash your scalp with green soap and water twice a week, and apply an ointment composed of one dram of tannin to an ounce of vaseline twice a day.

Will you please tell me what to use for a chronic catarrh? I have had a solid [illegible] for years.

Take one teaspoonful in water before meals.

J. F. WHITMYER, M. D.

Will you please suggest a remedy for me. I have such a distress in my stomach. It is not pain, but such a full, choking feeling that it seems as if something were lodged from my throat clear down. I do not lose flesh, but have such a run-down, exhausted feeling, and am so easily fatigued.

You may obtain relief by avoiding haste in eating, masticating your food thoroughly and taking a powder composed of two grains of pure pepsin and five grains of subnitrate of bismuth after each meal.

Will you please answer the following for the benefit of my grandparents: What remedy would you suggest for catarrh where the party has suffered from it for a number of years, and has tried various remedies without much benefit? The principal trouble at present is the dropping of phlegm from the head down into the throat and the discharge from the nostrils.

The remedy mentioned above may be used with good effect.

I am frequently troubled with lame back. Kindly inform me what to do.

Any one of the following may prove beneficial: Mustard plaster, belladonna plaster, massage with alcohol, chloroform liniment or mustard liniment. Iodine may also be used with good results. The affected parts should be painted with the tincture. This remedy should be used with care, as there is danger of blistering and staining of the clothing. The stains in clothing may be removed by soaking with ammonia and rinsing in water.

My mother is and has been very much troubled with ringworm about the neck and chin. Please publish something that will cure it. We have tried several remedies without success.

Pure sulphurous acid is an excellent remedy. It should be applied twice a day. The remedy must not be confounded with sulphuric acid, which is a violent caustic.

For nearly two years I have suffered from a nervous malady which makes me very despondent, and I am tortured with a fear that I will become insane, though my mind is clear on everything else; but when I give up to this fear, as I am constantly tempted to do, it makes me so sick and faint and weak that for days it seems as though I cannot rally. I think it is caused by a weakness of the nerves. Please suggest a remedy.

You may find a good remedy in the valerianates of iron, quinine and zinc. Take a pill containing three grains of the combined drugs every three hours.

Kindly let me know what I should do for dyspepsia, pain in the back and bad breath. I am also nervous and my appetite is very poor.

Have your druggist prepare a mixture consisting of two drams of tincture of nux vomica, one ounce of tincture of colombo and three ounces of compound tincture of gentian. Take one teaspoonful in water before meals.

J. F. WHITMYER, M. D.

THE SINGLE TAX.

What it is not:

1. It is not a tax. Why? Because it will not restrict production or impose a burden on the community. The single tax will stimulate production, causing it to expand to its utmost limits, and, at the same time, lift the burden of taxation now harassing the people. The name "Single Tax," was chosen, first, because it is self-explanatory as to method, and, second, because the English language fails to supply a better one. One, for instance, exemplifying both the ethical and fiscal attributes of the doctrine.

2. It is not a scheme to divide the existing accumulation of wealth, nor is it a measure for the arbitrary division of the land into small allotments, although it would forcibly discourage large land holdings and impart the strongest incentives for the putting of land to its best use as measured by its site value.

3. It does not contemplate Government control of all wealth-production, hence it avoids centralization of power and the dangers incidental thereto.

4. It is not socialistic as to those things into which competition can freely enter, and which constitute the bulk of industrial effort, but, as to things into which this natural element of man's civilized state cannot freely enter, as, for instance, railroads, telegraphs, street car lines, water, gas and electric lighting plants, etc., which first require a franchise for their establishment and operation, it is socialistic in the same sense as our postal system is socialistic.

5. It is not a panacea for all the ills of society, but freedom is, and the single tax is the basis of freedom.

What the single tax is:

1. The great masters of economic philosphy tell us that industry and trade, the primary elements of production and distribution of wealth, are as certainly governed by natural laws as are the functions of the physical man, and that, if the spirit of those laws is disregarded, social unrest and misfortune will follow; that, while such laws cannot be repealed or nullified, they can be, and are, diverted to selfish ends. The single tax is the political method whereby these laws may be conformed to in the simplest manner without a radical departure from the present form of government, and without injuriously affecting the legitimate interests of anyone. Briefly stated, the single tax is a return to "first principles" of justice to all and special privileges to none.

2. The foregoing, to some extent, explains what the single tax is, but a true and comprehensive knowledge of the subject in all of its details must be sought in the text books of the movement, the leading of which are those by Henry George, and can be procured at any reputable book and news stand in the country. L. P. C.

Taxation Under Caesar Augustus.

St. Luke, who of the apostles presents the most particular account of the nativity of Christ, commences his second chapter saying: "And it came to pass in those days that there went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed."

Nearly 2,000 years have gone by since those days, and in all lands under all circumstances the Caesar Augustus, whoever he may be, has been issuing his decree that all the world shall be taxed.

The tribute Caesar exacted was in the nature of a poll tax. The people were enrolled at their own towns and were compelled to find those towns, no matter how remote they might be therefrom, in order that the registration might be at the particular place. As Joseph and Mary were compelled to go to Bethlehem for this enrollment, where many others were gathered for the same purpose, it happened that Christ was born in a manger, not because his parents were too poor to afford better accommodation, but because accommodations were bespoken and monopolized before the advent of Joseph and Mary.

During the 2,000 years from the days of Caesar Augustus to those of the Marquis of Salisbury, the Emperor William, the President of the United States and all others in authority, this tax has gone on. The world, changing in most other respects, has changed not at all in the demand of authority for tribute. * * *

One might have supposed that with the enlightment of the world, with the great additions to knowledge of the physical world, there would come out of the yearning of all these ages a scientific method of taxation. It is not here. * * *

There is a little band of so-called single taxers, not much larger than were the Christians in the days of Caesar Augustus, who think they have defined the one true method of governments securing that support which to exist government must have. But will it take as long for this idea in economics to reach the intellect as it has taken for Christianity to reach the conscience of mankind?

The above was a leading editorial of the Christmas number of the Chicago Chronicle, the leading Democratic paper of Illinois. It shows that the "pale gray matter" of some leading editors is not wholly fossilized.

Great Men True to Conviction.

Henry E. Davis, President of the Bar Association of Washington, D. C., was the speaker at the Wilmington Opera-house Sunday evening, Jan. 19. His coming was quite a surprise to the conservatives, who knew him only as one of the most successful lawyers of the nation's capital. Mr. Davis spoke, not only as the man of culture and of affairs, but also as a fearless radical and a man who sees suffering and feels for it. He denounced the vested wrong of land monopoly in one of the most powerful addresses that was ever delivered in Wilmington. He traced the growth of that queer institution, private property in land, and laid bare in all its distorted development the statics and dynamics of the social system of to-day.

On the following Sunday evening Fr. Johnson, rector of the Church of the Redeemer of New York, an Episcopal minister, and Mr. Bolton Hall, capitalist, son of Dr. John Hall, and a most intense advocate of the single tax and an inveterate worker in the cause, spoke at the same place. On last Sunday evening Fr. McGlynn, the renowned priest, occupied the platform in the Opera-house, and he also remained over and spoke in the Armory on Monday evening. Thomas G. Shearman, the eminent lawyer and capitalist of New York, will deliver an address at the same place before long, and is also engaged to address the Board of Trade of Wilmington on the subject of single tax, or "natural tax" as he calls it.

Some Official Observations.

Gov. Bushnell of Ohio (Rep.), in his inaugural address, among other things said: "One of the propositions which will doubtless be advanced is that of local option or home rule in taxation, which contemplates that counties shall provide their own system of taxation for the necessary revenues of the county. This idea has been indorsed by many authorities on taxation, and I recommend it to you for special consideration. In treating the subject of taxation the purpose should be to effect a result which will provide that the burdens shall bear as equally as possible upon all the people. Double taxation should be avoided, and all laws that tend to drive business energy and capital from Ohio to enrich other States at our expense should be repealed. Our system of taxation should, while producing sufficient revenue, so distribute and lighten the burden as to retain and attract capital to be employed by our own people. Ohio should have as good a tax system as any State. I again commend to you the necessity of giving the tax problem your most earnest consideration."

One of the hardest workers for local option in Ohio is A. F. Broomhall of Troy, an attorney and active single-taxer.

Another Republican Official.

Mayor Pingree of Detroit, Mich., also gives strong emphasis to the condemnation of our present iniquitous system of levying taxes. In his last message to the City Council he went into the subject very extensively and fell very little short of actual single tax utterances in all he had to say about taxation. Here are a few words of that message:

"Taxation of the products of labor tends to discourage the production of wealth and to reduce wages. It is like drying up the source of a stream. On the other hand the taxation of real estate, especially that held for speculation, is a benefit to industry of all forms, for it tends to make it unprofitable to act like a dog in the manger by holding land out of use until the industry of others has made it extremely valuable. The value of real estate depends upon the prosperity of the people and hence it should pay the bulk of their local taxes."

Anent the above the Detroit Journal (Rep.), in an editorial, commenting on the message at length, had this to say relative to the Mayor's inclination to tal[illegible] single tax:

"The single tax theory [illegible] to have found a lodging place in th[illegible]or's mental laboratory, thus making possible an approximate union of feeling between the Mayor and Tom Johnson on at least one issue. It may well be said in this connection that the single tax theory has a large attractive side to it which is now looked upon with favor by many who have hitherto rejected it."

Public Meeting.

On to-morrow (Monday) evening the Single Tax League will meet in Odd Fellows' Building, southeast corner of Olive and Ninth streets, on the seventh floor. It is expected that Mr. A. H. Stephenson, a woolen goods importer of Philadelphia, Pa., will be present and address the meeting on the single tax campaign in Delaware. Mr. Stephenson is not only a business man of prominence, but is also an active, energetic and whole-souled single-taxer, the Chairman of the Delaware Campaign Committee and an all-round hustler. There will be prominent local gentlemen present who will participate in the meeting and every effort will be made to entertain those who come. The hall is splendid in its appointments and well adapted for public meetings. A cordial invitation is extended to all, and especially to the ladies. Come out and inquire into this great home question. Take the elevator at the Olive street entrance.

ST. LOUIS MEN.

—John L. Duffy says the Jefferson Club is beyond compare.

—Mr. H. S. Block of Cincinnati has come to St. Louis to reside.

—Mr. George S. McGrew is spending several days in Chicago.

—Bert Metcalf has not grown older in appearance for ten years.

—Walter McEntire has been in Chicago during the past week.

—Frank A. C. McManus is around again after a short illness.

—Mr. Frank W. Thompson has gone to New York City for ten days.

—Mr. Leo Fischell of New York has come to St. Louis to reside permanently.

—President Nagel of the Council is a pen and ink artist of no mean talent.

—John Scullin has been detained from business for some time by illness.

—Richard T. Brownrigg is becoming active in local Democratic politics.

—Benjamin E. Blow has been confined to his home several days by illness.

—Theodore Schultz has arranged to give a "smoker" at his residence this week.

—Joseph Franklin is an accredited member of the St. Louis Equal Suffrage Club.

—Gussie Busch has of late become a confirmed patron of the Standard Theater.

—William Kelly, the new Speaker of the House of Delegates, is an amateur athlete.

—United States District Attorney W. H. Clopton has returned from a trip to Chicago.

—Dr. C. A. Newcomb will hereafter be known as "Lieut.-Dr." He has joined the militia.

—Dr. M. R. Moore was recently installed a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

—Judge Henry D. Laughlin came down from Chicago yesterday to spend Sunday with his family.

—Dave Nicholson is using a new anti-fat cure. He tries to see how long he can go without sleep.

—L. A. Moffett left Saturday morning for New Orleans with Mrs. Moffett to attend the Mardi Gras carnival.

—Mr. James Curran of Boston has decided to locate in St. Louis and has taken apartments on Westminister place.

—Mr. Edwin S. Puller is convalescent after an attack of the grip, which confined him to the house for several days.

—Dr. Frederick Ameiss is an enthusiastic sportsman and claims he has the best trained bird dogs in the city.

—Capt. D. P. Slattery has been in New York on business all the week. He is expected back about Wednesday.

—Manager George McManus of the Grand Opera-house will conduct a season of summer opera in the West End.

—The theatrical profession are said to owe Proprietor Miller of the St. James more money than any other man in town.

—Clarence O'Fallon declares that the next race meeting at the Fair Grounds will be the most successful in its history.

—Ford Smith, for many years Chairman of the Republican City Committee, says he has retired permanently from politics.

—Councilman Ferriss has the reputation of being one of the best informed men in the West on municipal government.

—The air of prosperity which has come over John W. Kearney since his advent into the insurance business becomes him well.

—F. R. Rice is traveling in Europe. He expects to complete the circuit of the globe before he returns and may be absent a year.

—"Bob" Logan is wearing a new smile lately. He had three escorts to a leap year affair the other day and six offers to be driven home.

—Paul Jones is enthusiastically formulating plans to insure the adoption by the next Legislature of the Torrens land registration system.

—Judge Jos. Gray has again taken to his bike. Now that the cold weather has disappeared he says he will be at it again harder than ever.

—Justice Patrick Sheehan is a warm admirer of President Cleveland and thinks future generations will class him with Jefferson and Jackson.

—"Billy" Clarkson, private secretary to the Mayor, has the record of having secured more pardons for Work-house prisoners than any other man in the city.

—John R. Laughlin, Vice President of the Real Estate Exchange, has a great repertoire of stories about the trials of a real estate agent with unruly tenants.

—Alex A. Selkirk has become a violent bicycle crank. He takes long rides on a wheel specially built to accommodate his 200 pounds and extra long lower limbs.

—M. Jack Fowler of 3118 Washington avenue, who had an exciting adventure recently with footpads, is able to be about again, none the worse for the encounter.

—Festus J. Wade has taken to street cleaning agitation. He argues from the standpoint of "we wheelmen." Then he acknowledges to having ridden but twice.

—Buckner Carr is organizing a "silk hat" club. Full-dress meetings and promenades and drives on the boulevard will be the proper thing for the club members.

—John McCormack has given up the task of raising a mustache. And it has made a decided change in his appearance. His friends no longer pass him by unnoticed.

—Mr. Lewis C. Stone, the young St. Louis artist who went abroad last October to travel and study art, is now located in Paris, making excellent progress in his chosen profession.

—Mr. Stanley Todd, who has been spending several years abroad, devoting himself to the study of art, has met with wonderful success. His pictures have been admitted to the Salon.

—August Gehner expects to leave next week for a three-months' visit to Europe. He will visit Italy and make a trip across the Mediterranean beside visiting his old home at Hanover, Germany.

—An item in the society columns last Sunday announced that Judge and Mrs. Thomas B. Harvey had taken apartments at the Southern Hotel. For the information of the young woman who wrote the item and for all young women who wish to take advantage of the rights claimed by the gentler sex when Leap Year rolls round, information is herewith given that Judge Harvey, one of the handsomest and most talented of the many handsome men belonging to the St. Louis judiciary, is quartered at the Southern, but Mrs. Harvey isn't. In fact, there isn't any Mrs. Harvey, although most of the Judge's friends think it a shame that he is not made captive by one of the belles of St. Louis.

SIDE LIGHTS ON NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Latest Anecdotes About Famous Monarchs and Men.

Marie Corelli's new book, "The Sorrows of Satan," has not been sent to the newspapers for review. Yet the following advertisement is to be seen: "Marie Corelli's new romance; first edition of 15,000 exhausted, second edition of 5,000 exhausted, third edition of 5,000 nearly exhausted, fourth edition in the press." Marie, like the great Duse, has been contrary to some purpose.

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The Queen of Portugal has just terminated her second year's study of medicine, and has passed her examinations before the Faculty of Medicine at Lisbon. Queen Amelie does not intend to practice; she means simply to affirm the right of women to intellectual studies.

* * *

London is the great rendezvous for phantom royalty. Its latest acquisition, Maria Sophia of Naples, is fifty-four years of age, but she appears much younger. Her ex-Majesty has a golden laurel crown which was sent her by a bevy of admiring ladies who highly approved of her conduct during the siege of Gueta. On each leaf a donor's name is inscribed. The ex-Queen is of a reserved and anti-gushing disposition, so she does not take much comfort in these sentimental laurels. Think how "Carmen Sylva," who in her leisure moments acts as Queen of Roumania, would revel in such a souvenir.

* * *

Sarasate once found his memory deserting him at a recital; he discovered the reason, however, in time to prevent a failure. A lady was fanning herself in the front row of stalls. The violinist stopped playing and said: "Madame, how can I play two-four time when you are beating six-eight?" The lady stopped fanning, and the recital continued successfully.

* * *

The little King of Spain had for his lesson the other day the mottoes of the different European countries. He got as far as England, and promptly recited "Dieu et mon Droit," and then abruptly asked, "What is the motto of America?" Count Z——, who happened to be in the room at the time, answered "Dieu et Mon roe" (Monroe).

* * *

From England comes the news of Sarah Bernhardt's latest eccentricity. At the close of her London season this year she proposes to start off in a steam yacht on a trip to India. The saloon of the yacht will be converted into a theater and performances will be given at the various ports en route.

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Sig. Crispi when in Rome has an escort of twenty-nine police officials for which Italy pays $12,500 a year. Whenever he leaves the city the cost of guarding him is increased four-fold.

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Queen Victoria owns $2,000,000 worth of china. A Sevres set is estimated at $500,000.

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The Empress of Russia says that "other people may be disappointed in the sex of the little Grand Duchess Olga, but to us she is simply a gift of God!" The young Duchess' horoscope has just been cast by Prince Charles of Denmark, an attention which the imperial parents would have readily dispensed with, considering the stormy predictions foretold by the Prince.

* * *

Sir Edwin Arnold, in his speech at the Actors' Benevolent Fund dinner, descanted upon the hard life actors have to lead. He further said that he himself has suffered some experiences of an actor's life while reading from his own poems in seventy cities in the United States. The sufferings of his audiences were not alluded to.

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The Duke of Marlborough is so tired of the everlasting jokes about American dollars and ducal coronets that he won't look at a comic paper—even barring Punch. Moreover, he has authorized the publication of a report made to him by a chartered public accountant, setting forth that the whole of the improvements to Blenheim Palace and gardens were paid for out of a capital sum of £217,646, the proceeds of a sale of the Sunderland library and a portion of the Blenheim pictures, enamels and china, to which the present Duke became entitled on attaining his majority. The Duke is morbidly anxious to prove that something has been accomplished at Blenheim without the aid of American dollars.

* * *

Mr. Alfred Austin is no exception to the rule that a prophet is without honor in his own country. He resides in the neighborhood of Ashford, and when the news came that he was made Poet Laureate the urban city council thought the occasion demanded a vote of congratulation. But, alas for Mr. Austin! Besides having written verses that certainly will scan, he had also dabbled in local politics to an extent. Now, Ashford people care more about politics than poetry, and they did not care about Mr. Austin's politics at all, so they rose en masse and refused to congratulate him. The new poet, therefore, must hail the latest addition to the royal nursery without the stimulus of a neighborly congratulation.

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The German Emperor's favorite gift to any one is a photograph of himself. The India shawls of Queen Victoria are not more characteristic than the portraits of William II. Lord Lonsdale was rewarded with a portrait bust after entertaining the Emperor at Lowther Castle. Czar Nicholas was rewarded with a portrait for adjusting the Hohenlohe estates in Russia. And the soothing influence of an imperial portrait was tried on Prince Bismarck to console him for the loss of the Chancellorship.

No Street System in New York.

Mayor Strong of New York was recently asked by the Commissioners what method of laying out highways was employed in New York. He made the business-like reply that they had employed no method. The extension of streets take a natural course, as they are extended from necessity, rather than an artificial one prior to a demand for their extension.